No. 2.

Ask Mandate

J285-39

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Shanghai, China.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Mr. Seward,

de Skandl

to the

Department of State,

Subject.

Rent of Legation at Peking.

Abstract.

Acknowledges receipt of Department instruction No. 81. Has asked Mr. Holcombe for information. The date is far advanced into the fiscal year, but it may not be desirable to execute a lease without personal inspection of the premises. Instructions will be carefully observed.

No. 2.

Shanghai, 7th January 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your instruction No. 81 of the 27th of October last, addressed to Mr. Avery. It has reference to Mr. Avery's proposals in regard to Legation buildings.

The date when I can reach Peking will be late in the current fiscal year. For this reason I have thought it desirable that the lease should be executed as soon as possible, and I have accordingly written to Mr. Holcombe asking him to send to me copies of Mr. Avery's correspondence in this connection, and to ask the Agent of Dr. Williams to substitute an Attorney who can deal with me here.

I doubt however whether I shall be able to see my way to execute the lease before I have made a personal examination

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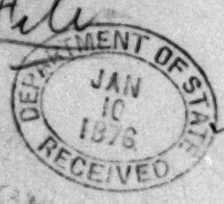
I doubt however whether I shall be able to see my way to execute the lease before I have made a personal examination

examination of the premises. I incline in particular to vary from that part of Mr. Avery's proposal (the reason of which however I do not yet understand) which looks to the expenditure of money by the Government for repairs to or alterations of the buildings. Should not all expenses of this sort beyond current internal repairs be at the expense of the landlord?

In dealing with the matter the instructions contained in your dispatch will be carefully observed.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward
Charge d'Affaires
ad interim.

File Mr Berdan



Boston. Jan 8. 1876

Hon J A Campbell

D. Sir,

I have just received your note of the 5. inst. in relation to my salary during a prolonged leave of absence, and thank you for it. The proposition you make seems to be very favorable to me, and I have no objection to it as far as I can understand its working.

As I had made arrangements to be in Washington on the 11th (next Friday) I will, with your permission, defer a further answer till I can see you, and learn more respecting this matter.

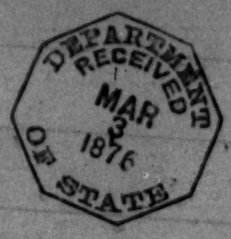
With great respect,

Yours truly

S. Wells Williams

Mr Wood

No. 3.





Dis. 0 – 6 Mch

Shanghai, China.

Mr. Seward,

to the

Department of State.

Subject.

The Consul at Amoy has left his post without permission.

Abstract.

Transmits copy of correspondence between Mr. Seward and Mr. Henderson in regard to a leave. Provisional leave from Legation not asked. Concludes that the absence is in violation of Regulations. Mr. Stevens nominated as Vice Consul has not yet qualified.

No. 3.

Shanghai, 15th January 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Bradford informs me that Mr. Henderson's accounts for the 4th quarter of 1875, are signed by Mr. Stevens Vice Consul, and from a private source I learn that Mr. Henderson has left his post and gone to Yokohama.

Mr. Henderson wrote to the Department in November - No. 89, asking for a leave of absence for 60 days. I approved his request in my dispatch No. 1000.

No copy of Mr. Henderson's No. 89 is available to me. I inclose however 1/2 copies of his dispatch to me covering No. 89, and of my answer. From these I judge that his application was for the usual leave, and that he made no request to the Legation for a provisional leave. Under these circumstances it would appear that

Mr.

Mr. Henderson's unexplained absence is in violation of the Regulations of the service.

Mr. Stevens, named Vice Consul at Amoy has not yet sent forward his official bond. This fact aggravates the fault of Mr. Henderson in leaving his post. I shall advise Mr. Stevens that until his bond has been executed, and received the approval of the Vice Consul General, he is not qualified to act as Vice Consul. Properly the bond, of course, should be approved at the Department, but I judge from the tenor of Mr. Campbell's instruction to Mr. Henderson that the course indicated above will be deemed satisfactory.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward,

Inclosures.
1. Mr. Henderson to Mr. Seward 13th Nov. 1875
2. " Seward " " Cadwalader 19th " "

Copy.

United States Consulate,
Amoy, November 13th 1875

George F. Seward, Esqr.
Consul General,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I beg to call your attention to my request for 60 days leave of absence enclosed herewith, and respectfully request you to approve and forward it.

I hope you will not consider any further statement necessary to justify you in approving an application for so short a leave, and that you will bear in mind the fact that Amoy is a very different place from Shanghai and other northern ports, where, if you have no better health, you at least have abundant opportunities for amusement and recreation. Compared with these Amoy is a prison house.

I am Sir Your obdt. Servt.
(Signed) J. J. Henderson,
Consul.

No. 1000. (Copy.)

U.S. Consulate General,
Shanghai, November 19th 1895.

Honorable John L. Cadwalader,
Assistant Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to Mr. Henderson's dispatch No. 89 applying for sixty days leave of absence, I have the honor to say that I hereby approve the same.

Referring also to his No. 90, re-nominating Mr. N. C. Stevens as Vice Consul at Amoy I have the honor to signify my approval of such nomination.

I am
Sir,
Your obedient svt.
(Signed) George F. Seward,
Consul General.

No Bureau
Ack copy to Secy Interior
JLC 3 mch

to Bureau
Did so 6 March.

No. 4.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Shanghai, China.
15th January 1876.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Mr. Seward

to the

Secretary of State.

Subject,
China and the Centennial Exhibition.

Abstract

The decision of the Government to take part at Philadelphia. The Commissioners named to prepare the exhibits. A good appearance probable. The Commissioners to go to America. Space required. Pacific Mail carry freights for Philadelphia at half rates and the Railroads free.

No. 4.

Shanghai, 15th January 1875 6

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Mr. Avery or Mr. Holcombe will no doubt have informed you that the Chinese Government have concluded to take part in the Centennial Exhibition.

The gentlemen named by the Government to prepare the exhibits to be sent forward are Messrs Detring and Drew of the Maritime Customs service. They were both Commissioners at Vienna. Looking to the experience gained by them there, and to my knowledge of them I feel justified in expressing the belief that China will present a good appearance at Philadelphia notwithstanding the unduly late moment when it was decided to take part there.

Mr. Hammond of the Customs service will be one of the Commissioners to go to Philadelphia. Probably two or more other Commissioners will be named and among

among these will be some one, probably Mr. Edward Cunningham, chosen from the number of prominent Americans connected with mercantile matters in China.

I suppose that Mr. Holcombe has notified the Directors at Philadelphia that the full extent of space heretofore allotted to China, viz: 7200 square feet will be needed.

I have heretofore had the pleasure to advise the Department that the Pacific Mail Company will take Chinese centennial freights at one half the usual rates; and I have now to state that Governor Stanford of the Central Pacific Railroad advises me that the railroads between San Francisco and Philadelphia will transport such shipments free from all charges.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Geo. F. Seward
Charge d'Affaires
ad interim

Mr. Bordas
Ack: Rpt. to inst. 11 February

Mr. Seward No. 8 Dated 13th January 187

Subject

Acknowledges receipt of telegram informing him of his appointment as Minister and states that he assumed duties on the 12th inst.

After an examination it appears to me that this requires amply acknowledgment as Mr. Seward was informed by the dept (11th Feby) that it was doubted whether he could be considered as having forfeited his character as Diplomatic Representative until he should have proceeded to his post.

J. G. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 14th March 187

No. 5.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Shanghai, China.

Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State,

Subject,

Note upon the number of d'is Mr. Seward's appointment d'is Minister.

Abstract.

Has received Mr. Fish's telegram. Returns thanks. Assumed the duties of Minister on the 12th instant. Will notify the Chinese by the first opportunity. Does not anticipate difficulty in securing recognition.

No. 5.

Shanghai, 15th January 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 11th instant of your telegram of the 10th conveying to me the information of my appointment as Minister at Peking, and stating that instructions will be sent by mail.

I beg leave to express to the President, through you, and to yourself my profound appreciation of this mark of your confidence. I shall endeavor to show that it has not been misplaced.

On the 12th instant I notified our Consular Officers in China of my appointment and that I should assume the position on that day. By the next opportunity I will convey the same information to the Prince of Kung and his Colleagues.

I am aware that possibly the Government at Peking may decline to acknowledge me either as Charge d'Affaires or as Minister, until

until I have presented my credentials in person. But as I have said in another letter I do not anticipate any difficulty on this score. Mr. Burlingame was in China and actually performing the duties of Minister for more than six months before he went to the capital. I have taken steps moreover to have the circumstances fully explained to the Government by Mr. Holcombe and by Sir Thomas Wade the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps. I hope soon to put you in possession of their responses. I may be mistaken in my anticipations that these will be entirely satisfactory, but I do not think that I shall.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Geo. F. Seward,

Answered 7th March.

W Wood
to McBerdan

Mr Seward No. 6 Dated 13th January 187

Subject

Mr Seward transmits copy of a circular letter
he has addressed to Consuls asking them to fur-
nish him from time to time with informa-
tion in regard to matters of public concern or
political importance transpiring in their respective
districts.

After an examination it appears to me that
there is no objection to the approval
of the despatch by the Dept of Mr Seward's
letter

J. A. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 4 March 187



No. 6.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 3 1876 OF STATE

Shanghai, China.

Mr. Seward

Note. The correspondence requested from the Consuls should be official, not private or personal in the character of the papers, and should be made part of the archives of the Legation. It is presumed that the request for transmission of quarterly reports of the Deputies of Consulates may not be objectionable, but without further information. Dept

Department of State

obtains from officers of Consulates with regard thereto

Seward

Subject.

Relations of Minister and Consuls in China.

Abstract.

Transmits a copy of a Circular to Consuls. Explains the isolation of Peking, the difficulty in securing information there, and the close co-operation which should be practiced by the two branches of the service.

No. 6.

Shanghai, 15th January 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a circular letter which I have addressed to our Consuls in this Empire, asking them to give me from time to time appropriate political and other information, and to transmit to me quarterly a copy of the registers of correspondence which the rules of the service require them to keep.

Peking is so isolated, and the ports are so widely separated, that the means of procuring information at the capital are unusually limited. At the same time the relations of the Legation and of the Consulates should be more intimate than is necessary elsewhere, for the reason that difficulties of a serious sort are of frequent occurrence and that their settlement falls upon the Consuls and the Minister acting in a political way, and not upon regularly constituted Courts of law. It is true also that scarcely

any

any public measure is initiated or carried out among the Chinese which does not originate in the provinces. A foreign Minister in China who would be successful in matters committed to his charge must understand this fact and make practical use of it, which he can only do by keeping himself well informed of the progress of affairs in the provinces, and by availing of the services of the Consuls when this may be appropriate. You will understand how exceedingly desirable it is looking to these considerations and generally to the very delicate and responsible duties which devolve upon Consular officers in China that their relations with the Legation should be intimate and unreserved and the co-operation of the two branches of the service established on the firmest basis.

These relations of the Legation and the Consulates are novel as I have said. They are moreover different from those of the Consulate General and the Consulates. It is matters of internal administration and concern which go to the latter, while it is those of political concern chiefly which ought

to

to go to the Legation. My experience would indicate that the Department's rule that all correspondence between the Consuls and the Minister should pass through the hands of the Consul General is a wise one, but activity on the part of the Consul General in cases which can only be dealt with effectually, first by the Consul at his port, or secondly by the Minister at the capital ought not to be expected. His duties moreover are already extensive and important.

The transmission of the registers of correspondence may be of positive value to the Minister and may sometimes give him the opportunity to check a Consul who is pursuing a mistaken course.

I beg leave to ask your approval of this dispatch.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Inclosure.
1. Mr. Seward to Consuls in China 12 Jan. 1876.

No. _____ (Copy.)

Shanghai 13th January 1876.

To

United States Consul

at _____

Sir,

In taking up my work as the diplomatic representative of our Government in China, I think it well to ask our Consular Officers in this Empire to provide me from time to time with full information in regard to political or other matters of public concern occurring within their respective districts.

This information may be conveyed in official or private letters, as may seem appropriate in the given cases. It should not be withheld for the reason that the officer cannot at the moment make an exhaustive report.

I shall feel obliged if the several officers will send to me at the end of each quarter copies of the register of correspondence kept by them. This will enable me to judge of the course of business in each office, and to ask for information when it is desirable.

I am Sir, Your obdt. servant.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Answered 2 February.

Mr O'Connor for opinion

Mr O'Connor
Mr Bardan



Washington, Jan. 18. 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish

, &c &c &c

Sir,

The leave of absence which was granted me last year for 180 days, including the time allowed for going and returning from China, expired on the 26th of October last. I was told early in that month that my salary as Interpreter to the Legation would also cease, according to the provisions of the law relating to leaves of absence. By the Act of March 3. 1875, it is provided in the appropriation bill, that the Secretary of Legation to China (acting as Interpreter) shall receive $5000 per annum; and as I held both of these offices, I made provision on my departure from Peking to employ and pay a substitute as Interpreter, who is still performing the duties. In explanation of this step, I may observe that it was taken after the fullest examination and consultation with the Minister, Mr Avery, who was unable to get on without an Interpreter, and who was

not required to pay for one himself. It appears now, however, that we did not come to the right conclusion in believing that if the Government obtained the services of an Interpreter in my stead I could draw the salary for a longer time, or until the period had expired which would be equivalent to the 180 days without my paying for a substitute. We were also in error in the inference that I was obliged to provide a substitute during my legal leave of absence, as the law says nothing on this point. But it was only after the most careful examination that I acted as I did, and with a view to the efficiency of the service; but, if I had known the correct application of the law, I should have done otherwise in regard to the duration of my absence from China. There was no precedent there to guide me, and I only state these things to explain my present position.

I wish to inquire whether I can have a leave of absence as Secretary of Legation, however, separate from Interpreter (seeing I hold both of these posts) for 180 days, and receive pay for that time from Oct. 27, 1875, thus enabling me to remunerate my substitute until I could resume my

duties. Or if this be not allowable, can I be granted a second leave of absence, with pay as Interpreter, for 180 days, or such time as you decide, to commence on the first day of January, 1876?

In case W. Holcombe is appointed as Interpreter merely to remove the obligation I am now under to pay him, and he resigns immediately on my reaching China, do I then begin to draw the salary from the U. S. bankers, or must I wait for a new appointment, which I could not receive much under four months from the date of my reaching China?

These questions have come up as affecting my present position, and I hope that you can devise some relief. If I had known exactly the application of the law, I could have arranged my own movements differently, at first. I do not think that the Department wishes me to pay a substitute myself until at least the time expires which the law allows, or its equivalent till I can receive pay for the 180 days over and above what I now pay my substitute. In either case, the Government

pays the same as if I had remained in China.

I have the honor to be,
Respectfully
Your Obt. Servant

S. Wells Williams
Sec. & Int. to U. S. Legation
to China

Approve
26th Jan 76

Dupl January 26
W. Berdan



Washington. Jan. 26. 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Sir,

The leave of absence which was granted me last year expired on the 23d of October last, and I respectfully request an extension of it for seven months from that date, by which time I hope to be able to resume the duties of my post.

I have the honor to be
Sir, Your Obedient Servant
S. Wells Williams

Mr Berdan
ack
Jacy mch

Ack March 15.

No 7

Mr Berdan



Hongkong, January 29th 1876

To the Secretary of State
From Mr. Seward, Minister at Peking

Subject
Mr. Seward is making a visit at Hongkong

Abstract
States his objects in making this visit and his proposed movements.

No 7.

Hongkong, January 29th 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I left Shanghae for this port on the 21st inst.

My leading purpose in coming here is to build up my health, so that I may be able to proceed to Pekin, at the opening of navigation, with safety and comfort.

I shall endeavor to visit the Viceroy of the Kwang provinces before I return to the North. He has held office as Acting Viceroy of the Nankin district when I have had agreeable intercourse with him. I may possibly be able to visit the ports of Swatow, Amoy and Foochow. The last named city is the capital of another Viceroyalty. I am so fortunate as to have a pleasant acquaintance with an officer stationed there, Ting Jih Chang. He was formerly Taotai at Shanghai and has lately been appointed Governor of the Foh Kien

province, and of Formosa,

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

George F. Seward.

Has the Counsel not been yet allowed? Is he coming to the U.S.?

1875 Mr Bundar?

Hon. Seward No. 8 Dated at Paris July 1875

Answered by dispatch April 8

Rec'd in C.O. 7th Sept. - answ

Subject

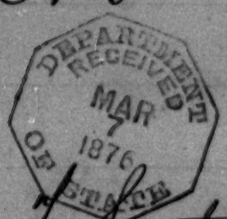
The Johnsons, Consul at Hankow, having refused to reply to charges made against him Mr Seward requires whether such refusal should be longer postponed

After an examination it appears to me that there can be scarcely any excuse for the Johnsons delay in this case. The charges were first made by Mr Carter in June 1875 and Mr Seward at that time called upon the Johnsons for a reply to them. The Johnsons answer was vague and unsatisfactory and Mr Seward reported the matter to the Dept. On the 7th October the Dept instructed the Johnsons to answer the charges which had been made by Mr Seward. On the 18th of December the Johnsons acknowledged receipt of Dept instructions and said he was engaged on drawing up a full report of the whole case. This report has not been rec'd as yet. The charge is that he paid Mr Carter $50 per quarter for services as H.M. Consul and requires him to refund vouchers for $250 per quarter

J H Campbell
4 Apl

Mr Wood
What records?
Duplicates
to Wood
Answered April 8.

No 8



Hongkong February 1st 1876

To Secretary of State

From Mr. Seward, Minister at Peking

Subject-

Complaints against Consul at Hankow.

Abstract

The Consul failed to make his answer.
Should action be longer suspended?

No. 8

Hongkong, February 1st 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that down to the 27th ultimo there had been received at Shanghai no answer from Mr Johnson to the charges made against him by John Carter.

The case made was a direct one, and its rebuttal, if untrue, would be very easy.

I respectfully submit to you whether in the interests of the service the judgment of the Government should be longer withheld.

I think it unwise to attempt to recover here the moneys misappropriated by Mr. Johnson. He has more than once told me that he is in debt at Nankow, beyond his means and I have information to the same effect from other sources, I do not know what procedure I could take to recover from him here, or whether looking to the fact that the Department has directed him to make his answer to the Department I should be justified in making an attempt

of the sort.

I do not pretend to say what course should be taken with Mr Johnson, but it will not I believe be well to retain his services at Hankow when his irregularities form a matter of common report.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

REPORT

April 7. 1876.

Mr. Johnson was granted leave of absence for six months, on April 8. 1875, for the purpose of visiting the United States in the year 1876, but to be availed of before the 1st September 1876. In a despatch dated Feby. 15. last he speaks of his contemplated absence, and that he will probably be away from his post from May to December. Mr Rush was appt. Vice Consul February 26. 1876. His bond has not yet been filed.

A. B. Wood.

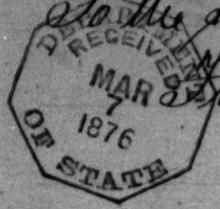
Mr Burdett
Ack
Dec 11 March

Mr Burdett
Ack March 15.

No. 9.

Hongkong February 1st 1876

To the Secretary of State
From Mr Seward Minister at Peking



Subject.

Missionary cases at Swatow

Abstract

Mr Seward approves the action of the Consul but points out that he ought to have reported the difficulties and his action from time to time, and dwells upon the need of a subordination of the Consuls to Legation in matters of political concern

No. 9.

Hongkong, February 1st 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I am addressing to the Consul at Swatow in reference to his action in certain Missionary cases which were reported to Mr. Cadwalader in the Consul's despatch No. 36 a copy of which I enclose also. It is very desirable that our officers should be made to feel that in all affairs of political concern they are immediately subordinate to the Legation. The Consul has settled these cases very satisfactorily but although his negociations in regard to them ran over several months he does not seem to have made pending the settlement any report to, or to have sought instructions from either the Legation or the Department.

You will see that the facts in this case indicate that my circular letter to the Consuls of the 13th ultimo requesting them

to keep me informed of all matters of interest occurring within their respective districts was not uncalled for.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Wm H. Seward

Enclosures
Mr. Shepard to Department No. 36
Mr. Seward to Mr. Shepard No. 3

No 3.

Hongkong, February 1st 1876.

Isaac F. Sheppard Esquire
United States Consul
Swatow.

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your dispatch No 72 with which you transmit to me a copy of your No 36 to the State Department.

The settlement effected by you of the Missionary cases in question is very creditable to you.

I believe it better as a rule to close up all such cases on the spot and as soon as possible, even if a full measure of satisfaction be not procured, for the reason that cases sent up to Peking can only be settled after tedious references and that these references frequently irritate the Chinese Authorities at the Capital and in the provinces disturbing good relations and creating distrust of the object of Missionary work. It is not often either that more can be secured as a result of a reference to Peking than can be gained by judicious action on the spot.

At the same time all such cases ought to be at once after their occurrence reported to the Legation and each successive step taken to secure justice ought equally to be reported. By so doing the Consular officer may frequently receibe active assistance from the Legation, and save himself from taking up positions which the Government may not be able to approve.

I notice with much pleasure that your procedure in the given cases was taken with the cooperation of Mr. Watters the British Consul at your port. The cooperation of officers in this way affords to all concerned assurance that the course pursued has been well considered and it adds great strength to your representations to the Authorities, I shall take pleasure in mentioning to Her Magisty's Minister at Peking the valuable aid rendered to you by your colleague, I am sure that you will lose no opportunity to extend to him a return of cooperation whenever the occasion may arise.

The lawless character of the popu-

lation which surrounds Swatow is correctly described in your despatch.

The Missionaries no doubt guide their movements by their knowledge of the people, yet it may not be amiss for you to urge upon them prudential considerations in this connection. With them zeal is a duty but it ought not to be allowed to go so far as to defeat its own ends or to embroil the civil representative of their country in unnecessary disputes.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant.

No. 36 (Copy for Legation at Peking)

United States Consulate,

Swatow, January 12, 1876

Hon. John L. Cadwaladee,

Assistant Sec'y of State.

Washington.

Sir:

I have the honor herewith to forward you a Chinese copy of a Proclamation quite recently issued by Chang, Taotai of the Prefecture embracing the Departments of Chao-Chow, - Kieh-Ying-Chow, - and Nwei-Chow, - together with an English translation of the same, courteously made for me by J. Watters, Esq., H. B. M. Acting Consul at this port. A recitation of the circumstance leading to this proclamation, as well as the document itself, will properly belong to my next Annual Report; but they are of so important a nature that I deem it advisable to communicate them to the Department at once.

The three Departments over which the Taotai exercises authority are very populous, numbering many millions of people. They are a part of the Province of Kwangtung, or Canton, and up to a very recent period have been extremely lawless, and defiant even of the imperial authority. The adjacent

waters swarmed with pirates, and the inhabitants on land were turbulent and disorderly, frequently indulging in bloody feuds, and open warfare, among the clans. Even in sight of the foreign consulates combats have been repeatedly witnessed on the shores opposite Swatow, and vessels were seized in the harbor itself, and violently taken away by the thieves. The mandarins were powerless to prevent this anarchy, and the people successfully resisted even the collection of government taxes. As my predecessor informed the Department, to cure this widespread and criminal misrule General Fang was sent to the region, with autocratic powers, and succeeded in establishing order after beheading many thousands of the most influential and turbulent. He has remained here, and outwardly the province has exhibited a state of quietude never known before. Piracies have ceased, — the clans no longer war with each other, — and it is safe even for foreigners to travel in any direction.

But this triumph of better conduct has resulted from fear of Genl. Fang's vengeance, and the population seem to have been ready at any time for disorderly courses when they thought they could do so with impunity. Hence they have specially directed their animosity to native converts to Christianity and cruelties and disorders have not been infrequent.

I shall speak only of those, however, which have been brought to my official notice. My first duty after arriving at my post less than a year since, was with one of these outbreaks. At Chung Lim, in the Ching Hai district, (see map sent with my Annual Report,) the American Baptist Missionaries had established a native station. On the 7th of last February the native Christians met for worship in a house that had been purchased by Rev. S. B. Partridge for that purpose. When the services were nearly at an end, a mob of excited natives, led on by the head man of the locality, burst into the house, broke and demolished the furniture, carried away all they could handle, attacked and pursued the worshippers, stripping them of clothing and ornament, robbed them of any property on their persons, and finally beat and wounded a number, one so seriously that she was obliged to be borne off in a chair. Similar outrages occurred in the district of Kieh Yang, and near the city of that name, late in 1874. My predecessor had expostulated and demanded the punishment of the offenders; but nothing effective had resulted; and apparently, emboldened by freedom from penalties, the most wanton outrages were repeated during the last three or four

months, and an appeal was made to me by the American Missionaries to secure some decent respect for the sureties of the Treaty in this regard.

The affair at Chung Lin I had already taken up, – the other I entered into at once. Assurance was given me in writing by the mandarins that the trouble should at once cease in Kieh Yang, and the guilty parties should be punished. With the Chung Lin matter I was not so immediately successful. My demands for reparation were met by written acknowledgements of the wrong done, but accompanied by a variety of side issues that were not germain to the matter, and appeared to me to be only subterfuges to endeavour to tire me out. I at length wrote an indignant despatch to the magistrate, told him I must press a settlement at once and if it was not done I should present the whole matter to the minister at Peking. This brought from him a proposition for an interview and it took place at the Consulate on the 2nd of August, when the whole subject was discussed for several hours. The wrong done was fully admitted, but the magistrate claimed that he had not the power to make restitution. I insisted on three points – 1st That the property damage must be made good in money. 2nd That the ringleaders, at least, including

the "headman", must be punished. 3rd That a proclamation of some sort must be made to prevent such outrages in future, and secure the observance of the Treaty stipulations in regard to native Christians. The conference ended without decision, but I distinctly told him the matter could not rest until fairly adjusted.

Immediately subsequent to this an approach was made by subordinate officials to Rev. Mr Partridge to induce him to settle the matter privately, a sum of money was proposed, and an address to the people, also; but the latter really threw all the blame upon the Christian converts, and guaranteed nothing for the future. Mr Partridge declined any negotiation as the matter was in the Consul's hands and there it rested. No communication came to me from the magistrate and I determined to endeavour to get action from higher authorities.

Accordingly on the 11th of October I sent a despatch to the Taotai regarding the Mieh Gang complaints, and by a special message proposed to visit him at Chao-Chow Fu on important business. He returned courteous notice, but expressed a preference to call on me first, as the Chinese etiquette demanded. I had determined

to seek his authority to secure a settlement of the Chung Lim affair, and also, if possible, to induce him to issue a Proclamation of protection to christian Chinese, that would carry his authority throughout his Prefecture, and thereby give a ground for claims upon the people, which no mere magistrate's action could secure. To make sure of this result I successfully sought the co-operation of H.B.M. Acting Consul, T. Watters Esq., who after a full conference in the matter entered earnestly into my purposes, and thereafter gave me his entire support.

On the 21st of November the Taotai visited me, in company with several of the local magistrates, his deputy, and his suite. They were received with appropriate salutes and ceremonies, and courteously entertained for an hour or two. On leaving he said he should communicate with me during the day. At a later hour a special messenger came with the Taotai's official card and an invitation to call on him for any business the next day. On the 22nd, therefore, in company with Mr. Watters, I went at an appointed hour, and had the desired interview. Mr. Watters kindly acted as Interpreter, and the whole matter were fully conversed. It resulted in an assurance from the Taotai

that the Cheng Hai Magistrate should do all I asked of him in the Chung Lim affair— that all wrong should be righted in Kieh Yang district,— and he himself would issue the Proclamation I desired. He then had the courtesy to ask me for suggesting as to its formula, and a few days after he sent me a proof of the promised document for criticism. I proposed a modification in my reply, and it was incorporated into the instrument. On the 26th of December the Proclamation was issued, and has been posted throughout the places I have heard from.

In the meantime on the 4th of December I received a dispatch from the Ching Hai Magistrate announcing the settlement of the Chung Lim affair according to my demands. The ringleaders had been arrested imprisoned and fined: public notice had been given that no violence would be tolerated against Christians; the house of worship had been repaired, and the sum I demanded as damages to individuals for property stolen was sent in full. I believe the difficulties at Kieh Yang are quieted, and the missionaries, both American and British

express hearty appreciation of what they are pleased to call the great service rendered to them.

I have been influenced, however, by no spirit of proselyteism, and have demanded nothing for the missioneries, but only a respectful observance of Treaty guarantee. It was this feature in my demands, I think that induced the action of the high official, and I trust what has been done will be to the extension and appreciation of the true principles of toleration, as well civil as religious. Surely this has been my aim.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant

(Sgd) Isaac F. Shepard

U. S. Consul

Enclosing

2 Chinese Proclamation

1 Mr. Watters's translation of same

Translation.

Ching-Chow-Fu.

Kwang Sui 1st year 11th Moon 29th day

Corresponding to December 26, 1875.

To Genl. Isaac F. Shepard,

United States Consul.

Swatow.

Sir:

I have now received your dispatch of December 21st acknowledging the receipt of the proof of the Proclamation I sent you for examination. You wish me to add a few words to it like these: "The people of other religions will also not disturb and persecute the people who worship Jesus Christ and believe his doctrines." I also examined and complied with your request, and send forth to post. I again copy the proof and send to you for your approval.

The proof of the Proclamation follows:

A Proclamation for the settlement of Matters between ordinary and Christian Chinese:

It is expressly stipulated in their Treaties that foreigners of various countries may rent houses in the interior and peaceably propagate their religion without molestation and annoyance. If missionaries want to rent houses from natives in

order to make places of worship, they are to apply to the owners and ascertain the particulars. If both parties are willing, and there is no trouble, a Deed is to be made and presented to the Missioneries' Consul, who will communicate with the local authority, who after thorough investigation will fix the duty, stamp the Deed, and return it to the Consul, making a record of the affair.

Circular instructions to the above effect have been already issued.

If a younger member of a family [or clan] make a secret and fraudulent sale, and a senior member reports this to the local authority, the official decision of the last must be awaited, and no obstructions are to be put in his way, causing trouble and wounding the natural harmony. The present Proclamation is issued in a sincere fear that the above prescribed course of action is not generally known; accordingly the gentry, elders, scholars, soldiers and people within the jurisdiction are hereby instructed to make themselves thoroughly acquainted therewith.

You must know that foreigners of the various nationalities are allowed by Treaty to proceed into the interior and teach Christianity. If, hereafter, a Missionery wants to rent from any one a building for a place of worship, the two parties must

first learn all particulars, and come to a mutual agreement, so as to prevent subsequent trouble. All who peaceably teach or practice Christianity are to be treated with courtesy, that Christians and other Chinese may leave quietly together. Those in a family who are advanced in years, and know what is right, must teach and control the younger members, preventing them from wantonly generating controversies which result in trouble.

When native christians are engaged in lawsuits, they must await a fair decision from the local authority and are by no means to use missionaries for obtaining protection.

In like manner people of other religions are not to ill treat and oppress the adherents of Protestant Christianity.

From the issuing of this Proclamation every one must obey it with fear, not violating it in the least particular, otherwise he will be arrested and dealt with [according to law].

A Special Proclamation

Sam. Sir

Your obedient Servant,

(Sgd) Chiang Taotai

Intendant of Circuit of

Wai-Chow-fu.

Chao-Chow-fu
Kar-ying-chow.)

The above is a copy of translation of the Taotai's Proclamation, as furnished me by H. B. M. Acting Consul T. Watters Esq.

Sgd/ Isaac F. Shepard
U. S. Consul

For Legation at Peking.

Mr Burdett Ack. March 15th.
Ackgd & mch
Mr Burdett

No 10

Hongkong February 12th 1876

To the Secretary of State



From Mr Seward Minister
at Peking

Subject

Recognized by the Chinese Government
as Charge d'Affaires ad interim

No 10.

Hongkong, February 1st, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Sir

I have the honor to hand to you a copy of a despatch from the Tsung Li Yamen to Mr Holcombe acknowledging the receipt of the information that I would take charge of the Legation on the 1st of January.

You will see that the Yamen raised no question.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

One enclosure
The Prince of Kung to Mr Holcombe

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication in reply.

I have had the honor to receive Y. E's despatch announcing that Your Government had instructed George F. Seward Esq. U. S. Consul General at Shanghai to assume charge of the Legation as Chargé d' Affaires ad int. and requesting that on and after the 1st prox all communications may be addressed to him

This information has been communicated by this Office to the Northern and Southern Supts of Trade, and I beg leave thus to make reply.

Peking Dec. 31st 1875

To

Chester Holcombe Esq.
Chargé d' Affaires, ad int

~~Le Boutillier~~
Milbrod

Mr. Seward No. 11 Dated 2nd July 1876

Answd per Dispt Aug 8

Subject

A proposed railroad from Shanghai to Woosung. Mr Seward thinks that the Chinese authorities will appeal to Mr Bradford to arrest any Americans that may be employed on the work, but advises him to aid in the prevention of the construction of the road

After an examination it appears to me that the right of way for the railroad has been obtained from the Chinese under false pretences, and if so, perhaps, advisable, as the enterprise is British, for our Consul to decline to take any action in reference to it.

J A Campbell
Consul

Mr Avery before writing read me one of his dispatches, but there is nothing from Mr Seward but it frequently to this dispatch

JAC

Answd for draft April 8th.

No 11

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAR 7 1876

Honghong, February 2nd 1876

To the Secretary of State

From Mr Seward,

Minister at Peking

Subject-

A proposed railroad at Shanghai

FOREIGN Relations 76

Abstract

Mr Seward transmits a copy of his instructions to Mr Bradford in regard to same.

Copied for F. L.

No. 11.

Hongkong. 2nd February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a despatch which I am addressing to Vice Consul General Bradford, in regard to a scheme for a railroad at Shanghae, I trust that the views expressed will meet your approval

I have the honor to be.
Sir
Your obedient servant.
George F. Seward.

One Enclosure

Mr. Seward to Mr. Bradford. February 2nd 1876.

No. 4

Honghong, February 2nd 1876.

O. B. Bradford Esq.
U. S. Vice Consul General

Sir,

I have learned that an Engineer has arrived from England to prosecute the construction of the railroad from Shanghae to Woosung. It is altogether likely that the Chinese Authorities will object to the work and appeal to you to restrain any of our countrymen who may be concerned in it. I think it well under the circumstances to state to you my views as to the attitude which you should assume.

The actual situation I understand to be this. The ground for the line has been purchased and paid for. The termini are Shanghae and Woosung, which latter town is ten miles below Shanghae at the junction of the Whangpoo and Yangtsze rivers. A line of railroad over this route would serve the convenience of foreigners ingoing to and from shipping detained at Woosung by a lack of water on the Bar. There is a considerable Chinese population at

Woosung who would assist in supporting it when opened. The ground was bought ostensibly for a malow (or horse road,) and I believe that the authorities knew that rails would be laid down for a tram way.

The leading motive of the promoters of the enterprise is a desire to exhibit to the Chinese a railway in practical operation, and thus to hasten the moment for a general introduction of railways into the Empire.

Every step taken thus far have been regular and defensible, saving perhaps, that in a strictly moral point of view the ultimate object should have been declared from the outset. That this would have defeated the enterprise there can be no doubt.

I am free to say that I sympathize most keenly with the promoters. They are striving to confer a benefit upon China. Their spirit is such that they will be perfectly willing to vary the plans to meet the views of the Chinese so far as these are founded upon reason or even upon prejudices which are strongly held, and saving always demands to abandon the undertaking. They believe they have a right to build a road over ground which they have

bought and paid for.

The promoters have been largely our countrymen. The corporation has become British.

Under these circumstances our official Shanghae may now properly withdraw from the leading position which it has heretofore taken. Such position would not indeed be expected under the circumstances and might be offensive to the British Authorities

But sympathizing with the purpose of the promoters as I do and as I believe our Government will I advise you to cooperate with the British Consul and your colleagues generally in their efforts to secure the peaceable establishment of the line

The arguments which you can best use will be of an expostulatory sort. You may say to the native authorities. Why do you object to the enterprise. It is undertaken for the general benefit. It can harm no one. The procedure which has been pursued need not be considered a precedent for the future. You can always interpose treaty stipulations against the buying of lands toward interior points for these enterprises of the sort. By what right do you attempt to interfere with the use of lands acquired by foreigners. Why will you persist in a course which will seem strange and

inexplicable to the people of western countries. Such and other considerations of the sort you can freely urge, and always as a last resort say that if they desire to restrain the enterprise the only practical course is to take legal action in the British Court.

There will be no wisdom in assuming more of right in the premises that we can do with justice, I would avoid any declaration which would call in question the sovereignty of the Emperor over the soil and the right of his government to control works of a public nature. Eastern peoples are sufficiently likely to consider us as aggressive in the pursuit of our purposes and careless of their rights, without our giving them actual facts upon which to support such a belief.

I wish every success to your efforts and those of your colleagues, and will do all I can, to aid you within the lines I have laid down, and subject of course to the views of the Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
George F. Seward.

Mr Berdan
ack
Rec'd March 15.

No 12

Mr Berdan

Hongkong, February 2nd 1876.

To the Secretary of State



From Mr Seward
Minister at Peking

Subject

Chen Lan Pin and Yung Wing appointed Ministers. Full advices will be sent at a later moment

No 12.

Hongkong, February 2nd 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir,

You will no doubt have learned by telegraph that Chen Lan Pin and Yung Wing of the Chinese Educational Mission have been appointed Ministers for China to the United States, Spain and Peru I have written to Peking for full information which I will communicate to you, when it is received together with certain remarks which the occasion appears to call for.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo F. Seward.

Mr Berdan
ack JAC 23 March

Mr Berdan
ack April 8.

No 13

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAR 23 1876

Hongkong, 9th February 1876.

Mr Seward Minister at Peking
to the Secretary of State.

FOREIGN Relations. 76

Subject-
Coal supply in China

Abstract.
Further information in regard to mining coals in Chihli and in Formosa.—
Yangtze coal beds. Supplies of coal now
derived in the North largely from Nagasaki
and in the South from Australia. Coal
in Saghalien.

Despatch for F. L.

No. 13.

Hongkong, 9th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir,

In my trade Report for last year I mentioned the steps taken by the Chinese Government to open a coal mine in the province of Chihli. I spoke also of the prospect that mines would be opened in Formosa, I have now the honor to advise you that the agent sent from Chihli to procure miners and machinery has returned, having I believe discharged this part of his duty. I have also to advise you that I learn here that an English engineer has reported favorably upon the Formosan mines and that an order has been sent for a limited supply of machinery with which to work them.

A third scheme to open a mine or mines near Kaukow or Kinkiang is taking form I have no particulars of a definite sort to

communicate in regard to it. Coal measures occur near the Yangtze river in various places and notably near the Poyang and Tongting lakes.

I doubt whether the coal of Chihli, of the Yangtze or of Formosa can be sold for a considerable period yet in the market of Shanghai upon favorable terms as compared with that of Nagasaki. Doubtless however the Steintein steamers will procure some part of their supplies at that port, from the Chihli mines. The Yangtze steamers actually take in large supplies of coal at the river ports and would take more if the quantities available were greater and the cost less. I have always doubted whether coal occurs in Formosa in a favorable way, but until the mining has been carried on there in a more efficient way than heretofore it will be premature to speak positively upon the point.

The coal supply of this part of China comes largely from Australia but that of Nagasaki is now finding its way into the market.

A very superior steaming coal is found in Saghalien. An attempt to work it was made some years since by an American house but failed owing to the lack of a

good port at the place of shipment, of suitable & machinery at the mines and to the distance to the China markets. It is said that the Russians will establish a line of steamers & shortly to bring down the produce of the & Saghalien mines, and to take back to the & Siberian ports teas for overland transportation and other Chinese produce. If they can establish a round trade of the sort their coals may perhaps find a remunerative sale in China.

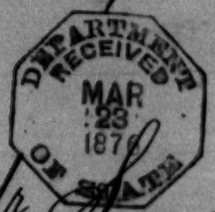
The disposition of the government to exclude foreigners from mining enterprises still prevails. It is possible even that an effort will be made to monopolize the coals produced in China for the use of native vessels of war and of native merchant ships running in competition with foreign vessels. The wide sources of supply and the operation of the laws of supply and demand will I apprehend soon break down such attempts, while sooner or later the government must learn that its best policy is to encourage enterprises of foreigners as well as those of natives. But while learning this lesson they will make many expensive and losing essays of their own and fritter away much valuable time.

I leave the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward

Mr Berdan
Ack Jan 23 1877

Ack April 8.
Mr Berdan

No 14



Honghong, February 10th 1876.

Mr Seward Minister at Pekin
to the Secretary of State.

Subject

Island of Hainan

Abstract

A port to be opened there having been suggested that a port of the mainland would be more desirable Mr Seward is making enquiries upon the point.

No. 14.

Hongkong, 10th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that a port on the island of Hainan off the extreme Southeast coast of China is to be opened to foreign commerce at an early moment.

Provision was made for the opening of the port in the British Treaty of 1858. Its value has been so much doubted, however, that hitherto the British Government have never determined to go to the expenses of establishing a Consulate there.

One of our countrymen Mr. C. D. Williams formerly our Consul at Hankow agitated the question of beginning trade in Hainan about five year ago, Governor Low took the subject up and the Chinese Government I believe gave their consent. Subsequently Mr. Williams died. No one else came forward to prosecute the trade and the whole matter

dropped

People here believe that a port of the mainland near the island would better serve the interests of commerce and as is probable that they are right and it may be still possible to secure the desired change I am making enquiries into the facts with the view to bring the whole subject forward at Peking on my arrival there.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward

Copy to Secy Interior
Mr Burdan

No 15

DEPARTMENT RECEIVED MAR 23 1876 OF STATE

J UC 28th Mch
did so Mch 25

U.S. Legation
Hongkong February 12th 1876

Mr Seward
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Centennial Exhibition

Abstract
Encloses letter of the Prince of Kung, naming the Commissioners

No. 15.

Hongkong, 12th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a translation of a letter addressed to the Legation by the Prince of Kung in which he designates the persons who will act as Commissioners for China at the Centennial Exhibition.

You will notice that the name which heads the list is that of Mr. James Hart. It is understood that he is the chief of the Commission.

I am informed that the Exhibits of China are about ready for shipment and that the full extent of space (7200 square feet) allotted to this Empire will be needed.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

One Enclosure. Prince of Kung to U.S. Minister.

Despatch No 15

Copy

Enclosure:-

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, herewith makes a communication.

In the matter of the Centennial Exhibition in your country, this Yamen had the honor upon the 13th Dec. to inform you that Mr. Inspector General Hart had been instructed to carry into effect his proposed plan for a Chinese Exhibit.

I have now received a communication from Mr. Hart stating that "as the day for "opening the Exhibition is near at hand, he "has instructed the Commissioners of Customs at "Chefoo and certain other Ports to complete their "work according to the scheme agreed upon. + "But," he adds, "the officials heretofore deputed "were only entrusted with the collection of articles "and the various preparations in China. At "the place of Exhibition it will also be necessary "to have Commissioners to arrange and take + "charge of the display.

At the Austrian Exposition the Commissioners put in charge of the Chinese Department were persons at home on leave

of absence, and consequently could attend without inconvenience.

In the present instance Mr. James Hart, Commissioner of Customs at Canton will be entitled to leave in the spring. Mr. Alford Imber former Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin, is now at home; and Mr. J. L. Hammond Commissioner of Customs at Swatow will also be entitled to leave in the coming Spring and hence, as in the case of Vienna Exposition, it will be expedient to place these three Commissioners in charge of the Chinese Exhibit at Philadelphia. And further, three Americans, Mr. Edward Cunningham of Russell & Co., Mr. W.W. Parkin of Olyphant & Co. and Mr. F. P. Knight of Knight & Co. at Newchwang, have been requested to be present and assist.

This plan of action will not ill befit the importance of the Centennial Exhibition. it will doubtless be exceedingly gratifying to the American Government, and will not be without advantage to the interests of China."

I beg leave to forward this

copy of Mr. Hart's statement for H. Ex.'s inspection

Peking 31st Dec. 1875

Ask'd April 8.

Mr Berdan

Mr. Seward No. 16 Dated 12th Feby 187

Subject

Mr Seward doubts whether there is any danger of a rupture between China and Japan on the Corean question

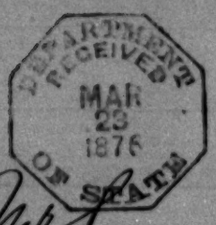
After an examination it appears to me that this despatch requires simply acknowledgment

J. H. Campbell
2d Asst

No. 16.

(Confidential)

U. S. Legation
Hongkong, February 12th 1876.



Mr Seward to
Mr Fish.

Subject

Japan & Corea

Abstract

Enclosing copies of letters which have passed between Mr Seward and Mr Bingham. Expresses great doubt whether there is any danger of a rupture between China and Japan.

No 16

(Confidential)

Honghong, 12th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith confidentially a copy of a private letter which I addressed to Mr. Bingham on the 5th ultimo in regard to the difficulties existing between Japan and Corea and the possibility that they may result in a collision between the former country and China, and also a copy of Mr. Binghams response dated the 21st ultimo.

You will observe that I express more doubt whether the Chinese will interfere with the Japanese than I did in a despatch addressed to Mr. Cadwalader in December last.

Reflection confirms me in the later view, and if the statements made by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs to

Mr Bingham is correct, the danger of a rupture between the two countries becomes in my opinion very slight indeed.

Mr Bingham's letter indicates that he may be in correspondence with the Department in regard to the propriety of making a proclamation of neutrality in case war ensues between Corea and Japan. The same question will arise in China in the event spoken of.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

2 inclosures.
Mr Seward to Mr Bingham. Jan 5, 1876
Mr Bingham to Mr Seward " 21, "

Copy.

Shanghai, January 5th. 1876.

Honorable John A. Bingham

&c. &c. &c.

Tokio.

My dear Mr. Bingham,

The recent movements of Japanese ships and officials in Corea, the mission of Mr. Mori to China, and the utterances of the native and foreign press in Japan indicate that the difficulties long known to exist between Japan and Corea have become very serious and may result in war.

You will remember that at one of the interviews which I had the pleasure to hold with you in Japan last summer we discussed the relations of the Chinese Government to Corea and the attitude she might be expected to assume in case of the outbreak of hostilities. In brief my opinion was that there is no essential interdependency between China and the Peninsular Government, that in case Japan goes no further than to seek redress at arms and an ordinary treaty of peace for any grievances which she may

have sustained, China will not interfere, but that this Empire will look with the greatest disfavor upon any permanent occupation of Corea by Japan, and will as a last resort in such case make common cause with the Coreans to expel the Japanese

This would seem to be a traditional policy of China, and I know now only two elements likely to disturb it. One of these is the near approach of the Russian occupation north of Corea and east of the Manchurian provinces, the other the fact that a part at least of the army of Japan is understood to be well drilled and well provided generally according to Western methods of warfare.

Upon the first point it may be remarked that whether rightfully or not the Chinese can scarcely entertain a doubt as to the intention of the Russians to occupy ultimately the region in question and that she is likely to prefer Japan to Russia as a neighbour in the Peninsula.

Upon the second it is to be said that the unwillingness of China to go to war with Japan at the time of the Formosa expedition when she believed undoubtedly that the course of Japan in occupying a part of that island was indefensible, and an affront of a most serious sort, which unwillingness led her to make a treaty

that has been interpreted generally as a triumph for the latter Empire, is very significant of the course which the Chinese rulers will pursue in the contingency of which I am speaking.

It will be interesting for me to know your views in regard to the general question. I think too that it may be to the advantage of our Governments to interchange information and opinion as fully and freely as possible.

Beyond mere matter of information and speculation it may be well for us, further, to know what views are held by one another of the course which we should pursue toward our country people who in the event of hostilities may take part or be disposed to take part in them; having reference in this respect specially to the instructions of Mr. Fish in the case of General Le Gendre.

Believe me
My dear Sir
Yours very truly

Copy

Tokei, Japan
January 21, 1876.

Geo. F. Seward Esq.
&c &c &c.
Shanghai

My dear Sir:

Your unofficial note concerning the movements of Japanese ships and officials in Corea &c. and the probability of war between Japan and Corea has been received and considered.

I am inclined to the opinion by you expressed as to the independence of Corea in so far as her internal affairs and foreign relations are concerned.

Touching your suggestion that "if Japan goes no farther than to seek "redress at arms, and in an ordinary treaty "of peace for any grievances which she "may have sustained China will "not interpose &c;" I deem it proper to acquaint you that the Japanese Foreign Minister assured me some time ago that Japan has no purpose of conquest, or permanent occupancy in

the matter, but seeks by peaceful negotiation to obtain some redress of Corea for past wrongs and some security for the future good conduct of Corea towards this government &c. The Minister also stated that they would avoid a conflict of arms with Corea if possible, but would not submit to such outrage as that of last summer.

In the event of a war between Japan and Corea, under my present instructions I shall consider it my duty to treat both nations as Powers at peace with the United States, under the Act of 1863, but the question whether notice of neutrality shall be given, is still open for consideration with the Department. I say this to you, as you know, confidentially, but but in what I believe to be the interests of our government.

As at present advised I suppose in the event war ensues between the two countries, the farthest we can go will be to see that our flag is not carried into the conflict nor our citizens, not at present in the service of either country, enlisted to make war

upon the part of either Power against the other.

I would not say this much save in response to your enquiry for my views under the instructions of Mr Fish in the case of General Le Gendre I shall be glad at all times to confer with you and to be made fully acquainted with your opinions in relation to this and other public questions, also to be possessed through you of whatever transpires in China concerning the Korean question.

Wishing you every success,

I am

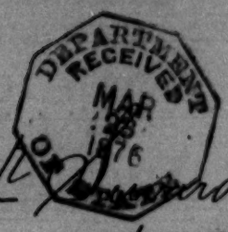
Faithfully Your Friend

(Sgd) Jno. A. Bingham

Mr Berdan
Ack June 23d Rec'd
Mr Berdan
Ack April 6.

No 17

Hongkong, 14th February 1876.



Mr Bernard
to the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Yunnan difficulty

Abstract.

Very little to be reported. The composition of the Chinese and British Commissions. The first report of former. The degradation of Li Tse Tsai, British troops in Burmah. British Flying Squadron. Queen's speech.

No. 17

Hongkong, 14th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir.

From this point there is almost nothing to communicate to you in regard to the questions arising out of the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan a year ago, which you will not have learned almost as fully by telegraph.

So far as I know all negociations in this connection remain in abeyance pending the results of the enquiry now being made on the spot by Commissioners of the Chinese Government.

These Commissioners are Li-Han-Chang Viceroy of the Hu Kwang provinces the capital of which is Woochang on the Yangtze river opposite Hankow, and Sieh a former Governor of Kiang Su the province in which Shanghae is situated. Li is a brother of the Viceroy of Chihli. Both of the Commissioners belong to the old school of Chinese statesmen.

A Commission of the British Government is on its way to the scene of the trial. It

is composed of the Honorable Mr. Grosvenor Secretary of the British Legation, and of Messrs. Davenport and Baber of the Consular Service. It has seemed to me that this Commission lacks the strength in numbers members which is desirable for a work of such magnitude, to be conducted at so great a distance and under circumstances of difficulty. Its members are all men of experience but by no means of that extent of experience which was available to Mr Wade.

Their duty will be I suppose to attend the trials of accused persons. Whether they will be allowed to question such persons and the witnesses for and against them I do not know. Beyond this we may suppose that they will be at liberty to request the examination of persons whose criminality may be pointed at by evidence before them.

The Chinese Commissioners have already presented a preliminary statement to the Government. They intimate in this that the coming of the British Yunnan Expedition, to which Mr Margary was attached, was a source of great anxiety to the ignorant people of the province, who are not familiar with foreigners, and that they rose spontaneously to prevent its approach. They admit that the

officials did not take steps to enquire into the matter afterward, and even that it is possible that the officials could have prevented the movement.

Just now it is reported from Peking that Li Ki Nai, of whose presumed connection with Mr Margary's murder Mr Avery will have informed you fully, has been degraded and ordered to Yunnan Foo for trial.

It is also reported here by telegraph that the English Government is about to dispatch troops to Yunnan via Burmah. I doubt whether a force will be thrown into Yunnan, excepting in case the British Commissioners shall be subjected to violence, but it may be that a greater or less force will be dispatched to Burmah and held in readiness for such a contingency.

The danger of violence being offered to the Commissioners is remote. Beyond a doubt all the power of the Government will be exercised to prevent the occurrence of anything so unseemly.

The telegraph reports also that the so-called British Flying Squadron consisting of five of the best ships of their Navy will soon be dispatched to China. The British fleet so reinforced would be competent to undertake +

operations that would probably bring the Chinese to sue for a settlement of matters. It would be able to seize every Chinese naval or merchant vessel, to occupy all the leading ports at least for a time or to make a permanent lodgment in Formosa.

We have received by telegraph also the Queen's speech to Parliament in which she states that the Chinese have received their representations in this matter in a friendly matter. This declaration does not tally with the facts which have been reported from time to time. It is well known for instance that the British Minister at one time was on the point of removing the Legation from Peking. It would seem rather to indicate the determination of England to keep the peace with China and that this is considered to be possible.

How much such a result is to be desired if it can be obtained without a sacrifice of honor or principle I need not say

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

Mr Bedan
Ack. April 8

Hon. Secretary of State No. 18 Dated 25th July 87

Subject

The murder of Mr Mowry. Comments upon the administration and upon the purposes of England in sending out the mission

After an examination it appears to me that this despatch requires simply acknowledgment

J A Campbell
4 Apl

No 18



U.S. Legation
Hongkong, February 26th. 1876

Mr Seward

To the Secretary of State.

ack
Sept 5

Subject

The Gumman trouble

Abstract

Forwards copies of Li. Han Chang's Memorials. Comments upon the situation and upon the purposes of England in sending out the Mission.

No. 18

Hongkong, 25th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
U. S. Secretary of State.

Sir.

Since I addressed you last, in regard to the progress of the Yunnan case I have received a translation of Li Hung Chang's second memorial or report to the throne, and this with a translation of the first one I have now the honor to transmit to you herewith.

It is only due to the Government of this Empire that comments upon its procedure in a matter of this importance should be very guarded if indeed indulged in at all. We have no right to view its action with preconceived distrust, and to pick out here and there the points which may appear to open it to criticism. Bye and by, when the whole case has been completed a searching review will be in place and will be profitable.

There is a salient fact however in the light of which these reports should be regarded. Mr. Margary had gone through Yunnan bearing a passport from the Government of Peking, for himself, and

others for the mission with which he was to return and for which he was to prepare the way. From the moment of the issue of these passports, it became the duty of China to protect the solitary traveller, in the first instance, as was done, and then the mission when it should make its appearance. Li-Nang-Chiang's plea that the people rose spontaneously to resist the Mission, is not a good one because against such a rising the government should have taken precautions. Nor will the punishment of a few country people or even of a few Military officials be a sufficient vindication for China from the blame which follows her for neglect. To perfectly clear herself she should show that she took all reasonable care, to secure the safety of the party. I fear that there is evidence enough in the two reports before us to show that she did not do this.

I think justice to England requires us to keep in view also the fact that all her steps were taken so far as I can learn, with carefulness and in a regular way. Due notice of the desire to send the Mission was given and a request for passports made. It would have come and gone quietly, if let alone, its sole immediate result being its reports. All further action must have taken the form of open, even-handed negociation. There is then no

reason to attach ulterior selfish objects to the purposes of England. If the mission should show that trade could be wisely opened with Yunnan via Burmah, and if the British Government should win the assent of China to the opening of the trade all would be done that could be expected. If the assent of China could not be gained then matters would remain as before. There is nothing in such a scheme unworthy of the Anglo-Saxon.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

MEMORIAL FROM YUNNAN, ON THE MURDER OF MR. MARGARY.

Li Han-chang and his colleagues, looking upward, entreat the Sacred Glance on their memorial, which they present to report the dates of their arrival in Yünnan, with a general outline of the result of their joint deliberations, and pray His Majesty to signify His Pleasure, that as a preliminary step, the civil and military officials who have failed in the due discharge of their duty be stripped of their rank and placed on trial.

They humbly represent that, on the 26th of June, the following Decree was received from His Majesty:—"A decree has been issued this day, appointing Li Han-chang to proceed to Yünnan to enquire into certain matters. We command him to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, and to act in concert with the Governor-General and the Governor in judicially enquiring into and deciding, in a spirit of fairness, the case of the murder of Ma Kia-li." Also, that on the 7th September, the following Decree was received:—"Let Wu T'ang convey notice to the ex-Vice-President Sieh Hwan to proceed with all despatch to Yünnan, to assist Li Han-chang in the management of all he has to do, in order that an efficient coadjutor be supplied to him."

Your servants, after having revently reported their departure, proceeded thereupon, in obedience to their instructions, along the several stages of their journey. Your servant [Li] Han-chang arrived in Yünnan on the 13th, and Your servant [Sieh] Hwan on the 20th of November, having examined [the subject] publicly and instituted secret enquiries as they travelled along. After reaching the provincial capital, they conferred Your servant [Ts'ên] Yü-ying, of whom they verbally enquired the general features of the case, and caused to be brought before them all the documents constituting the record of the affair, upon which they have with all despatch commisioned competent officials to arraign the prisoners charged with the crime of murder, who have already been apprehended and brought up for trial, and to elicit by means of rigorous investigation the actual facts, which shall be laid in a memorial before the Throne.

Prostrate, Your servants have to state that at the when Ma Kia li proceeded from Yünnan to Burmah, being in possession of a passport from the Yamên of Foreign Affairs, he was duly escorted in perfect safety from point to point through the districts he passed through. The aforesaid foreigner and his companions afterwards came back from Burmah to Yünnan, between which there intervenes the territory inhabited by savages and the tribes (of the shans). This region is habitually the resort of numbers of lawless offenders, who league themselves with the savages to plunder travellers. A multitude of rumours were at this time circulated among the notables and people of T'êng-Yüeh (Momein), stating that the foreigners were about to enter the country at the head of a large body of foreign soldiers; and the said notables and people, having never had any experience of the conduct of foreign soldiery, apprehended that on entering the district they would treat them with oppression and ignominy, and they consequently assembled a force of local Militia for the protection of their own persons and property. Lawless offenders, hereupon, who, with the savages, were lying in wait for opportunities, took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder, and thus brought on the affair. Although, when returning from Burmah, the aforesaid foreigner did not give notice beforehand to the local authorities to send an escort to meet him, yet, on the other hand, the sub-Prefect of T'êng-yüeh, Wu K'i-liang, showed himself incapable, at the time when the notables and people assembled their force of Militia, to guard against the matter in its incipient stage, either by means of persuasion, or by coercive measures; and when the disaster had taken place on the journey, months elapsed before anyone was taken into custody, notwithstanding that stringent instructions were repeatedly despatched by your servant [Ts'ên] Yu-ying, commanding the apprehension of the guilty parties within a given time. Such delay in the effecting of arrests furnishes (or, has furnished) the foreign Government with a plea for complaint. There has unquestionably been a failure in the due discharge of his duty. Tsiang Tsung-han, the acting-Brigadier-General of the T'eng yueh command, who while especially invested with the control-in-chief of this region of country, took absolutely no cognizance of the occurrence of so serious an affair, has likewise rendered himself liable to punishment. Your servants deem it their duty to request a Decree ordaining that both the sub-Prefect Wu K'i-liang, and the Acting-Brigadier-General Tsiang Tsung-han, be removed from their posts and provisionally stripped of their rank, and arraigned with the other parties for trial. If such fact should be elicited as that troops were moved to stop [the party from Burmah], or that instigation was given to commit the murder, the most rigorous proceedings shall be farther taken according to law.

Your servants, having held consultation together on successive days, and being agreed in their views, reverently present this Memorial setting forth their conjoint statements, upon which they, prostrate, entreat the Sacred Glance and the instructions of Your Majesties the Empresses and Your Majesty the Emperor.

They have to add that Liu Yoh-chao, the Governor-General of Yünnan and Kweichow, has not yet returned to his post, and his name is consequently not appended to this memorial.

In the *Peking Gazette* of December 9th, the following Decree in reply is published:—

Li Han-chang and his colleagues have memorialized reporting a general outline of their enquiry, undertaken in obedience to our decree, into the murder of Mr. Ma Kia-li (Mr. Margary), and requesting that the officials who have failed in the due discharge of their duty be stripped of their rank and placed on trial,

In the case of the murder of Mr. Ma Kia-li, Li Han-chang and his colleagues having both investigated the matter publicly and instituted secret enquiries, having caused all the documents connected with it to be laid before them for examination, and having deputed competent officers to conduct a judical investigation in conformity with the principles of justice, they report to us that on the road between Yünnan and Burmah there intervenes the territory occupied by savages and the tribes (of the Shan States), which has habitually been the resort of numerous robber bands. At the period in question, the notables and people of T'êng-yüeh (Momein) having heard that foreigners at the head of a large number of foreign soldiers were about to enter the country, assembled on this account a body of train-bands (or, local Militia) for their own protection. On his journey from Yünnan to Burmah, Ma Kia-li, being provided with a passport, was duly escorted from point to point through the different districts, which he traversed in perfect safety. On [his] return, at a later date, from Burmah to Yünnan, no notice was given to the local authorities to send an escort to meet [him], the consequence of which was that certain lawless offenders lying in wait for opportunities, took advantage of the occasion to commit robbery and murder.

This being the tenor [of the Memorial, it appears that], at the time when the notables and people collected their force of Militia, Wu K'i-liang, the sub-Prefect of T'êng-yüeh, was incapable of guarding in time against what followed, either by the exercise of persuasion, or by the application of coercive measures; whilst, after the disaster had taken place, months went by before arrest of the guilty parties was made, notwithstanding that stringent orders were issued by Tsêng Yuh-ying, commanding the apprehension of the criminals within a given time. He has unquestionably failed in the due discharge of his duty. Tsiang Tsung-han, having as Acting-Brigadier-General of the T'êng-yüeh command, the chief control of this region incumbent upon him, has equally rendered himself liable to punishment by his failure to take any cognizance whatever of the occurrence of an affair of so serious a nature. Let both Wu K'i-liang and Tsiang Tsung-han be removed from their posts and be provisionally stripped of their official rank, and be brought to trial as parties to the case. If evidence of troops having been moved to oppose [the entrance of the party into China], or of instigation to commit the murder be elicited, let Li Han-chang and his colleagues thoroughly and strictly investigate the matter, in order that the demands of justice be faithfully carried out. Let there be no approach to favour or concealment. Let the Boards concerned take note.—*N. C. Herald.*

MEMORIAL AND DECREE ON THE YUNNAN OUTRAGE.

Li Han-chang, Governor of Hu Kwang, Imperial Commissioner for an Enquiry in Yünnan, and Sieh Hwan, ex-vice-President of a Board, Imperial Commissioner-adjoint for an enquiry in Yünnan, on their knees represent that a clue has been obtained by investigation to the fact that an officer, lately holding an acting appointment as captain, did lay a plan for opposing the entry of foreigners into the country; and to request a decree, in the first instance, stripping him of his rank, in order that he may be placed on trial.

Your servants have to state that, on being placed in possession of the deposition taken from the prisoners guilty of the murder of Ma Ka-li (Mr. Margary), they appointed additional delegates in the persons of the Taotai Ting Sze-pin and the Prefect Tsiang Sih hün, to co-operate with the Financial and Judicial Commissioners of the province, in subjecting the prisoners to rigorous examination. All that the prisoners confessed was that they had committed robbery [and that], owing to a foreigner (or, the foreigners) having discharged a pistol-shot which killed one of their accomplices named A Yung, they then and there resolved to resist apprehension, and murdered Ma Kia-li and his four attendants. They firmly refused, however, to confess who had been their instigator. Wu Ki-liang, for his part, also affirmed that he had had neither knowledge of nor share in planning what took place. Li Chên-kwoh returned the most absolute denial to the statements made in Wei T'oma's (Sir Thomas Wade) despatch, and it was not until he had been subjected to repeated cross-examination that he uttered a statement to the effect that "in the 12th moon of last year (January, 1875), the notables of the sub-prefecture of T'eng-yüeh (Momein), on learning that foreigners were about to come forward at the head of a large body of troops, and fearing that they would commit disorders, raised a force of local trainbands for the protection of their own lives and property; [of which he, or they?] had communicated an intimation."

The circumstances thus indicated are sufficient in themselves to warrant suspicion; and, coincidently, the Brigadier-General of the Sui-tsing command, Li Shêng, who was sent forward by your servant Li Hang-chang, whilst on his journey, to proceed to Têng-yüeh and make enquiries there privately, having returned to the provincial capital, reports as follows, viz:—"That the murder of Ma Kia-li came of the act of lawless offenders who offered resistance to capture for the commission of robbery, and who secretly gathered together their confederates to obstruct the progress of the foreigners and prevent them from entering the country. [Farther], that, according to common report along the roads, all this was done by Li Chên-kwoh was not on the spot, nor were any soldiers concerned in the affair."

It appears from the correspondence forming part of the case, that in the third moon of this year (April 6th to May 4th, 1875), the Governor, your servant Ts'ên Yü-ying, received a report from Li Chên-kwoh, [forwarding] two official letters addressed to him (Li) on separate occasions by the notable of Têng-yüeh; and, in this report, there unquestionably appears a statement on the part of Li Chên-kwoh, that [he is] "taking vigorous and active precautionary measures, with the view of stoutly defending the region under his care." Although Ts'ên Yü-ying wrote commanding him to quiet the people, and prevent any action on their part (*lit.*, quiet, or appease, and obstruct, the people), and allow no unfounded alarm to spread, yet this was after the affair had already taken place, and it was too late. It appears from this, consequently, that although Li Chên-kwoh had no intention to commit murder, he is liable to a charge of having laid plans to obstruct [the expedition]; and Your servants have agreed, after taking counsel together, that he should not be suffered to take advantage of his official rank as a cover for lying evasions, gaining time with false statements in dread of incurring punishment. They think it their duty to solicit a rescript, in the first instance, stripping of his rank Li Chên-kwoh, a Colonel by brevet on the list for immediate employment as Lieut-Colonel, late acting in the post of Captain-Commandant of Nan-tien, [They propose to] bring him up together with Wu K'i-liang, the officer now already degraded from the rank of sub-Prefect, and to order Tsiang Tsung-han, now already degraded from the rank of Brigadier-General, to be brought without a day's delay to the provincial capital, in order that they may be rigorously examined, as circumstances may require, to the end that the demands of justice may be fulfilled. They accordingly join with Your servant Ts'ên Yü-ying, Governor and acting Governor-General, in laying this Memorial before the Sacred Glance of Your Majesties the Empresses and your Majesty the Emperor.

To this Memorial, the following Decree was issued in reply, on the 24th January, 1876:—Li Han-chang and his colleagues have memorialised Us requesting that an officer, who has vacated the acting appointment of *tu-sze* (captain), be stripped of his official rank and included among the number of the persons about to be arraigned, for the purposes of a judicial enquiry. It has been deposed by Li Chên-kwoh, lately acting as captain in command at Nan-tien, in the proceedings relating to the murder of Ma Kia-li (Mr Margary), that the notables of the T'êng-yüeh (Momein) jurisdiction, having heard that foreigners were coming in that direction, at the head of a large force of soldiers, collected trainbands for the protection of their persons and property; [and that he] had communicated an intimation.

[Such being the statement made], it is most necessary that a searching investigation be at once instituted, in order to ascertain whether any farther circumstances are involved. We command that Li Chên-kwoh be forthwith stripped of his rank and handed over to Li Han-chang and his colleagues, to be arraigned together with Tsiang Tsung-han and Wu K'i-liang, the Brigadier-General and sub-Prefect heretofore degraded, and subjected, as circumstances may render necessary, to stringent judicial examination, in order that the demands of justice be fulfilled. Let the Yamên concerned take note.—*N. C. D. News.*

Ack May 6 Mr Rayson

Seward No. 19 Dated 25 Feby 187

Subject

Mr Seward forwards copy of Sir Harry Parkes notice to British subjects requiring that they must obey the Japanese laws, and explains regret that such notice was found necessary.

After an examination it appears to me that ~~a copy~~ Mr Seward should be informed that a copy of the Japanese Police Laws have been sent at the Dept — that on examination they appear to be framed for the purpose of permitting Japanese officials to exercise a supervision over everything carried on in the Japanese language, and for this reason only Japanese subjects will be required to print in that language. The object appears to be to enable the govt to exercise a censorship over the press, more, probably, for political reasons than for the purpose of preventing the spread of intelligence or of any particular religion, and as it does not contravene any treaty regulation there is no necessity for any action on our part

Ack 22 apl

No 19

U S Legation
Yokohama February 25th 1876

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED APR 4 1876

Hon Seward
To the Secretary of State

Subject
Newspapers in Celina
Ack Apr 27

Abstract
Forwards Sir Harry Parkes Notification that British subjects shall not print papers in the Japanese language. Expresses disappointment that such a conclusion has been found necessary.

H.B.M.'s Minister at Yedo has published the following notification dated the 7th instant in reference to the issue of the *Bankoku Shimbun*:—The Japanese Government having represented to the undersigned that the publication of newspapers in the Japanese language by persons who are not subject to the Japanese Press Laws may be subversive of internal order and cause grave injury to the public interests of Japan, and the said Government having also requested the undersigned, on these grounds, to prohibit the publication of such newspapers by British subjects, the undersigned, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Japan, in pursuance of Sections 85, 86, and 90 of the China and Japan Order in Council, 1865, hereby makes and establishes the following Regulation, and declares that, the same being urgent, it shall, in pursuance of Sections 85 and 88 of the said order in Council, have effect in each Consular district in Japan, at the time, and in the manner provided by the said Order in Council, unless and until it is disapproved by Her Majesty, and such disapproval is received and published in the manner prescribed by the order in Council aforesaid.—Regulation.—Any British subject who shall, within the dominions of His Majesty the Mikado, print or publish a newspaper in the Japanese language shall be deemed guilty of an offence, and upon conviction thereof before any British Consular or other Court shall be liable to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars without imprisonment.—*Japan Gazette.*

No. 19.

Hongkong, 25th February 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
U.S. Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a newspaper extract which states that the British Minister in Japan has issued a notice that British Subjects will not be allowed to publish periodicals in that Empire in the native language.

I feel sure that the able and experienced Representative of England would not have taken this action without a profound conviction that the rights of Japan or the dangers of the system demand it. He may already have the instructions of his Government upon the point, and it is hardly possible that he would have taken so important a step without consultation with his Colleagues.

Are we then to conclude that a great agency for the education of these Eastern peoples and their guidance in the difficult careers now before them - one to which their well wishers have looked with the greatest interest - must

be abandoned. For years yet an independent not to say unshackled press can only be published in China or Japan by persons who are reasonably independent of the native rules. Is the experiment then so dangerous that no regulative measures could be devised and no alternative adopted excepting absolute prohibition.

I feel a sense of keen disappointment at the conclusion reached in Japan, and shall look for the correspondence in regard to it with the greatest interest.

I wonder if it often occurs to people who are living under the regularly constituted and administered Governments of the West, how many interesting but very difficult problems are to be dealt with in these Eastern countries when the system of Extraterritoriality complicates every thing

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
George F. Seward.

Mr Berdan

Mr. Seward No. 20 Dated 25th Feby 87,

Ack'd April 8

Subject

Russian encroachments on Chinese territory

After an examination it appears to me that this despatch requires no reply acknowledgment

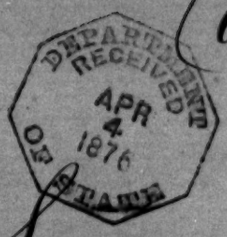
J A Campbell

4 cpl

Ack April 8

No 20.

U S Legation,
Yokohama February 25th 1876.



Mr Seward
To the Secretary of State.

Ack Apr 5

Subject:
Russians in Manchuria

Astract
Transmits newspaper items alluding to a movement as above. Speaks of the character of Manchuria, and the measures needed to perpetuate Chinese sovereignty there

No. 20

Shanghai, 25th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
U. S. Secretary of State

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith two or three extracts from the Shanghai papers, indicating a movement on the part of the Russians to establish themselves in Chinese Manchuria on the southern side of the Amoor river.

The information is in the form of a report or rumor only, and while I do not care to endorse it as being even possibly correct it affords an opportunity to speak of the region in question and to point a moral as to the course which would ensure for China its continued allegiance and sovereignty.

To the Eastward of the mountains of Eastern Manchuria Russia has already extended her control so far South as the Northern boundary of Corea. But to the Westward of the mountains there remains under the sway of China the vast district extending from the Gulf of Pechili to the Amoor.

This region may be called the New England of this coast. It is undulatory, well watered, with a fertile soil, extensive tracts of valuable forests and a great deal of mineral wealth. It might become the seat of an Empire. Wheat, rice, maize, and pulse grow everywhere luxuriantly. Cotton is grown also and I have somewhere read that the tobacco plant may be found as far north as the Amoor with a development of leaf two feet long.

There are one or two inconsiderable streams flowing out of southern Manchuria into the gulf. But the main watershed is to the Amoor. There is no channel for commerce toward the Japan sea, save the Amoor.

The vast quantities of wheat, pulse &c. grown in Manchuria find their appropriate markets in China. They are carried in wagons in the long dry winters overland to Newchwang and shipped south during the months when that port is open to navigation giving employment to a not inconsiderable fleet of native and foreign craft

Manifestly what is needed there to confirm Manchuria to its present rulers to develope its great resources, and make it a dependency

of vast value is the establishment of a trunk line of railway from the gulf well to the north I should say as far as the Amoor.

By overcoming some inconsiderable engineering difficulties such a railway could be carried to a port of the gulf, distant only 600 miles from Shanghai which is described as possessing an almost unequalled harbor, and is open to navigation the year around. It would afford an outlet for the produce of the country which is of a sort to sustain poorly the present expensive kind of transportation. It might even become a favored route for the teas of Celina destined for overland carriage to Russia.

How eagerly would the statesmen and capitalists of America seize upon the opportunity to develope such a region. The astute Celinaman may yet regard the situation with interest, but he is a generation behind his time now, and before he awakens to the danger his control of this district may have passed over to the great northern European Asiatic state which is destined to play so great a part in the advancement of civilization on the latter continent

It is curious to note that the detached

tribes of Manchuria, who are not given like the Mongols to pastoral pursuits, but are fishers and hunters like the natives of our continent have been gradually fading away before the stealthy approaches of the Chinese agriculturists, until now the Manchu is almost a lost language. The last step in their perfect amalgamation with the masses of China is being taken by the extension over them of the Chinese system of administration, under the provisions of a recent decree of the government of Peking.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
George F. Seward.

NEWCHWANG.

17th January.

There has been nothing to report from this region for a long time and as I only write when I have something to say, I have not troubled you with a communication for some months. The only item of news of the slightest interest is as follows:—The Russian are reported to have passed this boundary and have either built or are about to build a military post, or settlement on the Chinese side of the Amour. That is the Russians are making or are about to make fresh encroachments in Manchuria as they have recently done in Western Asia. The Chinese officials have issued proclamations forbidding their people to trade or have any dealing with Russians, who, they say have come to make trouble. The Russians are on the other hand supposed to be determined to trade in the first instance, and if in the Chinese won't do this, then a quarrel will ensue, and another slice of Manchuria will cease to be Chinese and become Russian.

Never since foreigner settled here has this province been so quiet and free from banditti as at present. Immense quantities of produce enter the town daily and a great deal of it without the usual armed guard which is a sure sign that the authorities have for the time, by their late vigorous action, cowed the turbulent classes which have so often been a source of uneasiness to foreigners and Chinese alike.

Up to the date our weather has been remarkably cold, but in other respects pleasant. Since the 27th of November the ground has been covered with snow and the farmers anticipate an early spring and a good harvest.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

MOUKDEN.

15th January.

Political changes are pending even in this out-of-the-way corner of the world. A French Padre, whose station is a long way to the North, informs us that Monsieur le Russe is feeling his way into the province of Manchuria, and that a station is being formed on this side of the Amoor. Russian officers have been making *réconnaissances* in China Proper, so it seems that the Great Bear is not satisfied with his restricted territory. Perhaps he wants to hold himself in readiness to strike a strong blow should occasion offer; at any rate there would be no difficulty for him to take this Capital when once there is a good *point d'appui*.—*Shanghai Courier* Correspondent.

SHANGHAI.

The steamer *Ping-on*, which arrived on the 15th instant, has made the fastest round trip on record—4 days and 16 hours from Shanghai to Nagasaki and back.

We understand that a successful trial was made on the 14th instant, of a little locomotive, on the Woosung tramway. About a mile of rail is laid beyond the Rifle Butts, to the first creek. The engine was taken up in a sampan, landed, and tried on this section.

By a recent arrival from the Amoor, we learn that a military settlement is reported to have been formed by the Russians on the right, or Chinese, bank of the Heh Lung Kiang (the river Amoor), in the neighbourhood of Saghalin Heh Lung Kiang Ch'eng, one of the principal towns of the province of Tsitsihar. A farther advance is said to be contemplated. The Manchu-Chinese authorities do not appear to have offered any opposition as yet, to this movement.—*N. C. Daily News.*

TIENTSIN.

Mr Berdan

Seward No. 21 Dated 24th Feby 87

Subject

The Trade dollar: depreciation of
value and capacity of China to
absorb it. Looks about cost, manage-
ment, &c, of a mint with a view to in-
troducing it & surrounding China to adopt a silver
currency.
After an examination it appears to me that
a copy of this despatch might be
transmitted to Secretary of the Treasury
for his information and with the
request that he will furnish the in-
formation desired by Mr Seward
in regard to a Mint.

J M Campbell
4 copl

Do so
Apr 5
Copy sent to Secy
Treasury 8 April
Answ
June 21

No 21

Ack'd April 6
Copy sent to Secretary of Treasury
Answ'd June 21

U S Legation

Hongkong February 29th 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
APR 4
1876

Mr Seward,

To the Secretary of State

FOREIGN Relations 76

Subject-

The Trade Dollar. Depreciation of Silver. Capacity of China to absorb Silver. Desirable to persuade China to establish Silver currency. Asks information about a Mint.

Respectfully

F. R

No 21.

Honghong 29th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir

The Trade dollar as I believe was coined to afford another outlet for the silver produced from our mines. It was not supposed that it would become largely current at home but was intended for shipment to China where it was thought it might take the place of the Mexican dollar.

In my Trade Report for last year I spoke of the difficulty of introducing it into Northern and Central ~~Countries~~ China. There are not 500 of the new coins in circulation north of Foochow. In Southern China it has not displaced the Mexican or found a market to any great extent, I doubt whether it can ever come into general or even extensive circulation. In point of fact the Mexican dollar introduced twenty years ago is found only at the ports open to foreign trade and not

1931

at all of these.

We have in China the singular spectacle of a great trading people who may be said to be devoid of a currency. The cash, which varies in value from 600 to 1300 to the dollar, is current for small transactions but it is too bulky for large ones. All considerable settlements have to be made by an exchange of bullion or mercantile paper. There are no issues of paper money by the Government or by banking corporations.

The difficulties of the situation are aggravated by the fact that the scales used in weighing bullion vary in each considerable city.

The capacity of this Empire to absorb silver bullion is well understood I imagine that its capacity to absorb silver in the form of coin issued by the Government would be far greater. Bullion is so inconvenient as a medium of exchange that mercantile paper is made to take its place wherever possible, and the quantity actually retained for commercial purposes at any one point is known to be small. The convenience of a silver coinage would naturally call into use

greater quantities of the metal which the great magnitude of the Empire, its immense population, the universal distribution of trading interests, the lack of rapid means of intercommunication and the hoarding tendencies of the people are further elements which must not be overlooked in considering the extent to which coins of unvarying value issued by the Central Government would be taken up.

The advantages which would result to China from the establishment of a convenient uniform and sound currency cannot be overrated. It would put new life into all the channels of commerce and bring about a great and rapid development of trading interests. It would enrich the people and as a consequence the Government and in particular from a foundation upon which the State might build up a system of finances of an advanced order. It is pitiable to see this Empire borrowing from foreign merchants paltry sums of one, two, or three millions of dollars, specially pledging for the repayment of such loans this or that branch of her revenue.

I propose with your approval to bring this matter before the Chinese Authorities

at the Capital and in the Provinces and to urge them as a first step to establish a mint. Whether success would attend the effort within any short period is of course exceedingly doubtful. The movement judiciously made however, could do no possible harm and would hasten a result which must inevitably occur in the course of time.

Chinese statesmen of the new school are disposed in a timid way, for they do not yet feel individually safe in taking up the advocacy of progressive measures, to adopt many western ideas and it is very possible that schemes which will appear almost utopian to the many foreigners who have not yet learned that China is beginning to move may admit of a comparatively easy accomplishment. At any rate the objects in view in this instance are of such importance that we ought to make the trial even in the face of discouragements of a grave nature.

If you approve the plan I suggest that the Secretary of the Treasury be asked for information as to the cost of establishing a mint of moderate magnitude, and the expense of working it, giving plans and descriptions of the buildings and material and a statement of the staff required.

Would it be possible for the Government to secure from a mint a direct income sufficient to support it?

I have the honor to be Sir.
Your obedient servant
George F. Seward

Mr Berdan

Hon. Seward No. 22 Dated 29th July 87

Ack'd April 8.

Subject

The Chinese Question in the United States.

After an examination it appears to me that this despatch consists mainly of suggestions in regard to the course to be pursued with the Immigrants from China to this country and requires simply acknowledgment

J. M. Campbell

H apl

No 22.



U S Legation
Hongkong February 29th 1876.

Hon Seward
To the Secretary of State.

Ans Apr 5

Subject
The Chinese Mission in the United States.

Abstract.

Speaks of the credentials of the Ministers. The audience question, the general political results to be anticipated, the wisdom of cautioning the Envoys against sending to China inconsiderate reports, desirability of establishing permanent Representatives in the United States, Cuba and Peru, &c.

No 22.

Hongkong, 29th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to recur to the matter of the appointment of Chen Lan Pin and Yung Wing as Ministers for China to the United States, Spain and Peru and to say that Mr. Holcombe informs me that he advised you of the constitution of the Mission while he was in charge of the Legation.

He further informs me that he understands from the Government that the Envoys will reside in our country making occasional visits to Spain or Cuba and Peru.

A question arises in connection with the constitution of this Mission as to the form in which credentials have been issued to the Ministers.

When Mr. Burlingame was sent from Peking the accredited Envoy of China to the leading States of the West complaints were made by foreigners here that he and his Colleagues were commissioned in such manner that offence could and ought to be taken — that in fact their commissions were delivered as

from a Sovereign of universal sway to the rulers of inferior and dependent districts.

I believe that a literal translation of their commissions would more or less perfectly justify these criticisms and I presume that the commissions of the present Ministers are not differently worded.

The pretensions thus indicated by China are I think not without analogy in Western countries. They are the result of usages which have become established during her long intercourse with surrounding petty states, which themselves assume a position of quasi vassalage, and of isolation from intercourse with the greater Powers. They may be tolerated as the harmless conceit of a people with whom tradilional forms are regarded with much concern. Probably the Foreign Office of China would be put to serious difficulty if a revisal of style in this respect were demanded, not because its Members have essentially false notions but because they would not know how to reconcile the ancient titles of their Sovereign, the Solitary One, with his actual position as one only of many sovereign rulers.

But however the matter may be regarded it is late now to raise any question. Mr. Burlingame

was received. Everywhere and Chung How was received by France. If we should take up the point we should find ourselves alone probably in doing so. Perhaps, however it might be well to ask the Ministers to furnish to the Department an English translation of their credentials. They would certainly avoid any show of undue pertenc~~ce~~ions in making their rendering of the documents in question and the opportunity for criticism would be avoided. I do not however regard such a procedure as at all important, and content myself by suggesting it.

The question whether the Ministers should be admitted to an audience with the President is one with which, in all its bearings, you are perfectly familiar, I presume that the matter of the audience at Peking will remain in abeyance until the Emperor, for he is already called so, takes the throne. Meanwhile I can see no sufficient reason why the Ministers of China should not be treated as we expect China to treat ours in the future. It will be a question however whether some remark should not be made to them upon this point, or through me to the Government

here. They hold the right of audience very high and there is no reason why we should not indicate that we grant it on high grounds and not from any lack of appreciation of the dignity of our Chief Magistrate.

As to the political bearing of the Mission and its probable effects upon the course of our relations with this Empire I may say that I have always looked forward with some anxiety to the moment when a Legation should be established at Washington.

It may be expected to be the signal for a movement for the more perfect recognition of the equality of China as a sovereign State, for the abolition of the extraterritorial system, and the revision of treaties which hamper her in one way and another, necessarily as Western people think, vexatiously as the Chinese believe.

The basis upon which we found our adherence to the extraterritorial system and the treaties as they stand is a lack of confidence in the Chinese administration of government. For you at Washington or a Minister here to say this plainly to Chinese Representatives is difficult and

unpleasant. In fact we feel degraded in asking more from China than we are willing to yield to her. You will feel this more keenly than your Agent because your intercourse with the enlightened Envoys of China at Washington will leave very deffi-cient impressions upon your mind than do his observations of actual facts here, and because it is not easy for you to apply one set of rules to international intercourse when the communities affected are those of Christendom and another when they are thrown outside of these limits, which he is always applying a single system.

But do we not honestly desire that good shall result to China from our in-tercourse and can we not sincerely say to her, that we do not wish to continue the present system, that on the contrary we desire to escape from it and will assist the Empire, if asked, to put matters on such a footing that we can reduce our system of intercourse to that existing between Western States. May not such language of this sort be held to her as after all to win her to believe that she has, our

earnest good will and sympathy and to draw the bonds of friendliness very close while preserving for us that attitude of independence which is really essential to the safety of our legitimate interests here.

With narrow minded Ministers of China stationed at your Capital we might expect again that their zeal would lead them to report to their Government in an inconsiderate way the difficulties and indignities to which their countrymen are sometimes subjected in America; and that the Government in turn unused to our political methods might take up unfavorable ideas of our general disposition towards their subjects and be led into a position of distrust and antagonism.

I look however for no such result to the mission of the gentlemen now accredited to us, Mr Yung Ning knows very well that his countrymen in America are treated in the main with liberality and he is not likely to refuse to make allowances for the disabilities under which we suffer in dealing with them while claiming similar allowances

for his government. His associate does not speak English and has not had so much experience of America but he is considered a liberal man, and well affected toward us.

It might not be amiss however to warn the Envoys that utopian results are worked out in no country and that it is well to look so far as we can upon the favorable aspects of our intercourse and to refuse to take out of this or that untoward event the lesson of unfriendliness assuring them that this is our disposition, and that it has led us to preserve our attitude of good will toward China in all the years during which we have had relations with her. If this idea can be strongly impressed upon the Envoys it may save the Agents of the United States at Peking from the need of making many long explanations in regard to the situation of the Chinese in America and our treatments of them.

There are various reforms of the Chinese administration, where it touches foreigners which are greatly needed. I have dealt with some of these in my despatches and reports from Shanghai

It is notably true that our resort to the Chinese courts, in civil cases more particularly, usually proves unsatisfactory in the extreme. If it be possible to call up this subject in your interviews with the Envoys as one of importance to us and which must cause us to take very unfavorable views of the wisdom of giving up the extraterritorial system a point might be gained I may allude to this matter in another place for there is none of more serious concern in the practical working of our relations with China.

It is manifestly desirable that the Chinese should establish permanent agencies, diplomatic and consular in the United States, Cuba and Peru to watch over the interests of their countrymen. The warm expression of a desire that they should do so in our country might hasten the result. While giving the Cubans and more particularly the Peruvians the benefit of the belief that they are disposed to do all that they can to do away with the abuses which have existed among them it is probably true that no other course which China can adopt will be so efficacious in upholding the efforts of the governing bodies concerned to completely

causes
remove allowances of complaint. The Peruvians have given proof of their good disposition in the recent treaty made with China by which they agree to the most advanced measures for the protection of Chinese laborers. It will not be an act of unfriendliness to our Sister Republic to impress upon the Envoy the idea that they should give that country the credit of honest intentions, and to lead them to take up views calculated to dispel a feeling which is growing in China that foreigners generally are utterly inconsiderate of the rights of the Chinese when they have the opportunity to display themselves in their true colors.

There are other points upon which I should like to touch in this letter but I fear that I have already written at undue length, and moreover that a question may be raised as to the reason why I should write at all in this connection. I believe however that I so far understand your views that I have said nothing which will not be perfectly in the line of the policy which you desire to see pursued while suggesting some aspects of the several points which in the midst of your engagements might possibly have escaped immediate attention.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
George F. Seward.

Mr Berdan

Hon. Secretary No. 23 Date 27th Feby 87

Ack April 8

Subject

Two Years Reception to Foreign Ministers in which for the first time all the high Chinese officials took part

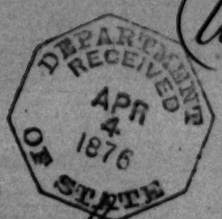
After an examination it appears to me that this dispatch requires simply acknowledgment

J A Campbell

4 apl

Ack. April 8.

No 23



United States Legation
Hongkong February 29th 1876

Wm Seward
To the Secretary of State.

Ack
Apl 5

Subject
Social intercourse at Peking

Abstract

Gives the particulars of the New Year's reception accorded to the Foreign Ministers in which for the first time all the high Chinese Officials took parts.

No 23.

Hongkong, 29th February 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

During the time since the Ministers of foreign Governments have resided at Peking it has been customary for them and the Ministers of the Foreign Office to exchange calls at the New Year time. So far as I am informed these calls have always been marked by great cordiality but attempts to go further and to build up a general social intercourse have not met with success.

I have now however to call your attention to what would appear a new departure in this respect, on the part of the Chinese led up to it is true by Sir Thomas Wade's negociations for fuller intercourse but still coming at the moment from the other side and with perfect spontaneity. All the facts are related in a private note which Mr. Holcombe has addressed to me, and which I have now the honor to transmit to you together with a list of the

high officials who took part in the reception.

I cannot but consider this action of the Government at Peking as full of promise for the future and I shall not fail to refer to it when I reach Peking with expressions of satisfaction.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Extract from note from Mr Holcombe to Mr Seward

According to the usual custom among the several Legations here, upon the fourth day after the Chinese New Year (Jan 29th) I sent a note to Prince Kung requesting him to name a convenient day when I might call upon him and the Ministers of the Tsung li Yamên, and pay my respects. I did not ask to present my congratulations, as the Court is still in mourning. In reply the Prince named Friday (Feb 4th) at 12 m. as the hour when he would receive me. The other Legations had other hours assigned them during the same day. Nothing in the Prince's note to me, or to any of the others indicated the surprise which was in store for us all, and no hint was given (except very indirectly to the British Minister) that we should meet any but the members of the Foreign Office. Upon presenting myself, however, at the appointed hour, I found the Court in front of the little room in which these interviews are held, full of officials of the first and second ranks, as indicated by their "buttons," and all, or nearly all of them strangers to me, the few exceptions being the Ministers of the Yamen. In the centre of

this crowd stood Prince Kung, who greeted me in his usual manner, and invited me into the reception room these strange gentlemen following us in! Within the room and before being seated, one of the Members of the Foreign Office – Chen Lin – on the request of the Prince introduced each of the strangers to me by name, and I then learned that I was being introduced to one (or more) President and Vice President of each of the six "Boards" and the two Departments – the "Censorate" and the "Colonial Office" – and that this surprise was in point of fact the first step towards carrying into effect the Memorial and Edict published last summer by which it was agreed that in future the Foreign Representatives in Peking should have friendly intercourse with the heads of Boards and Departments. The "Nang Lin" was not represented by strangers, as the heads of that Department are "Pao" and "Hao" of the Tsung li Yamen. After the introductions we all sat down together to the usual feast of Chinese sweetmeats and (execrable) wine, and to a half hours friendly conversation when I took my leave, in order to make way for others who were to follow me. In

the conversation the Prince referred in pleasant terms to the despatch I had sent him the evening before (Feb 3) announcing your appointment as Minister, and said he should hope to see you at no distant day. On my part I congratulated the Prince and Ministers upon the step thus taken to inaugurate a better acquaintance and a more complete understanding between the Foreign Representatives and the Central Government of China. The reception — though in some points just a trifle awkward as new and strange movements are likely to be was entirely pleasant and, I think decidedly hopeful in its outlook. Upon the following day, I received a note from the Prince, sending a list of the officials whom I had met for the first time and saying they would call at the Legation at their convenience. I enclose a translation of this list. They all called upon Feb 6th/87 but only at the gates of the several Legations, sending in their cards. Their visits will, I presume be returned in the same style.

It seems to me that Sir Thomas Wade is to be congratulated upon securing this concession from the Chinese Government which, while it have no immediate effect, will not fail eventually to lead to better acquaintance and kindlier feeling between the Chinese and Foreign Officials at

the Capital.

Translation of list of Heads of Boards and Departments present at the Reception at the Tsungli Yamen Feb 4th 1876

1 Gyung Kwei Assistant Grand Secretary. Prest Board of Civil Office
2 Peng Chin Yu Vice Prest — do — do. —
3 Tsai Ling Duke of the Imperial line. Prest Board of Revenue
4 Kuan Pao heng } Vice Prest — do — do —
5 Ching Sheng }
6 Ling Kwei, a member of the Imperial clan Prest Bd of Ceremonies
7 Kwang Chio
8 Kwei Kwan (mem Imp clan) } Vice Presidents Board of Ceremonies
9 Hsu Tung
10 Kwang Show Prest Board of War
11 En Ling (a marquis) } Vice Prests do — do —
12 Hsia Tung shan }
13 Shao Chi
14 Kwang Yu } Vice Prests of the Bd of Punishments
15 Wang Ling Ho }
16 Li Hung tsao Prest Board of Works
17 Ho Jing Chien
18 Kwei Ching } Vice — do — do — do —
19 Ichen
20 Tsao Pao President Colonial Office
21 Teh Chun } Vice — do — do —
22 Lin Shu }

23 Ching Lien Prest of the Consorate
24 Tang Yen Shên
25 Kwei Lin } Members of do
26 Tung Kwa

Reg
Dis
(X)

Made 18 jan Senate Sargent

Legation of the U.S.
at Peking China.

San Francisco March 7th 1876,

Hon. A.A. Sargent,

Dear Sir,

Mr. Avery understood that the "Special Act" and provision in the "Deficiency Bill" passed on his application and through your efforts would cause his rent from the time he took possession, and also in spending money for repairs and furniture he expected to draw on that fund to return all his outlay. This you understand better than any other man and no doubt as you have kindly offered will attend to it. The amount of expenditures will probably be furnished the Department by Mr. Holcombe Acting Secretary

at the time of Mr. Avery's death. There was also something over five hundred dollars withheld from Mr. Avery's salary on account of his non arrival in Peking within sixty days. He was in China some time before the expiration of the time and at his Diplomatic work in Tientsin but did not report himself until a few days after his arrival in Peking. The man whose duty it is to attend to the payment of salaries (the second Comptroller and fourth Auditor I believe) wrote to Mr Avery that it was withheld from me/pay until they should receive an explanation from him. Mr Avery had written to the Department giving the reasons for his detention in Japan two weeks, which were these. He was sick and unable to travel, but had he not been sick one

of the steamer failed to make the regular trip detaining all passengers two weeks, He had not heard from this report and consequently has not drawn the amount of salary withheld,

The contingent expenses are larger the first years of a ministers term; and in the years 1875 were considerably increased by the binding of the archives which had been left unbound for over four years, The Contingent fund had been reduced that year to four hundred dollars consequently did not cover the expenses Mrs. Clancy had paid them, thinking by his own careful management he would be able to reimburse himself from the second years fund Thanking you kindly for services already rendered me

I Remain very respectfully and Sincerely Yours &c Mary A. Clancy

file

Received in
Mar. 23
Index Room

Mr Wood

Utica, March 7. 1876

Hon Hamilton Fish

Dear Sir,

I have been unexpectedly detained here longer than I intended by a fall on the ice which injured my wrist, and I am just beginning to regain its use so as to write a little. I hope to be able to reach San Francisco so as to sail on the 1st of April.

I now improve the time by giving you the names which you requested just before I left Washington, of those American missionaries in China whose knowledge of the Chinese language fits them for acting as Consular interpreters and translators.

At Canton. Rev C F Preston

Rev A P Happer DD

Rev D. Vrooman

Rev W Noyes

Rev W Nevius

The first three of these men have already been

employed in this capacity, and W Vrooman was in charge of the Consulate for a time.

At Swatow. Rev W Ashmore.

He has been employed at various times during the last six years by the Consul, and was left in charge of the Consulate for a season

At Amoy. Rev I V N Talmadge DD
Rev W Kip
Rev W Rapelje

At Fuhchau Rev S F Woodin
Rev C Hartwell
Rev S. L. Baldwin
Rev C.C. Baldwin DD

I think that the first named has aided the Consul in years past in translating to some extent, but not recently.

At Ningpo. Rev. E. C. Lord, D.D. who has been U.S. Consul for several years, and is widely and well known among the Chinese. Besides him, Rev J. Layenberger and Rev W Jenkins live at Ningpo; and Rev W Lyon, Samuel Dodd, Rev W Houston, and Rev Ben Helms reside at Hangchow, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ningpo Consulate

At Shanghai. Rev M. J Yates DD
Rev Elliot Thompson
Rev Y. Allen
Rev J. M. W. Farnham

Dr Yates has been the able interpreter and translator for the Consulate for several years; not many years ago, Rev S. Carpenter served as such for a while, but he is now quite aged.

At Kiukiang. Rev W Hart
Rev J Stitmatter

At Hankow Rev W Boone
Rev C. Hocking

At Chefoo Rev Jno L. Nevius DD
Rev A Corbett

At Tientsin Rev. C. A. Stanley
Rev. H. Porter
Rev Arthur Smith

There are no American missionaries, so far as I know, living at Niuchwang or in Formosa; Besides those here mentioned, several others reside at Tangchau (50 miles from Chefoo) and at Peking. I know of no one at Chinkiang, and I am not sure whether there is a mission located at that port. There are

probably other persons living at these ports who are sufficiently well versed in the Chinese language to act as Consular Interpreters, but I am not accurately informed as to them. I may add that the Chinese officials sometimes object to missionaries coming forward as official interpreters in some cases where their own affairs are involved. It would be far better to have our own consular interpreters than to depend on our countrymen engaged in the mission work, for it requires special instruction in official style and terms to be well fitted for the place

With great respect
Yours obediently
S. Wells Williams

Mr Pierpoint
Ack 26 Apl

Mr Pierpoint
Ack'd May 6.

No 24

United States Legation
Hongkong, March 11th 1856.

Mr Seward
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
The opening of a Port in Kiaocau

Abstract
Incloses letter from the Consul at Canton, confirming unfavorable reports of the Port. Prospects of securing exchange not good.

No 34

Hongkong. 11th March 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.
Washington

Sir.

Referring to my despatch No 14 in regard to the opening of a port on the island of Hainan, I have now the honor to hand to you a letter which I have received from the Consul at Canton confirming the unfavorable statements which had come to me of the character of the harbor. I send to you also a copy of my response.

The British Consular Officer and the Officer of the Imperial Customs who are to go to Kiung Chow have already arrived at Canton, and may be expected to proceed to the island at an early date.

Under these circumstances it becomes very doubtful whether an exchange for a port of the mainland can be effected.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

Jas. T. Seward

Inclosures
Mr. Lincoln to Mr Seward March 6th 1876
Mr Seward to Mr Lincoln March 11th 1876.

U. S. Consulate at
Canton 6th March 1876.

No 195.

Hon. Geo. F. Seward
Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
for the United States
Hongkong.

Sir,

I to day had an interview with Mr. J. Marsh Brown, depoty commissioner of Customs at this port, in relation to Hai Hou the Hainan port. He is well informed as to its accessability and probable importance as a trading point. He states, that the port ~~was~~ is not accessable for any vessel other than the native flat bottom craft that the man of war on which he visited Hainan some time since, drawing only 8 fat 10 inches was compelled to anchor some four (4) miles away that there is no protection, or cover for vessels as they are obliged to anchor ~~when~~ our in the straits, that the prospect of its ever becoming of much importance as a trading port, is very doubtful indeed, and that some seventy five (75) miles north-west of this port, on the mainland, in Lien Chow Fo, is the port of Pak Hai fifteen (15) miles below the city of that name a place of far greater importance as a trading point than the port on Hainan, an accessable for large vessels. It in his opinion is the far more ~~most~~ desirable port of the two, if one can be Opened.

From what you have learned, do you think it is advisable to send a Consular Agent to the Hainan port.

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your obdt. servant
(Sgd) C. Lincoln
Consul.

Copy

No 5.

Hongkong March 11th 1856.

C. P. Lincoln Esqre
U.S. Consul
Canton

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your letter No 105.

I should be glad to receive more detailed information of the character of the Port of Pakhoi in respect of the shelter it would afford shipping particularly in the typhoon season.

I doubt whether any of our countrymen will care to settle at Kiung Chow, in case it shall be opened as proposed and there appears no immediate occasion to establish a Consular Agency there.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

Geo. F. Keeed.

Mr Payson

Ack Mc 26 Apl Ack May 6 Mr Payson

No 25

United States Legation.
Hongkong, March 11th 1876.

Wm Seward
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Chinese Mission to America

Abstract
Chen Lan Pin now at Hong-Kong en route for Peking

No 25.

Hongkong, 11th March 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir,

I have the honor to advise you that Chen Lan Pin one of the Ministers designated to proceed to the United States, Cuba, and Peru, has lately come from his home in the Nuwantung province to this point on his way to Peking. It is to be presumed that he will go to America so soon as he has been presented to the Emperor and received his instructions. I had supposed that he was in America with the Educational Mission of which he has been the Chief Manager.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Mr Payson —
Ans Jul 26 off
Mr Payson
Ack May 6

No 26

United States Legation
Kouglong, March 11th 1876.

Mr Seward
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
A missionary case at Yen Ping
Fohkien province

Abstract
Incloses correspondence with
Consul at Foochow and Foreign Office

No 26.

Hongkong, 11th March 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from Mr Baldwin Vice Consul in charge at Foochow, together with my response addressed to the Consul, and also a letter to the Foreign Office at Peking in regard to the case.

In the absence of the correspondence which has been held with the Vice Roy, and of all data in the nature of evidence I have not felt at liberty to deal with the matter in a more positive way. I am moreover in hope that a conciliatory and friendly tone will accomplish better results than the urgent one so frequently taken up in China. The general attitude to be assumed by the Legation and the Consulates in Missionary cases will form the subject of another despatch to be sent to you by this mail

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.

Geo Fr Seward

Inclosures
1 Mr Baldwin to Mr Seward dated Feb. 15th 1876
2 Mr Seward to Mr De Lano " 29th 1876
3 Mr Seward to the Foreign Office " March 3rd 1876

No 3. Copy.

U. S. Consulate.
Foochow, Feb 15 - 1876.

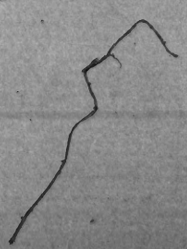
Hon. Geo. F. Seward
U.S. Minister
Shanghai

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit for your information the following account of a disturbance which occurred at Yen Ping fu (延平府) in November last, and of the action taken in regard to it by this Consulate and the Chinese officials up to the present time.

Over eight years ago, the Methodist Episcopal Mission, through a native preacher, rented a chapel at Yen-ping-fu. Said chapel was immediately occupied by native preachers, and has been visited by the missionaries from time to time during that period. On the occasion of their visits, they have preached to the people, and sold books, both in the chapel and in the streets of the city, without disturbance or opposition. Two years ago the Mission bought the premises, and now holds the title deeds of the same.

Some four years since, the English Church Mission also rented a place at Yen-ping which they fitted up as a chapel. About a year afterward, the gentry in the neighborhood raised a mob, which destroyed the building, and drove out the native preachers. At that time, a part of the mob went to



the chapel of the Methodist Mission, intending also to destroy that; but the neighbors objected, saying that the folks at the chapel were good neighbors, and they would not allow the building to be interfered with. This caused the mob to desist from their purpose.

The English Mission vainly endeavored to obtain redress and to get possession of their premises, through the British Consulate and the Chinese authorities. After much vexatious delay, the matter was referred to Mr. Wade, who obtained from the Tsung-li yamen an order to the officials here to settle the matter by providing the English Mission with another suitable lot, in place of the one from which they had been expelled. In obedience to this order, the Nan-king (南京) Magistrate selected a lot near the West Gate, and about the 20th of Oct. last, proceeded with a number of workmen to the spot and measured off the ground. This occasioned considerable excitement among the people.

A few days later, (Oct. 23) Rev. C. C. Baldwin, D.D. and D. W. Osgood, M.D., of the American Board Mission, and Mr. J. Hollman, a Russian colporteur, arrived at Chen-kiang, and put up at the Methodist chapel. The 24th being Sunday, they preached to the people, having a large audience, who were respectful in their deportment. On the 25th, they departed for Yang-k'ou (洋口).

The visit of these three gentlemen occurring just after the measuring off of the ground by the Magistrate, the rumor was spread abroad that a large number of foreigners had come to build a high foreign house, which would destroy the fung-shui of the city.

About this time, it is currently reported, the Prefect

went in person to the Lien-chiah Board (聯甲局), and told them that the officials had orders from Peking to provide a lot for the Mission, and they must of course appear to obey said orders; but the Lien-chiah could easily prevent the property from passing into the possession of the Mission by raising such a disturbance as would enable the officials to say that the people were so determined in their opposition that the orders from Peking could not be carried out. The demonstration was timed to take place when the Literary Chancellor should be at Yen-ping, on his return from Foochow, so that he might report at Peking that he found the people at Yen-ping in unanimous opposition to the coming of foreigners, and the building of Christian chapels there.

On the 1st of November, a mob was raised near the West Gate, which traversed the city from the West Gate to the Little Water Gate, spreading the rumor that one hundred foreigners had come to Yen-ping, and were about to build a high foreign house. One of the ti-paos headed the mob. They compelled all the shopkeepers to close their shops, overcoming any reluctance to do so that was manifested, by beginning to knock things to pieces. By this means they speedily secured their object. When they reached the Methodist chapel, they immediately commenced tearing out the book store, which was a part of the building - destroying or pilfering everything they could lay hands on. The preacher escaped with his family at the last moment, but the bookseller was caught and bound, and after being threatened with drowning, was finally dragged along, - the mob beating him as they went, - to the Prefect's yamen, where two of the crowd sent in their cards to the Prefect, and delivered the bookseller into his custody. The

next morning the Prefect sent a policeman to escort the book-seller five li out of the city on the way to his house at Chang-hua-pan (漳湖坂).

The shops were all closed, and business at a stand-still for three days - Nov. 1st to 3rd inclusive. On the 4th, the mob went to all the shops of the city, compelling a contribution of sixty cash from each shop, to make yellow plays - one for every ten shops - on which the following four characters were inscribed - 驅逐番夷 - "Expel and destroy the barbarians!" They also posted throughout the city and its suburbs a placard printed from blocks, a copy of which is enclosed (marked A). Its mendacity and vileness strongly reminded me of the "Death-blow to Corrupt Doctrines."

A few days later, some of the mob attempted to excite the people of Chan-hua-pan to drive out Christianity, but the attempt was unsuccessful, although a number of the placards were posted up in the village.

Complaint was entered by the Mission at this Consulate on the 19th of November, followed on the 22nd by a demand for compensation for damages sustained in the destruction and theft of property, amounting to over $1000.

The facts in the case were promptly reported by Consul De Lano to the Governor General, and immediate action urged to secure justice, and punish the offenders - 1 That the Si-pao who took part in the riot, the two men who sent their cards to the Prefect, and other ringleaders of the mob, should be arrested and brought to Foochow for punishment. 2 That the Prefect should be reduced, and suspended from office for at least one year. 3 That the Magistrate should be severely reprimanded, and ordered to collect from the rioters the full sum necessary to rebuild the

chapel, and to compensate for the property destroyed and plundered.

On the 2nd of December, the Governor General replied, promising to instruct the Prefect (the same man who almost certainly instigated the mob) to investigate the matter and punish the rioters; but ignoring altogether Mr De Lano's propositions as to the proper action to be taken.

On the 5th Dec. Mr De Lano again wrote to the Governor General, informing him that there was reason to believe that the Prefect instigated the mob; and asking the Gov. General to send to the Consulate an open order on the Prefect to place a comfortable house at the disposal of the preacher, until the chapel should be rebuilt.

On the 9th Dec., Consul De Lano sent the Governor General one of the vile placards posted in Sun-ping and neighboring places, and urged a special enquiry into the conduct of the Prefect in taking no measures to suppress them. He also urged speedy action in suppressing this outburst of violent feelings against foreigners and preventing its spreading further, and causing serious evil.

On the 31st Dec, Mr De Lano again addressed the Governor General in regard to the Prefects connexion with the riot, the assumption of the control of affairs by the Lien-chiah of Sun-ping, and the free display upon the city walls of the placards threatening expulsion and destruction to foreigners. He complained of the unsatisfactory character of the Governor Generals letters, and the absence of all active measures to bring the ring-leaders of the mob to justice, and restore the property destroyed. He closed by announcing his purpose to press the case, until it should either be settled in a satisfactory

manner, or decided that the laws, and treaties cannot be enforced in Fokkien Province.

On the 5th of January, the Governor General sent a despatch, embodying a report from Cheeng, (3rd) the Tootai at Yen-ping, who said that he had exorted the gentry and elders to take down the flags and placards, which they had readily promised to do, but that the people's minds were in a state of doubt and fear, and there must be time allowed to instruct and quiet them, and meanwhile foreigners should be requested to delay visiting Yen-ping. The Governor General accordingly presents this request to the Consul.

On the 11th Jan., Mr De Lano replied, stating that all foreigners holding passports to travel in the interior had a right to go to Yen-ping at any time, and he had no wish to restrain them, but notified the Governor General that the native officials would be held responsible for any harm that might come to foreigners travelling with proper passports. He further said that he regarded the proposition to "instruct the people" as a pretext for delaying the performance of a treaty obligation; and that the quiet occupancy of the chapel by the Mission for eight years showed that there could be no such fears and doubts as the Tao-tai affirmed; that the Prefect and literati were responsible for the riot, and when them should be properly punished there would be no reason to fear further trouble. He again asked for the payment of demages, and expressed the hope that such active measures would be taken, that on his return from Japan a month from the date of the despatch, he would find the case satisfactorily settled.

On the 16th of January, two and a half months

months after the occurrence of the riot, the Governor General sent a despatch to this Consulate, embodying a report made by the Prefect and Magistrate of Gan-ping and the two Deputies who had been sent from Foochow to investigate the case. This report attributes the destruction of the chapel to the action of the bookseller in misleading women, and secreting them in the chapel. It mildly represents the mob as an assemblage of the people to enquire about the measuring off of a site for a foreign building, and asserts that when they went to the chapel to enquire, they found a woman with the bookseller, who had run away from her husband, and when they proceeded to interrogate the bookseller about her, he threw earthenware at them and injured them, which caused them to seize him and take him to the Prefect, who sent him out of the city; that after he got out of the city, he spread abroad the report that he would certainly bring a great number of foreigners there to settle the matter, and the people, being afraid of meeting with such a calamity, combined with one heart to protect the place. The report further states that the bookseller opened the building within the past year as a bookstore, and that no foreigners are concerned in it. It reiterates the importance of delaying the coming of any foreigners to Gan-ping for a time, and promises to seek out and punish the culprits, to put the chapel in order, and restore it to its owner.

In answer to this despatch, I expressed my astonishment that such a report should be made, and that the Governor General should send it to this Consulate as a true statement of the affair. I called his attention to the fact that the committee of Trade sent a despatch to this Consulate on the 15th of November last,

in which they said that the Yen-ping Magistrate reported that the riot arose from the fact that the gentry and people had heard that foreigners were coming there to build a chapel, that had there been any such excuse for the riot as that of the booksellers keeping a runaway woman in the chapel, the Magistrate would not have been slow to avail himself of it, and the fact that he did not do so is conclusive proof that no such thing had taken place, and that the bringing forward of this story more than two months after the riot bears all the marks of an invention. I commented on the other absurdities of the report, especially the attributing of a combination of the people which drove out the bookseller to words which he was heard with uttering after he was driven out.

In regard to delaying the visits of foreigners to Yen-ping, I said I could only repeat the words of Mr. De Lano in his despatch of the 11th January - viz, That "all the missionaries and other foreigners who hold "passports to travel in the interior have a treaty "right to visit Yen-ping at any time, and that I "have no wish to restrain or delay them for a "moment. Hence, if they go there - as some of "them are likely to do soon, - and any harm comes "to them, the responsibility will rest with the "Chinese authorities"

I commented upon the absurdity of talking about "seeking out and arresting the ringleaders of the riot more than two months after its occurrence, when they were perfectly well known, and might have been, and ought to have been, arrested and punished fifty days ago. I also called attention to the fact that many

of the placards still remain posted up in the city.

No further communication has been received from the Governor General up to this time.

About the time that the Methodist chapel was destroyed, a preacher of the English church Mission rented a building, and commenced to reside there. I regret to say that some twenty days since, he and his family were driven out by a mob, and the determination to keep Christianity out of the city was freely expressed.

On the 2nd inst., I reported these facts to the Governor General, and called his attention to them, as the natural result of the delay and inactivity of the officials. I also notified him of the threats that are freely made to drive out Christianity from the whole Prefecture, and warned him that further and greater difficulties could only be prevented by prompt and efficient action.

Thus the case stands at the present time. I regret that this account is so lengthy; but it seemed to be necessary to write all I have written, in order to give you a complete history of the case. No words of comment are needed by one so thoroughly conversant as yourself with the "ways that are dark, and the tricks that are vain" of Chinese mandarins from the highest to the lowest.

I hear that the Governor General is likely soon to be removed - "a consummation devoutly to be wished"; for while, on the one

hand, there is no danger that his successor will be worse, on the other hand, there is some possibility that he may be better

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

S. L. Baldwin
U. S. Vice Consul

No. 3.

Hongkong, 29th February 1876.

M. M. De Layo Esqre
U.S. Consul
Foochow.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive Mr. Baldwin's despatch No. 3. of the Consular series.

Will you please furnish me with a copy of the same for transmission to Washington.

Please also send me copies of all the correspondence with the Governor General in English and Chinese, and a translation of the placard posted in Yen Ping a copy of which in Chinese accompanies Mr Baldwin's despatch and duplicates of the English parts of all.

I should caution you against making an explicit demand for anything beyond the restoration of the property until you hear further from me.

You will please say to Mr. Baldwin that the closing expressions of his letter disfigure it in my opinion and are not just—

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Lig. Jas. F. Seward

N° 3.

Hongkong, March 3rd 1876.

Mr Seward to the Foreign Office

I have to inform you that a riotous disturbance took place in Yen Ping, Province of Fohkien, on the 1st of November last. It was directed against the establishment of the American Methodist Mission, a part of which was injured and some property destroyed while a native bookseller was grossly abused.

The Consul at Foochow believes that the Prefect of Yen Ping knew in advance that the movement was to be made. It is asserted also that instead of trying to do justice in the matter he expelled the unoffending bookseller from the City.

The Consul has represented the matter to the Vice Roy who has received from Yen Ping various conflicting statements in exculpation of the acts of the mob and the conduct of the Prefect but down to this date no one has been brought to trial nor has the property been restored or compensation made.

The occurrence of disorders cannot always be prevented but in every case punishment can be inflicted and reparation made or good reasons shown why demands for same are out of place. I beg now that you will address the Vice Roy on the subject asking him to make a searching enquiry and do justice. When I reach Peking I will if it appear desirable place the facts alleged before you at length.

Meanwhile I beg leave to assure you that my desire is to deal with all cases of this sort in a friendly spirit and to seek the immunity of my countrymen

from all difficulties by establishing friendly relations everywhere rather than by the display of an irritating energy in seeking redress in given cases of trouble. To this end I refrain from placing the case before you now in detail, hoping that the Vice Roy upon your representations may take such steps as will render it unnecessary. At the same time advise the Consul to be content in asking the Vice Roy from time to time of the progress he is making, waiving all explicit demands for this or that mode of settlement, save always the restoration of the property. For its destruction there could be no possible excuse

I have

&c &c &c

Rec'd May 2.
Mr Rayson

Hon. Seward No. 27 Dated 11th March 187

Subject

Mr Seward transmits copy of his letter
of advice to Consuls as to the attitude
to be assumed by them in case of troubles
arising out between Missionaries and natives
in their respective districts.
After an examination it appears to me that
there is no objection to the approval
by the Dept. of Mr Seward's letter

J A Campbell
26 Apl

The general purport of Mr Seward circular may be approved.
The advice of caution & patience, &c is especially commended & the
requirement for an expression of the views of the Missionaries is prudent -
Where U.S. Natives think that they cannot consult that the power of
State shall any where be exercised against any person who are Aliens by
the Native Religious because of their Religious &c he is understood & cannot
be construed his statement to the maintenance of Religious views, & not to
contemplate the obtaining possession of certain Lands, in violation of the
laws of a Country in which the parties voluntarily have entered

Did so May 2. Apl 26

No 27.

United States Legation
Songhong, March 11th 1876.

Mr Seward
to the
Secretary of State.

FOREIGN Relations 76

Subject
Missionary troubles in China.

Abstract
Advise to Consuls as to the attitude to be assumed in these matters. Calls for the views of the Missionaries and asks for approval of Secretary.

Copies for F. R

No 27

Hongkong. March 11th. 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a circular Letter which I am addressing to our Consuls in China in regard to that large and important class of cases presented to the Consulates and Legation by our fellow citizens who are Missionaries in this Empire and have suffered grievances at the hands of the Chinese populace or officials or both.

I hope that its purpose, scope and temper will meet your approval.

You will observe that I ask for expressions of the views held by the Missionaries, I do this because I have found them a sensible and practical body of men and as they must have considered the general subject, their opinions should prove specially valuable. I am in particular anxious to see whether they may not be disposed of their own motion to seek redress in the great majority of cases by direct appeals to the native Magistrates. If we could establish this system instead of the present one under which these troubles are brought first to the Consuls the whole aspect of the matter would be changed.

I have the honor to be, Sir
Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Inclosure
Mr Seward to Consuls in China March 3rd 1876.

No. A

Hongkong, 3rd March 1876.

_____,

United States Consul

at _____,

Sir,

Upon assuming the duties of the Ministership I find that a majority of the grievances coming to me for representation to the Imperial Government are those of our Citizens who are Missionaries.

This fact leads me to address to you in common with our Consuls in China generally some remarks as to this class of cases.

It is entirely true that a large part of the business of the Legation in the past has been of this kind. At all the ports in China, Shanghai only excepted, the Missionary residents coming from America largely outnumber all other citizens of the United States. Probably more than one half of our whole representation in China are the messengers of the Christian system.

These belong to a class who in the pursuit of their work are likely to meet difficulties. They go into the interior to preach and to reside, while our Merchants confine their work essentially to the ports. Their business is to displace existing religious systems, and in doing so they must necessarily arouse antagonism. With them zeal is a duty and the conservative disposition which grows up when property is at stake, is wanting. In many of our Mission establishments the Central control is not strong and each individual, be he discreet or not, is more or less free to work out the bent of his disposition.

Looking to these facts it may well be expected that for the future, as lately and in the past generally, Missionary cases will continue to call for a great share of the efforts of the Legation.

If such a remark should be predicated of any Legation at our own Capital it would attract general attention and the

whole tendency involved would be subjected to anxious examination.

In making these remarks I recognize fully these leading facts; first, that the sympathies of the American people wait upon the efforts of the Missionaries; second, that their efforts tend undoubtedly to the moral and physical advancement of the people among whom they are so generously expended; and, thirdly, that in my observation our Missionaries are thoroughly imbued with the American idea that Church and State should be separate and that the former should rely upon spiritual weapons in conducting spiritual contests.

The fact remains however that Missionaries do from time to time get entangled in difficulties. They are assaulted, their converts maltreated, their mission houses, chapels, dispensaries and book shops are pillaged and destroyed, or if none of these things happen they find difficulty in securing houses and lands from which to carry on their work. In all these cases they appeal to the Consuls and as a last resort to the Legation. It will continue to be so, so long as the West is Christian and the East adheres to others gods.

We are all agreed then as to the facts, and in regretting the situation which virtually establishes our political representation as the right arm of the propagandists of the Christian faith. What shall be done to make this condition of things as little to be regretted and as little awkward as possible?

I may say that the Government of the United States is not likely to forget that a Missionary has the rights of an individual and that while we do not bring the power of the State actively into the advocacy of the Christian system we cannot consent that that power shall be exercised anywhere against our people who are its adherents because of their religion or that they shall be subjected to abuse for this reason.

We accord freedom of conviction to all within our borders and within the bounds of a just discretion we appeal to all mankind to favor the same principle.

But there is always this just discretion to be observed, whether it be on the part of the State, the Officer or the Missionary. The Missionary of right views would not readily pardon the Officer who should fail to grasp a given case in all its bearings, and should by the exercise of undue zeal or undue caution jeopardize his work. The liberal Christian desires only that the State shall give the religious element an open opportunity. And so in turn the State and the Officer may ask the Missionary to have some of the wisdom of the serpent, to be forbearing and long suffering, to avoid places which are dangerous, to deal respectfully with cherished beliefs, erroneous though they be and generally to carry on his work with ~~the~~ such good management, good feeling and tact, as to arouse the least possible animosity and to draw the Government as little as may be, into the arena of discussion and conflict.

This letter has then this purpose, to represent to the Missionary the ground which his Government, and its Officers may rightfully take. It is a plea that they shall not embarrass us unduly and that they shall yield to us consideration as they expect it from us to the end that the best results for all may be worked out.

I wish you to call together ~~the~~ Missionaries at your port and to read this letter to them or to bring it to their attention in some convenient way and to say that I shall be glad to receive an expression of their views upon the subject to be communicated to me in such manner as you and they may see fit.

I add a word to yourself as to the course to be taken

in Missionary troubles. Be content in searching out the facts and in putting these before the Native Authorities. Make no explicit demands for this or that mode of settlement. Deal with all cases as if the Authorities were well disposed and with patience, avoiding in every way all that it is likely to cause unnecessary irritation. Procure settlements as promptly as possible and do not scrutinize the terms over rigidly. Refer as few cases as possible for the action of the Legation, but keep it fully informed of each step of your procedure. In fact exercise on your part at all points that discretion and tact which we ask from the Missionaries and for the lack of which no Officer can be entirely excused.

You will be at liberty to give a copy of this letter to any one wishing it. In doing so however it must be understood that it is not open for publication.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Jno. F. Cook

Actg. Sec'y

Arrd May 4

Mr Payson

Mr. Seward No. 20 Dated 11th March 87

Subject

Mr Seward still remains at Hong Kong finding it impossible to go to Pekin on account of the weather. Thinks he may have to spend more or less of the summer at the port of Chefoo and wishes to know if the Dept will object.

After an examination it appears to me that Mr Seward should at least visit Pekin if possible before going to Chefoo.

J A Campbell

26 April

Refer to Instructions N - citing the Laws with regard to Communication - & time when it takes effect -

Regret question of health - a temporary absence during the summer within the limitations prescribed by Statutes & Regulations the general instructions will not be opposed

Ap 26

No. 28.

United States Legation.
Hongkong, March 11th 1876.

Mr. Seward
to the
Secretary of State.

Subject
Stay at Hongkong.

Abstract
Explains the reasons for it. Hopes it will not interfere with adjustment of accounts. Improving in health.

No 28

Hongkong 11th March 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir,

I have now been at this point for more than six weeks. The mild weather which prevails here has done me much good but I am not in condition to go to Peking and my physician advises that I should not yet proceed even so far north as Shanghae

Hongkong is not technically within the boundaries of China, I am better able however to attend to current matters from here than I would be if sojourning at any of the neighboring ports of the mainland, while in a sanitary point of view this place is far more desirable for me, I trust that my long visit here under these circumstances will not be disapproved and that my accounts may be adjusted as if I had not been absent at all or at least as if I had been on leave.

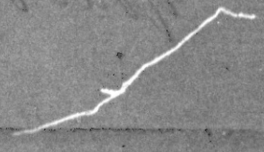
It is not unlikelly that I may be obliged to spend more or less of the summer at the port of Chefoo. The foreign Ministers at Peking frequently go there for the two or three warmer months, when residence at the Capital is almost intolerable and buisness with the Yamen nearly suspended. I shall be glad to know whether in such cases I shall have your approval.

I ought perhaps to state that my sickness is a Chronic dysentery and diarrhea, the result of long residence at Shanghae, and perhaps of over sou-

finement in the discharge of the duties which devolved upon me there. These troubles and fevers may fairly be termed those which most frequently attack foreigners in China and as they are chiefly occasioned by malaria are the most difficult to cure. It has been a question whether I could hope for recovery without a prolonged voyage, as for instance to San Francisco, but I think that I have good reason to believe that this will not be necessary.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.

Wm H. Seward,



Ack May 6. Mr Payson

Hon. Seward No. 29 Dated 11th March 87

Subject

Mr Lowell's recognition as Minister.

Transmits copy of correspondence with Bruce King, Minister of Foreign affairs.

After an examination it appears to me that this despatch requires only acknowledgment

J H Campbell
26 Apl

Rec'd May 6.

No 29.

United States Legation
Honghong, March 11th 1876.

Mr Seward
to the
Secretary of State

Subject
Mr Seward's recognition as Minister by the Government at Peking

Rec'd Ap 20

Abstract
Incloses correspondence. The response of Prince of Kung specially cordial. Confidence of Chinese gained slowly. Their disposition and the policy to be observed.

No. 29.

Hongkong, 11th March, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of the letter by which I announced to the Imperial Government my appointment as Minister to this Empire and a translation of the response now at hand from the Foreign Office.

You will notice that the response is concluding ~~concluded~~ in cordial language.

I may be permitted perhaps to mention that the Prince of Kung has twice expressed to Mr. Holcombe gratification in my appointment and that others of the Ministers have expressed themselves in the same way to gentlemen of my acquaintance at Peking who are connected with the Imperial Government.

The confidence of the Chinese is very slowly acquired I should however feel mortified if I had not the evidence that my labors at Shanghae extending over a period of fourteen years had not established among them wherever they know me, a belief in my rectitude and friendliness.

There is no doubt that the Government at Peking entertains for America sentiments of a warmly friendly nature. These sentiments are the outgrowth of many experiences and the result of a great variety of circumstances and considerations. They may be

strengthened and confirmed I believe to the great advantage of our interests of those of China and the advancement of legitimate interests generally.

It will be my effort under your guidance to accomplish this desirable object.

I should be very unwilling however to advocate a policy which would give the Chinese an impression of underlying weakness. Chinese Officials are rather disposed to the laisser faire, and they have many difficulties to contend with, growing out of the somewhat unwieldy nature of their political system and of the novelty and peculiarity of their foreign relations. Putting aside therefore any question of disposition we are very likely to fail often in securing justice, unless we give evidence not only of good will but also of the determination to pursue each question to a fair settlement. As to the disposition of Chinese Officials I should say that there remains in the government, particularly in the lower places, a large proportion of men who have not yet unlearned the old lesson of uncompromising distrust of foreign intercourse. But on the other hand many leading statesmen of the Empire have got beyond this feeling. One wisest course is to be friendly with and to strengthen such men and to seek the development and diffusion of their ideas throughout the body politic. This will be a slow process but the movement is going forward with a steadiness and certainty that augurs well for the future.

Well wishers as we are of the future of China, and confident that the efflux of time will witness a constantly increasing capacity as both sides for a large

and mutually beneficial commercial and social intercourse we can be content to abide the result of this movement giving to it simply such impulse as can be effected without irritation or annoyance.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
George F. Seward.

Inclosure
1 Mr. Seward to the Foreign Office Jan. 16th. 1876
2 The Foreign Office to Mr. Seward Feb 10th. 1876.

Shanghai, 19th January 1876.

Mr. Seward to the Foreign Office.

Mr. Holcombe who became Charge d'Affaires ad interim when the Minister of the United States died, has heretofore informed Your Excellencies that thereafter my Government directed me to take the temporary charge of the Legation. I have now to state that the President and Senate of the United States have appointed me to reside near the Court of Peking as their Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

I shall go to the Capital so soon as the navigation of the Peiho has been opened in the spring, at which time speaking by order of my Government I shall be able to assure you of its desire for a continuance of the marked friendliness which has characterized its past relations with the Government of China.

I have

&c. &c. &c.

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication in reply.

Upon the 3rd instant I had the honor to receive a communication from Your Excellency stating that the President and Senate of Your Government had appointed you to reside at Peking as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary; that Your Ex. would proceed to this Capital upon the opening of Navigation etc. etc.

The information thus communicated to my Associates and myself gives us very great satisfaction. We feel confident that Your Ex. having resided in China a long time, will be able to represent the desire of your Government to devise and carry out public measures calculated to deepen existing relations of friendship.

I and my Associates have no other than a desire to reciprocate to the utmost the good feeling of your Government and to prolong and strengthen amity.

To H. E.
Geo. F. Seward
&c. &c. &c.

Peking, Feb. 10th 1876.

Mrs Pearson

Hong Kong. Mar. 15. 1876

Answd June 24.

Private.

My dear Mr Fish.

When I learned that a treaty had been made & the Japanese plenipotentiaries, I drafted the enclosed despatch, & sent it over my fair name as Regt. and not as an Official.

On reflection that you may be disposed to direct a movement such as my draft would do. But you may prefer to consult other persons and make

th a cuculid movement.

In any case, ardent
desiring too much to make my-
self prominent I beg leave to
offer my services. But as I have
had but little time to consider
the matter in all its bearings
I should be glad of the Favour
of your calling on to talk over
of the business. If you cannot
leave me a pretty wide
discretion, even that of postponing
a movement if circumstances
should show the wisdom of

delay.

I am glad a Commission
is going to Texas.

Yours very truly
Geo. F. Seward,

No 30

Hongkong, 14th March 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington.

Sir,

You will doubtless have heard from Mr. Bingham before this reaches you of the treaty which has been concluded between Japan and Corea.

The success of the Japanese is likely to be followed by a movement on the part of western countries in the same direction.

When Mr. Davis in the winter of 1869-70 asked my views as to the propriety of sending an expedition to Corea I told him that it would be difficult to procure a treaty of commerce and that the value of such a treaty would not be great, but that we ought to and could secure a treaty for the protection of shipwrecked people, I explained in this connection that the Coreans had never maltreated shipwrecked people, that the General Sher Sherman case was an exceptional one in which the Coreans may have had abundant provocation and that the hardships attending the case of persons wrecked on their coasts were consequent upon the long overland journey (via the Corean gate and Moukden) which they were obliged to take to reach a sea port in China. In connection with the prospect of procuring a treaty of this sort I recalled his attention to the correspondence of

the Koreans with Captains Febiger and Shufeldt of our ships of war Shenandoah and Wachusett published by the Navy Department in which the Koreans distinctly asserted an humane policy toward such persons. I pointed out further that a treaty could need only to formulate which they said in these letters providing also for a means of handing over castaways at some convenient Korean port which should be open to occasional visits by our vessels of war.

Your instructions to Governor Low were are drawn in such manner that I had reason to believe that my statements were favorably regarded. In particular those instructions declared that the great object of the Mission which he was directed to undertake should be to procure a treaty for the protection of sea farers and that the matter of a commercial treaty should be regarded as subordinate.

That mission failed. It is no part of my purpose to say here why it failed. I think I may however venture to raise the question whether sufficient pains were taken to let the Koreans understand what our real object was, and whether undue haste was not made in sending the "Palos" up the Seoul river before communication had been opened with the Government. These mistakes, if they were mistakes, were such as a person not familiar with the East, the history of events in Corea, and the Oriental character might very well make

But this interest does not rest in what has occurred. What should be done for the future, is the question.

In my opinion we should act ~~now~~ as I advised before, seek to procure a convention or arrangement for the protection of shipwrecked people, and also a commercial treaty, but not greatly dwelling upon the latter. The intercourse which we can build up with the Koreans under the former, that of other countries and Japan will bring about opportunities for the latter for which we can afford to wait.

If it shall please you to place the matter in my hands, in this basis, I shall be very glad to undertake the duty, and I doubt not that success would crown my efforts.

In such case I should be glad if you would give me an intimation by telegraph anticipating your instructions so that I may make my arrangements accordingly.

I should need a Single war vessel, and for this I can arrange with the Admiral here.

The work would occupy a portion of the summer, only, when I shall probably be compelled to be absent from Peking and it does not interfere with my duties there.

I have the honor to be, Sir

Your obedient servant

Für den Fesh.

Privat.

Privat.

Ans'd as per draft June 12.
M. Lanyon

No 30.



Houghong, March 20th 1876.

Mr Seward

To Department of State.

Subject.

Missionary cases.

Synopsis

A native preacher near Tientsin accused of wrong conduct toward the wife of a native. He leaves the place, and the Missionaries appeal to Consul to secure withdrawal of action. Consul declines and states grounds. Mr Seward approves his views but for an exceptional reason instructs him to present the case in a careful manner to the native Magistrate.

No 30

Hongkong, March 20th 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

In further illustration of the cases brought before the Consulates and Legation by our Missionaries I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I have received from the Consul at Tientsin dated March 1st - its enclosure and my response of this date.

I am by no means sure that it would be easy to ~~secure~~ obtain a general permission for the Missionaries to enter the native Courts in order to watch the procedure in matters which interest them, and to aid converts in placing their cases before the Magistrates and certainly I would not assert that the ends of Justice would be generally secured in this way. It would appear desirable however to induce the Missionaries to appeal directly to the Magistrates when this course is open to them and to urge the Government at Peking to give such instructions to the latter as will encourage such procedure. The results would certainly be favorable frequently, and, as I have before pointed out, the Consulates and Legation would be saved measureably the occasion for an interference which is potically objectionable.

No. 30

Newberg, March 30, 1891.

Honorable Secretary of State,

Secretary of State,

Salem.

Sir,

I am directed by the Executive Committee of the Yamhill County Agricultural Society to inform you that the Board of Directors of said Society will hold their regular meeting for the purpose of receiving bids for the erection of a new Floral Hall, on the fair grounds of said Society, on the 15th day of April, 1891, at 10 o'clock A.M. of said day.

Plans and specifications of said building may be seen at the office of the undersigned, at any time before the day of letting.

The Board of Directors reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

Yours respectfully,

[illegible]

objectionable.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Inclosures.
1 Mr Sheppard to Mr Seward, March 1st 1876.
2 Mr Seward to Mr Sheppard, " 20th 1876.

Inclosure No. 1. with Mr Seward's No. 30.

No. 32.

United States Consulate
Tientsin. March 1st 1876.

Hon. G. F. Seward
U. S. Minister
Shanghai

Sir,

I beg to hand you herewith a copy of a letter written by Rev. H. D. Porter in behalf of the American Board Mission at this place, asking that protection be extended to Chia Ching-jui a native preacher employed by that Mission and living in Shin Chow, a Prefectural city in the central part of this Province, - who has been accused before the Prefect of that city by Yang Cho, a man living in a neighboring village, of illicit conduct towards his wife. Mr. Porter states that the accusation refers to circumstances which occurred three years ago, and that "in consequence of this accusation the native preacher has been obliged to remain away from his home to avoid arrest and punishment."

To make clear to you the merits of this case and the grounds upon which my opinion regarding it has been formed, it will be necessary here to explain that in the year 1872 my assistance was sought by the same Mission Board in behalf of Mrs Yang, the woman above referred to. Her maiden name was Chia, and she being of the same clan and living in the same village with the preacher Chia Ching-jui, had learned something of the Christian faith from him

him, and in fact professed to be a Christian. She was then married to the man Yang Cho, of a neighboring village, who was not a Christian and soon insisted upon her worshipping as he did and to cease associating with the Christians. Having refused to do this she was beaten by her husband, and she then returned to her mother's house and resumed her intercourse with the Christians who assembled there, including the preacher Chia Ching jui, by whom she appears to have been sustained in her resolution not to go back to her husband. The latter claimed his wife but in vain, and he then threatened her with further punishment if she continued to disobey them. Such were the circumstances when, at the instance of the native preacher Chia Ching-jui the American missionaries applied to me for protection of the woman as a persecuted Christian.

After carefully considering the case I became convinced that the circumstances were not such as to warrant my official interference, for aside from the fact that the woman had not yet been admitted by the missionaries into Church membership, there seemed to be an objection to my official interference in the stringent Chinese law defining the social status of married women and making obedience to their husbands their paramount duty. As this was a case of disagreement between native husband and wife, and the woman had been married with the consent of their parents, who knew at the time that her husband was not a Christian, I declined to take official action, but consented to write a friendly note to the Prefect of Shen Chow calling his attention

attention to the permission given by Treaty and by various Imperial Edicts for natives to profess christianity, and asking that he would prevent injustice being done to christians on account of their religious belief. I subsequently discovered that the native preacher Chia Ching jui was not considered a thoroughly reliable man, even among the missionaries, and his conduct in this case seemed to justify doubt. I advised the missionaries to have the women returned to her husband and not to countenance her forced separation from him for the reason given.

After the lapse of three years, during which time the woman has been living with her husband, the case has reappeared in its present form as an accusation on the part of the husband against the native preacher for "conceding the wife from her husband for vil purposes."

In this case, as in the former one, I do not see how the accusation can be plainly construed as a question of christians being "harrassed or persecuted on account of their faith" as provided for by the Treaty and thus entitled to Foreign protection.

Chinese christians being still amenable to the laws of their own country, I conceive that they can receive Foreign protection under the Treaties only in well established cases of "persecution on account of their faith" where there has clearly been no offence on the part of the christians; but in cases like the present one, where judicial proceedings are necessary in order to establish the innocence or guilt of a native christian accused of an offence not necessarily involving his religious faith, the Treaty does not

I presume, authorize interference with the usual procedure of Chinese courts - at least not until such legal proceedings plainly prove to be persecution on account of religious faith. For this reason I think it wrong that the native preacher should have left his home to evade an official investigation of the accusation made against him; such conduct cannot but weaken his cause, and it constitutes by itself a new offence which a native magistrate would be slow to overlook.

As I do not feel authorized to take any official action in this case, I now submit my views regarding it, and will hope to hear whether they meet with your approval, as questions of this class are likely to be of frequent occurrence.

I am Sir
Your obedient servant.
(Sgd.) Eli T. Sheppard
Consul

One Inclosure.

copy.

Tientsin, Feb. 4th 1876.

E. F. Sheppard Esq.
U.S. Consul
Tientsin

Dear Sir,

The missionaries of the American Board of Missions stationed at Tientsin, would respectfully submit to your official consideration the case of a man, Chin Ching jui, a member of the native Church under our supervision. This man has for a long time past been subject to an indictment before the Chih Chow in the Prefecture of Shun Chow.

The accusation is that the man Chia some three years ago concealed from her husband for evil purposes the wife of the accuser, and so that he, Chia, was endeavoring to mislead his fellow Christians into rebellion.

We believe the accusation is wholly false, and that it originated solely in the fact that Chia Ching jui was in the employ of Foreigners as a preacher of the Gospel. In consequence of this accusation Chia Ching jui has been obliged to remain away from his home to avoid arrest and punishment

We submit herewith two documents, with translations, for your consideration. One is a general statement of the origin of the difficulty and of the nature of the false accusations. The second is a petition in the name of Mr Stanley, asking that you may be pleased to examine the case, and if in your judgment it should seem right and proper that you will procure from the Hsien Kuan Tao an

Official

official order demanding that the magistrate of Shen Chow make an equitable examination of the case and dismiss the false accusation now before him. That official has declined to dismiss the case on the ground that this is an affair involving Foreigners, and that he must await an official letter from the Consul at Tientsin.

It is such an official letter, enforced by the authority of the Tsai Nuwan Yao that we would respectfully request.

We regret that these documents do not have the signature of the man Chia Ching jin. As the petition was made out in the name of Mr Stanley the Chinese custom did not necessitate his signature, and the man had started for Shentung when it was desired. Hoping it may please you to examine the case we present

We remain &c &c

(Sgd) Henry D Porter

For the Mission

Inclosure No. 2. with No. 30, China.

No 4.

Hongkong, 20th March 1876.

E. F. Sheppard Esq.
U. S. Consul
Tientsin.

Sir,

I approve generally the views expressed in your letter No 32 in reference to the American Board Missions request for your interference in the case of one of their native preachers named Chia Ching yin

It is stated however in Mr Porter's letter to you that the Magistrate of Shen Chow has declined to dismiss the case on the ground that it is one that concerns foreigners and that he looks for a letter from you in regard to it.

It would seem that under these circumstances you might with propriety place the two documents handed to you by Mr Porter before the proper official taking care in doing so to allude to the above point and ask that such action be taken as upon full enquiry may appear just.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
(Sd.) Geo. F. Seward.

Mr. Seward No. 31 Dated 21st March 187

Subject

Exchange of ratifications of treaty between China and Peru. Favorable terms accorded by Peru to China in order to secure Chinese immigration

After an examination it appears to me that nothing was amiss acknowledgment

J. A. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 29th March 187

Ack'd June 21.

Mr Payson

No 31.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED MAY 27 1876

United States Legation.
Yokohama 21st March 1876.

Mr Seward
To Department of State.

Ack'd June 19

Subject

Peruvian relations with China.

FOREIGN Relations 76

Synopsis.

The exchange of the ratification of the Treaty has been completed. The object of the Peruvians to promote Chinese immigration. The very favorable terms accorded to China in order to secure this object. A line of steamers to be started. The terms of subsidy to same and inducements to immigrants. Promise of great migration to Peru to be followed by migration to other South American States.

Copied for F.R

No 31.

Hongkong 21st March 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir,

The exchange of the ratifications of the Peruvian treaty with China has been completed within the last six weeks, the Chinese text which had been accidentally retained in Lima having been received at Shanghai just after the close of navigation at the north.

The great object of Peru in procuring a treaty was to promote Chinese immigration. This had been virtually stopped, by the action taken at Macao here in Hongkong and by the Chinese Authorities. The Peruvian Minister indeed did not hesitate to offer more favorable terms for Chinese immigrants than have been granted by any other State going so far as to agree to repatriate such Chinese as desire it, whose contracts have expired and who are unable for any reason to pay their own way back. They will be admitted to the courts and treated as well generally as the peoples of the most favored nations.

Following up the policy of encouraging immigration the Peruvian Government is understood

No. 31.

Memorandum of Agreement

between

Secretary of State.

and

Philippines.

Date.

The undersigned, the participations of the Philippines hereby certify that Delivery Receipts have been completed without the least error in the Delivery that which has been received by the Philippines and the Secretary of State.

The exact object of Delivery Receiving is clearly known to Delivery Receiving. This shall have been written clearly by the writer before the Delivery is delivered and by the Delivery Receiving. The Philippines shall not have to pay more than the Delivery Receiving shall have paid for Delivery Receiving to their Delivery Receiving Delivery Receiving shall have been written clearly by the writer before the Delivery is delivered and by the Delivery Receiving. The Philippines shall not have to pay more than the Delivery Receiving shall have paid for Delivery Receiving to their Delivery Receiving

Delivering the Delivery Receiving Philippines

derstood to have agreed to subsidize a line of steam ships to bring the Chinese to her shores. So nearly as I can learn the subsidy to be granted will be about $250.000. Beyond this the Government will pay to the Steam ship & Company an agreed price for each laboring Chinese landed in Peru, the coolie receiving his passage without charge and the Government recouping its outlay from the farmers who the coolies under contracts to labor for one or more years. The Government it is said proposes to guarantee to the coolie that the contract price of his labor shall be not less than 8 cents a day.

It is likely that the first steamers will be laid on within the next six months I believe that the flow of migration by them will be very great to the great advantage of Peru whose want of labor is pressing and the great advantage of the unemployed class here. Other South American States are in need of labor, and this they are likely to get from here in increasing proportions if the Peruvian scheme shall prove successful.

An element of promise in the Peruvian scheme is a proposal to give to the steamers & outward bound, cargoes of guano. As they must otherwise go in ballast or with a partial complement of & passengers and cargo, the freight upon the guano could be reduced to a very low point. The & guano would at low figures find a ready sale,

probably

probably displacing to an extent the bean and pea cakes of Manchuria now used for fertilizing purposes in vast quantities.

It is greatly to be hoped that the Peruvians will live up to their treaty engagements with the Chinese. From my intercourse with the late Minister Mr Garcia, and the present Charge d'Affaires Mr Elmore I have confidence that they will.

It is also to be hoped that the Ministers of China who have been appointed to visit Peru shall not unduly embarrass the Republic by sending to their own Government reports of an overstrained character. The only effort which China need make is to see that the treaty is carried out. It promises to her people all reasonable protection and they may be left to decide for themselves whether they can better their condition by the exchange of residence. I have touched on this point in a previous dispatch and mention it again because the disposition exists with certain Chinese statesmen to make capital out of the alleged abuses practiced upon their countrymen abroad, a belief in which they are naturally prone to take up. It is our part under these circumstances, in the interest of our relations with the Empire, to dispute all unjust allegations of the sort.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Wm H. Seward.

Mr Payson
Ack June 21.

Ack June 27 May
Mr Payson

No 32.



United States Legation.
Hongkong, March 21st 1876.

Hon Seward
To Department of State.

Subject.
Have Consular Agents Judicial Powers.

Synopsis.
The Department's instruction No 10 has been received. It will be communicated to Consuls at Tientsin, Hankow and Amoy.

No 32.

Hongkong, 21st March 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your instruction No 100 of January 19th in which the question whether Consular Agents in China may exercise judicial functions is dealt with.

I shall communicate copies of the instructions to the Consul at Tientsin Kaphow, and Amoy within which districts are the only agencies which has been established. I enclose a copy of the form of letter which I shall use.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Jas. F. Seward.

Inclosure.
Mr Seward to the Consuls at Tientsin. Hankow and Amoy January 18th 1876.

Mr. Secretary of State.

Washington.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your instruction No 109 dated January 19th in which the question relating to Chinese in Cuba is very carefully considered.

I shall communicate to Spain the instructions to the Governor General of Cuba. Meanwhile will you please furnish me with a duplicate copy of the Spanish note of the 18th inst.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your obedient servant

Stuart Woodford

Enclosure:

The Minister of the Spanish Queen

Regent to Mr. Woodford Jan 18th 1896.

China, Enclosure with No. 32.

No. ____

Hongkong, 20th March 1876.

United States Consul

Sir,

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter (No 10 of 19th January last) which I have received from the Department of State in reference to the question whether Consular Agents in China are entitled to perform judicial duties under the provisions of the Statutes which confer such authority upon Consuls of our Country in this Empire.

I may recur to the subject at a convenient moment in order to indicate the procedure which Consular Agents should follow when it becomes necessary to arrest offenders and to secure their detention for trial and in other cases which may arise

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

Adv. correspondence on imperial condition of health
Mr Payson
from Dr Wards June 14

No 33.



Hongkong 22nd March 1870.

Mr Seward
To State Department

Subject.
The writer's health.

Synopsis
Has greatly improved. Will abandon intention to visit Viceroys at Canton and Foochow and hasten to Peking. Will make an effort later to see the Viceroys at points named and at Nankin and Tientsin.

N° 33

Honghong, March 22nd 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

I have the honor to report a continued and very decided improvement of my health.

Considering the delays which have already occurred, and the propriety of my reaching Peking at the earliest convenient moment I am reluctantly constrained to give up my plans for visiting the Provincial Authorities at Canton and Soochow. But the objects to be gained by establishing a friendly intercourse with them, are so great that I may make an effort to see them, as well as the Viceroys at Nankin and Tientsin before the end of the year.

Should nothing unforseen occur I shall reach Peking by the 1st of May, if not sooner.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant

Geo. F. Seward.

W. Parsons

Dr. Stewart No. 234 Dated 29th March 187

Subject

Chinese Immigration to America. Mr Stewart thinks there is no danger of excessive immigration

After an examination it appears to me that Mr Stewart simply acknowledged

J. W. Cumpston
Assistant Secretary

Dated 29th May 187

Ack June 21.

No. 34.



Hongkong, March 22nd 1876.

W. Seward

To State Department.

Ack Jan 24

Subject

Chinese Migration to America.



Synopsis.

Gives the number of emigrants in 1875 increase over 1874 and percentage of women. States that the United States is not the field most favored by emigrants and reasons. Concludes that there is no danger of an excessive immigration.

Copied for F. R

No 34.

Hongkong, March 22nd 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

At present all Chinese passengers starting for America go from this port. I find upon an examination of the Colonial papers that during 1875 their number ran up to 19.168. This emigration exceeded that of 1874 by 3.180. The increase to all countries was 31%. Less than 2% of the emigrants of 1875 to America were women.

It will be seen that the flow of Chinese to the United States is small, in comparison with that of people from the European countries. Furthermore it does not increase greatly. Speaking from memory I believe that the average migration of the last five years is not more than twice that of corresponding term twenty years back.

The Chinaman is becoming more and more disposed to seek fields for his industry abroad, but he is deterred from going to America because of political feeling there, because of unfavorable legislation, because of the difficulty of setting up family life there and lastly and mainly because, as I believe, he shrinks from

No. 54.

Telegram. Received 2nd 1871.

From Governor Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State
Washington.

To

Sir,

I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received a telegram from the Governor of the District of Columbia, dated January 18th 1871, transmitting a resolution passed by the Legislature of the District on the 17th inst. requesting the President to call an extra session of the Legislature of the District, for the purpose of considering the subject of the suffrage of the District.

It will be remembered that the Legislature of the District of Columbia is composed, in accordance with the wishes of the people of the District, of two branches, the Governor appointing one-half of the members of each branch, and the people electing the other half.

The President does not feel authorized to call an extra session of the Legislature of the District, for the purpose of considering the subject of the suffrage of the District, but he does not feel disposed to withhold from the Legislature of the District, if they desire it, the opportunity of considering the subject, and therefore, if a majority of each branch of the Legislature desire an extra session, he will call it.

Grant

from contact with our restless, energetic, civilization. He would rather go to the districts south of this. Siam, the Straits and Java, where he is indisputably more active and acute than the natives, or to regions like some of those of Australia where he can found colonies in places not yet fought out by white men.

It is certain that a great immigration of Chinese into our Pacific States would give rise to grave political difficulties. But to my mind it is quite as certain that no such immigration will take place. The opportunities open to the Chinaman in other directions are perhaps nowhere else so lucrative but they are more inviting to him for the reasons I have given. It is to be said further that while he may earn a higher wage in America than at home his expenses too are higher. He pays here less than a cent of our money for his sandals. His boots cost him in California perhaps five dollars. A mere comparison of the rates paid for labor here and there leaving out of view other considerations would lead to very wrong conclusions. And again his country is not so overpopulated as is believed. Under an improved system of administration, which would embrace the working of mines and minerals, the construction of and operation of railroads &c. there would be a demand at home for all the labor that would be available. As things are there are perhaps 60 few

persons

persons pinched by want to be seen in the streets of most Chinese cities as in those of the cities of Christendom. If then the people of the Pacific States need Chinese labor they may safely encourage immigration. When they cease to need it the Chinese will cease to come to their shores. I mean by this that when the call for labor ceases to be an urgent one the China-man will stop his migration in that direction. Even with a great call for labor in all our Western and Southern country he cannot be induced to go to either.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward.

Mr. Lowrey No. 38 Dated 24th March 187

Mr Pappoe

Subject

Resolution of Shanghai Chamber of Commerce in favor of establishment of a Branch by Chinese Govt. Preference of Chinese for a silver standard of value

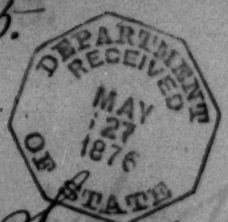
After an examination it appears to me that copy this despatch might be referred to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information

J. A. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 29th May 187

ackd June 21.
Answd June 24.

No 35.



Hongkong, March 24th 1876.

Mr Seward

To Secretary of State.

acty- copy to Treasury June 15 Did so June 15

Subject, June 15

A Mint for China.

Synopsis.

The Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai resolves that a Mint is needed. This action will promote a concert of action at Peking and elsewhere. A question raised as to whether a gold standard of value should be established and reasons given why silver may be chosen. Would issues of paper money follow and would their effect be unfavorable upon absorption of silver here?

No 35.

Hongkong, March 24th 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my despatch Number 21, of the 29th of February, in which I suggested that the establishment of a Mint in China would prove of great advantage to the Empire and afford a larger market here for the produce of our silver mines, I have now the honor to inform you that the subject has been taken up by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce and that at their annual Meeting held on the 17th instant the following resolution was agreed to:-

"That this Chamber is of opinion that the "want of a fixed standard of values, and a "national silver currency is a great impedi- "ment to the developement of the foreign as well "as the native trade of the Country and that "the Committee be requested to prepare a "memorial to be addressed to the Ministers "of Treaty Powers at Peking in order that they "may induce the Chinese Government to "establish a Mint for the coinage of legal "tender silver coins, and of token money, the "memorial to be submitted to a special "meeting of the Chamber to be called for that purpose."

No. 35.

Washington, March 24, 1841.

Honorable Abiel Abbot,
Secretary of State,
Washington.

Sir,

Referring to my dispatch, No. 31, of the 3d of February, in which I suggested that the establishment of a Light House upon Minot's Ledge would be of great advantage to the Coasting trade, I have respectfully to request that the Board of Commissioners may be instructed to cause the Light House to be erected.

I transmit herewith a letter from the Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, stating that they have no funds in their hands applicable to the purpose, and that the subject has been laid before the Legislature of Massachusetts, and that a resolve has passed both Houses, authorizing the Governor to cause the Light House to be erected, provided the General Government will cede the land required for the purpose.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant,

Lewis Cass.

"purpose".

The action proposed by the Chamber will make it easy I think to effect a concert of action among the Ministers at the Capital, and to bring to bear in the Provinces the influence of the several Consular Bodies in favor of the scheme.

You will notice that the Chamber speaks of silver coins. It is to be said in this connection that the preference of the Chinese for silver over gold is very decided. I should say that it would be very difficult to persuade the Government to take up the latter as the standard of value, or for the Government to secure its acceptance by the people.

As the Chinese have a national debt held by foreigners of only a few millions and none other; as a part of this debt was contracted for in £ Sterling money; as this process could be repeated in similar transactions; as commerce will accomodate itself to fluctuations between silver and gold, and as these fluctuations are not likely even again to prove so violent as of late it will not be worth while perhaps to attempt to influence the Government in favor of a gold standard. But this point is one of importance and it would be exceedingly desirable to know the views of persons who have made such subjects a special study.

There is a point in connection with the prospect of the absorption of silver which I did not raise in my previous despatch. The

issue

Dear Sir,

I am directed by the Governor-in-Council to request you to proceed to Quebec to meet the Minister of the Interior, and to bring to Ottawa in the afternoon his private and official papers.

Yours truly,

Secretary to the Governor-General.

The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper, G.C.M.G.,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

issue of paper money tends of course to limit the demand for coin. I suppose that the heavy issues of paper in Japan have afforded at least a contributing cause to the result witnessed there of an almost complete cessation in the importation of bullion. The exportations of precious metals from San Francisco to China and Japan for the last three years are reported by the Journal of Commerce of that city as follows:-

For	1873	1874	1875
To China	$6.335.333	$8324.673	$7.165.649
Japan	2206187	41360	2070

I have not the figures of the importations from Europe but presume that they would show a precisely similar result.

This result is so serious that it deserves study. My attention has fallen upon it only within a few days and I have had no opportunity to enquire into its causes.

Whether the issue of paper money in Japan has had very much to do with it, ~~[illegible]~~, then, I cannot say, I think that there have been other if not graver causes in operation. But in China the issue of paper money by the Government or by banks is not likely to take place at any early moment or to be extended rapidly. Such issues are the outgrowth of advanced financial conditions. They have been forced in Japan in advance of national feeling as many other measures has been

forced

Yours truly,

Geo. Read

proceed by a Government possessed of the idea that it must conduct its affairs as Western countries conduct theirs. But China is so conservative that she will stop when she has established a Mint, if indeed she can be got to do so much and await experience of that experiment before going further. That paper issues will be made I do not doubt but I think that they will not greatly precede the advent of a period of more activity in political and commercial matters and that their unfavorable effects, if they have any, will be compensated for in this way.

A discussion of the various questions involved may be started by the recent action of the Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai and light thrown upon them by the merchants and bankers of that and other points in China and Japan.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your Obedient Servant

George F. Seward

Yours truly,

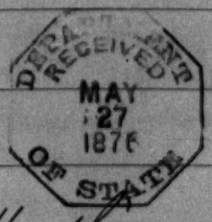
Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Mr Payson
Ack attroney Dtd 5 June.
DAC 27 May

No 36.

Mr Payson and Mr Wood

Legation of the United States
Shanghai. April 4th 1876.



Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State.

Subject.

Provisional leave of absence of Teintsin Consul.

Synopsis.

Encloses copies of application and response thereto and asks the approval of the Department to the leave granted.

No. 36.

Shanghai. April 4th 1876.

Sir;

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of a letter dated the 16th ultimo 1/ which I have received from the Consul at Tientsin and a copy of my response of this date. 2/

I am satisfied that Mr. Sheppards health imperatively demands a change of climate and I respectfully ask your approval of the provisional leave which I have granted him.

I have the honor to be, sir,
Your Obedient Servant,
George F. Seward

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Enclosures.

1. Mr. Sheppards letter of 16th Feby to Mr Seward
2 Copy of Mr. Sewards reply to same.

(Enclosure No 1. in 36.)

No 34.

United States Consulate.
Tientsin. March 16th 1876.

Hon. George F. Seward.
U. S. Minister
Shanghai

Sir.

It is necessary for me to inform you that during the past winter I have been almost continuously ill, and that at present my health is so bad that in the opinion of my physician it will be necessary for me to leave my post and seek an entire change before or during the hot weather.

Herewith I enclose a Certificate from Dr Frazer, my attending physician, which will fully acquaint you with my condition and the requirements of the Case. As it is impossible for me to communicate with the Department in time to avail me, I have to respectfully request your permission for leave to quit my post of duty for the period of at least sixty days exclusive of the time necessarily occupied in going to and returning from Japan, to be availed of at such time as may be thought

most

much advisable by my physician.

I beg that you will favor me with your answer at the earliest practicable moment.

I am,

Sir.

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) Eli T. Sheppard

Consul.

Copy

Tientsin, North China
March 15. 1876

This is to certify that Mr. Eli T. Sheppard American Consul at this Port is at present suffering severely in consequence of Spinal Irritability and general Nervous Exhaustion.

From the nature of his disease, and his present debilitated condition, it is in my opinion absolutely necessary that he should have a complete change of air before the hot summer weather approaches and if possible, that he should abstain entirely from continued or severe mental application for some time to come.

(signed) John Frazer
Phys. & Surgeon

(Enclosure 2 in No. 36.)

No. 6

Shanghai April 4. 1876.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive your despatch of the 16th Ultimo.

I understand from Mr. Bradford that he approves your request for a provisional leave of absence for sixty days. I approve your request and will advise the Department thereof by the outgoing mail.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Eli T. Sheppard Esq.
United States Consul.
Tientsin.

de Payen

. Alvord No. 37 Dated 4th April 187

Subject

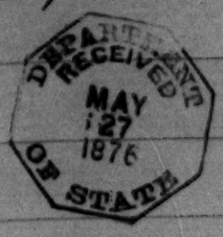
ller of Prince Kung. Meaning of Chili announ-
y that the Port of Chinwangtao on the Gulf
and) of Hainan would be opened on the
of April in accordance with provisions
he Treaties of 1858-
ffer an examination it appears to me that
copy of this despatch might be furnished the
nstoms of the Treasury for his information. I can
d no provision in our treaty of 1858 for
e opening of this port

J. A. Campbell
Assistant Secretary

Dated 24th May 187

Ack^d June 21.

No. 37.



Legation of the United States.
Shanghai. April 14. 1876.

Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State

Dcd to June 15—
Cath- transmit copy to Treasury: June 16

Subject.

New port in Hainan

Synopsis

Encloses letter of Prince of Kung to Mr. Seward announcing the day fixed for opening the new port. Informs the Department of the departure of Consular and Customs officers from Canton for Hainan.

No. 37.

Shanghai. April. 4. 1876.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a letter which I have received from the Prince of Kung announcing that the 1st of this month had been fixed upon for the opening of the new port in Hainan. 1/

The British Consul at Canton and the British Consular officer designated for the port together with the Customs officers for it left Canton the latter part of last month.

I have the honor to be, sir.

your Obedient Servant.

George F. Seward.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Washington.

D. C.

Enclosure.

1 Letter of Prince of Kung to Mr. Seward.

(Enclosure 1 in No 37)

Prince Kung, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs herewith makes a communication.

Referring to the provision contained in the treaties made in 1858 which provides for the opening of Chiung Cho in Hainan to foreign commerce, and, acting upon a request made by Mr. Inspector Genl Hart that a day be fixed for the formal opening of that Port; this Yamen upon the 10th inst. memorialized the Throne asking that the 1st April be appointed as the day on which Chiung Cho should be thrown open to foreign trade. His Imperial Majesty was further memorialized to direct the Viceroy at Canton to depute an officer to proceed to the new port to receive the Customs duties and in concert with a Comr of Customs, to make all necessary arrangements; and to add the management of foreign trade at Chiung Cho to the duties of the Prefect of Lei Cho and Chiung Cho, who should be ordered to issue all necessary instructions to the local officials, etc.

Upon the same day I had the honor to receive an Imperial Rescript ordering that the requests made in the Memorial be carried into effect.

The necessary instructions having been communicated by this Yamen to the Viceroy at Canton, and to the Inspector General of Customs, as in duty bound I address Y. E. for your information in the premises.

Peking, 13th March, 1876.

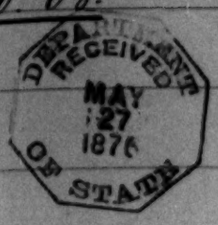
H. E.

Geo. F. Seward

&c &c &c.

Ack June 21. W. Payson

No. 38.



Legation of the United States.
Shanghai. April 7. 1876.

Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State.

Subject.

Receipt of Despatches.

Synopsis.

Acknowledges receipt of Despatches
Nos 1 to 16 inclusive

No. 38

Shanghai. April 7. 1876.

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your despatches Nos. 1 @ 16 inclusive.

Your Obedient Servant.
Geo. F. Seward,

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Mr Lawson

Mr Lawson No. 39 Dated 10th April 87

Report the date when ordered to take Charge
(also the date when order was rec'd
Subject
When corresponding on E. E. & other orders to refer to
Communication as Chargé d'affaires
and as Minister.

After an examination it appears to me that
Mr Lawson was when he received his appoint-
ment and during the whole time for which
he was charged within the limits of the Em-
pire of the Sovereign to whom he was accred-
ited; (if Hong Kong is considered Chinese territory)
he was recognized by the government, and was per-
forming the duties of Diplomatic Agent. The question
presented is whether he had within the meaning
of the law (section 1740 Revised Statutes) reached
his post and entered upon his official duties.

Mr O'Connor is of opinion that he is entitled
to payment of salary as charged

J. M. Campbell
Solicitor

Mr O'Connor for expunging part of report
J.A.C. 1 June

No. 39.

answered July 27.
as pr draft.



Legation of the United States.
Shanghai. April 10th 1876

Mr. Seward
to the
Department of State.

Subject.
Accounts and Compensation.

Synopsis
Encloses Accounts as Charge d'Affaires from Jany 1 to 11. (incl) and as Minister from Jany 12th to March. 31., Informs the Department of his absence at HongKong and the Causes of delay in leaving for Peking and asks for information regarding Compensation under Circumstances stated.

No. 39.

Shanghai. April 16th 1876.

Sir.

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith my account for my salary as Chargé d'Affaires in China from the 1st to the 11th days of January inclusive, at the rate of $12000 a year and my account for my salary as Minister from the 12th of that month until the 31st March inclusive, at the rate of $12000 a year. 1/ 2/-

I have drawn upon the Department of State against the first account in favor of Messrs. William H. Fogg & Company of New York for the amount therein due to me sending the draft to them for collection instead of selling it here. I have taken this course in order to bring the account to a point in such manner as not to occasion embarrassment if it be ruled in any respect out of order.

I have drawn against the second account in favor of Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. of London under the Credit sent out to me by the Department.

There are two questions in regard to the first account, 1st As I was unable to proceed to Peking could I be considered as having assumed the charge of the Legation? 2nd Should I receive

Compensation

compensation at the rate of $4000 a year or at the rate of $3000 continuing to draw at the same time my salary as Consul General?

I have to say in answer to the former question, 1st That I was formally recognized by the Chinese Government as in charge of the Legation for the period mentioned. In this connection I beg to refer to my despatch No. 10.

2nd That owing to an interruption of telegraphic communication your instructions to proceed to Peking reached me after navigation had closed. One steamer left Taku but was unable to enter even the port of Taku below Tientsin. I was, then, although remaining at Shanghai practically as near to the Court of Peking as I could get, without taking the risk of landing upon the ice at sea some four or five miles off the port mentioned or encountering the hardships of an overland trip of nearly 1000 miles in the depth of winter.

3rd I discharged here the duties of Charge for the time mentioned. A great part of the work of a diplomatic officer in China consists in advising the Department of Current affairs and especially in directing the action of the Consuls in matters of political concern coming before them. My Correspondence will show that I have neglected nothing in

in these respects and that I have at the same time kept up all necessary correspondence with the Imperial Government.

4th In former years the Legation was established at such points on the Coast as were convenient. The earlier Ministers were unable indeed to enter the Capital, and were considered to reside near the Court when at Shanghai or Hong Kong or Canton. And this practice was not discontinued entirely after the Imperial Government admitted the foreign Representatives to residence at Peking. Commodore Stribling who, thereafter, succeeded Mr. John E. Ward as Chargé did not enter the Capital, Dr. Williams who succeeded him if my memory is correct did not go there, Mr. Burlingame arrived in China in October 1862 and reached Peking in June 1863.

5th Practically no embarrassment can occur in assenting to the rule that the Diplomatic officer who arrives in China or receives his instruction to assume charge of the Legation too late in the season to proceed to Peking, as may happen by reason of a lack of information or of unforeseen delays, may establish the Legation here or at some other convenient place on the Coast. Great loss to him and detriment to the public interest might be occasioned by insistance upon the ordinary rule in such cases.

6th Considering the circumstances, the rule under which

a

a Minister may absent himself from the Capital from time to time and for considerable periods and establish the Legation elsewhere, would appear very lenient if the ordinary rule is to be insisted upon in the case in hand.

7th. Having been instructed to take charge I was under obligation to do so if it was possible and in such manner as to accord most nearly with instructions. This I did.

Touching the second question I have to say only that I did actually turn over the Consulate General to Mr. Bradford on the 1st of January giving up all duties in it, as perfectly as if I had been removed or had left the post. In fact my duties as Chargé were as great as my strength could much.

Looking to all these facts and considerations I trust that my account for my Compensation as Chargé may be approved as it stands, and protection given to the draft.

If this account be allowed the allowance of the second account subject to examination of particulars will follow as a matter of course.

In regard to particulars I remark that I was at Shanghai from the 12th to the 20th January, at Hongkong from the 23rd of that month to the 27th of March. (arriving at Shanghai again on the 31st March.) At Hongkong equally with Shanghai and

and perfectly in both cases I was performing my duties as Minister.

I remained at Hong Kong because it is the only place in Southern China where I could get competent medical advice and the only place where I could be within reach of the telegraph and of the fullest mail facilities.

Hong Kong, an island within rifle shot of Chinese territory, has never been regarded by our Ministers as foreign territority in the sense that to go or sojourn there requires a special leave. The earlier Ministers resorted there and to the Portuguese Colony Macao frequently and sojourned at those places for considerable periods. Of the later Ministers I know of none excepting Governor Low and Mr. Avery who have not visited the port. Canton can only be reached in ordinary course of navigation via the harbor of Hong Kong.

If however the Department is obliged to consider that I am not entitled to compensation while I was at Hong Kong all the circumstances to the contrary notwithstanding, I have no alternative but to ask that my very serious illness be considered and that my absence from Shanghai for the period of my stay there and the transits to and from Shanghai be approved on this score. I presume that

transits

transits to and from a place of resort can be allowed as well as transits homeward and back, but beyond this it is to be remembered that during the transits I was actually each day within the waters of China.

The voyage is a coasting one and vessels run from island to island and headland to headland.

I have not sold my drafts on London, having occasion to use the money there and in the United States. As a consequence no loss or gain by exchange will be incurred and no certificate in regard to same will be transmitted.

I shall send duplicates of my accounts to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury. I presume that it is not necessary to explain to him the points traversed in this letter beyond explaining that I have not sold either draft and that as a consequence no loss by exchange will come into my accounts.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

Geo. F. Seward,

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Washington,

D. C.

(Enclosure 1 in No. 39)

Shanghai. April 10th 1876.

The United States.

To George F. Seward Dr.

For my compensation as Chargé d'Affaires in China, from January 1st to January 11th 1876 inclusive at $6000. per year, being 11/91 of the quarter of 91 days from January 1st to March 31st 1876. $181.33

Cr.

By my draft on the Secretary of State at 15 days sight (Acceptance waived) payable to Messrs Wm H. Fogg & Co. $181.33

E & O. E.

Geo. F. Seward.
United States Minister.

(Enclosure 2 in No. 39.)

Shanghai. April 10th 1876.

The United States.

To George F. Seward. Dr.

For my Compensation as United States Minister to China from January 12th to March 31st inclusive, at $12000. a year being 80/91st of the quarter of 91 days from January 1st 1876 to March 31st 1876. ____ $. 2637.36.

Cr.

By my draft on Morton, Rose & Co. of London @ sight for the equivalent, say £ 541. 18. 9. 2 @ 4.86 65 ____ $ 2637.36.

E & O. E.

Geo F. Seward
United States Minister.

Bureau of claims
June 3d 1876

Subject

Compensation of Mr Swan
Minister to China
Dispatch No 39. April 10th 1876

Mr Swan charges ten claim days as charge at the rate of $6000. per annum and from the 12th of jan to 31st of march inclusive as minister at the rate of $12000 per annum

He states that owing to interruption of telegraphic communication instructions reached him at Shanghai (to proceed to Pekin, after the close of navigation, he was however recognized by the Pekin Govt as Charge, and discharged his duties as such, turning over the Consulate General to Mr Bradford,

I think without any argument from him that Mr Swan is entitled to pay as he has charged He is in my opinion within the fair interpretation of Sec XXXII R S 1760 LXI, personal instructions to Ministers

Respectfully submitted Henry O'Connor

Mr Seward was instructed by telegraph
on 27 Nov. 1875 to "proceed to Pekin & assume
charge of the Legation as Chargé ad interim"
Owing to interruption of telegraphic communication he did not receive the above
instruction until 12 Decr.

He did not proceed to Pekin, but remaining
at Shanghai, on 1st Jany 1876 assumed the
to act as Chargé. & instructed Mr Holcombe
to that effect.

His account claims compensation as
Chargé from 1st January

On 7th Jany 1876 he was confirmed as E. E
& M. P. to China. & on 10 Jany. a cable
despatch informed him of the action of
the Senate. His Commission was
mailed to him on 10 January. & the
date of its reception has not been
reported to the Dept.

He took the oath of office as E. E. & M.P
on the 12th day of January in advance of
the reception of his Commission of his instructions. & claims to have assumed
the functions of Minister from that date

On 20 Jany. owing as appears to the
state of his health, & the fact of navigation
to Pekin being closed, he proceeded

South. to Hong Kong (on British Steamer)
when he remained until from 23 Jany to
27 March returning to Shanghai on 31 March
on account of Quarantine days.
He reached Peking on 20 April last.

Act 1740 Rev Stat. prohibits Payment of
Compensation to any Amb. E. E., Min. P. or
Chargé d'Affaires, except
I from the time when he receives his
Port. & enters upon his official duties
II for such time (not exceeding thirty days)
as is necessarily occupied in receiving his
instructions.
III for the time occupied in making
the transit from between his place of
residence when appointed. & his post
of duty.

By Act 31. 1875 the Treasy. Dept. (at Peking)
addressed a note to Mr Holcombe requiring
Mr Linsley as Chargé d'Affaires and intimating
that he may thereupon be regarded as having
entered upon that duty on the first of
January. the day named by him for leaving
Pekin.
He was then Consul Gen. under
a salary at the rate of $5000 per annum

By section 1739 Rev Stat. a Consular Officer authorized to perform Diplomatic functions is entitled, in addition to his Consular Compensation, to compensation at the rate which would be allowed for a Secretary of Legation in the Country in which he performs such functions

Sect 1680 Rev St. establishes the compensation of a Sec of Leg in China, when not acting as Interpreter at the rate of $3000 per annum

Mr Seward thinks is entitled to compensation at the rate of $8.000 p annum for the time that he may have been performing Diplomatic functions acting as Charge ad interim.

His taking the oath of Office as Envoy & his notification of the 12: Jany. is adverse to the acceptance of his Commn & instructions cannot be regarded as retirement upon the Office as Secretary of Legation.

He may be regarded as having continued to perform as Con. Gen. perform Diplomatic functions, until the date of his leaving his post for Hong Kong. This is understood to have been on 20 January. He is to be allowed thereon for twenty days (from 1 to 20 Jany) at the rate of $8.000 per annum.

Sect 1741 R.S forbids Diplomatic or

Consular Officer living about four miles just for a longer period than two days at any one time without permission previously obtained from the Pres.

Having appointed a vacancy that occurred by Mr Lennard leaving Shanghai & visiting & residing in the jurisdiction of another Power than that ~~to~~ where his official functions were to discharge, his absence ~~beyond the two days~~ was ~~to~~ without permission previously obtained.

He is reported to have reached Peking on 20th April. He is entitled to compensation as H.B.M. Min. Pl. at the rate of £2000 per annum from that date. Also for such time as he may have been actually & necessarily occupied in making the transit from Shanghai which is to be regarded as his place of residence when appointed to Peking.

He cannot be regarded as discharging Dip. functions in China, during the time he was sojourning in Hong Kong. (a Brit. Possession)

From the time that he quit Shanghai

for Hong Kong. sig 20 Jany. to his return on 31st March. a period of 71 days he is to be regarded as Con. Gen. Although his absence was without permission "previously obtained" it has been sanctioned by reason of the causes which seem are alleged to have existed it =

But Act 1742 forbids any Dipl. or Con. Offr receiving salary for the time during which he may have been absent from his post, by leave or otherwise, beyond the term of sixty days in any one year.

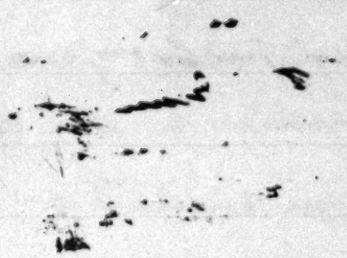
Mr Forrand is therefore entitled to receive Dipl. as Con. Gen. (at the rate of £5000 per annum) for sixty days between 20 Jany. & 31st March.

His Acct. therefore should be allowed thus.

I As Consul Gen. preparing Dipl. functions from 1st to 20 Jany. at the rate of £6.000 per annum. £5.000

II As Consul Gen. for sixty days. while absent between 20 Jany & 31st March. at the rate of £5000 per annum.

III As Envoy Ex. & M.P. at the rate of £12.000 per annum from 20th Apl.. also at the same rate. for the number of days



actually & necessarily employed by him in making the transit from Shanghai to Peking.

IV. As Consul Gen at the rate of $5.000 per annum. for so much of the time between 31 March & 20 Apl. as was not thus occupied in making the transit above referred to.

July 24/70

The Vice Cons Gen. acct for compensation will be acquitted with reference to the decision above —

Diplomatic Bureau,

June 19th 187.

Seward's 39

Accounts of Mr. George F. Seward as Chargé d'Affaires ad int and E. E. & M. P. to China.

With reference to Mr. Seward's accounts as Chargé d'Affaires ad int — He charges from January 1st to January 11th, 1876, inclusive, at $6000 per year, and being in doubt as to the propriety of this charge, inquires: 1st As he was unable to proceed to Peking, could he be considered as having assumed the charge of the Legation? 2nd. Should he receive compensation at the rate of $6000 a year in all, or at $3000 in addition to his salary as Consul General.

In regard to the first question, the following facts appear from the correspondence with Mr. Seward:

Mr. Seward was directed by telegraph on November 27, 1875 to proceed to Peking and take charge of the Legation as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim. Owing to the interruption of telegraphic communication he did not receive this instruction until December 12th (he being then at Shanghai) after navigation had closed. In acknowledging

Bureau,

....., 187.

Leward's 1 / 39 acknowledging its receipt, he says that his physician informed him he could not proceed northward without risking his life and he subsequently observes: "I "was then (on the receipt of the Dept's telegram) "although remaining at Shanghai practically "as near to the Court of Peking as I could "get, without taking the risk of landing "upon the ice at sea some four miles off the "port mentioned, (Taku below Tientsin) or "encountering the hardships of an over- "land trip of nearly 1000 miles in the "depth of winter."

After careful consideration Mr. Leward concluded to assume the functions of Chargé d'Affaires ad interim at Shanghai on the 1st of Jany 1876 and wrote to Mr. Holcombe, in charge of the Legation at Peking to make known the facts to the Foreign Office and requested the British Ministers, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, to the same effect.

In reference to the course thus adopted by Mr. Leward, an Instruction was addressed to him in which, while regret was expressed at his illness, he was advised that "it may be doubted if you (he) can be

to Mr. ward 11/76

Bureau,

187 .

"be considered to have assumed your charac-
"ter as the Diplomatic Representative
"of the United States until you (he) shall
"have proceeded to your (his) post."

Seward's 10. In a dispatch dated February 1st from Hongkong, Mr. Seward incloses a copy of a note from the Tsung-li-Yamen to Mr. Holcombe, dated Dec. 31, stating that in accordance with Mr. Holcombe's note announcing Mr. Seward's appointment as Chargé d'Affaires ad interim and requesting that on and after the 1st January all communications might be addressed to him, the proper officers would be informed.

With regard to the 2nd question, respecting the rate of compensation which should be allowed to Mr. Seward as Chargé d'Affaires ad int — It appears that he is entitled under Section 1739 of the Revised Statutes to compensation at the same rate as a Secretary of Legation in China — i.e. to $3000 per annum, in addition to his salary as Consul General which was at the rate of $5000 per annum

With reference to Mr. Seward's salary account as E E & M. P — the question to be

Bureau,

, 187 .

decided is - Can he be allowed compensation as Minister from Jan 12th until the end of the quarter ending March 31, 1876, notwithstanding the fact that during that time he had not yet gone to Peking?

On the 10th January Mr. Seward was informed by telegraph that he had been confirmed as E. E. & M. P. This telegram he received on the following day at Shanghai and he says that on Jan 12th he assumed his duties as Minister and so informed the Consuls and the Foreign Office at Peking, advising the latter that he would be at Peking upon the opening of navigation on the Peiho.

During the period covered by Mr. Seward's accounts he reports he was at Shanghai from Jan 1st to 20th - at Hong-Kong from Jan 23 to March 27 arriving again at Shanghai March 31. He states he remained at Hong Kong because it was the only place in Southern China where he could have competent Medical advice and where he could be within reach of the telegraph and of the fullest mail facilities

Bureau,

....., 187.

Seward's 942

From a recent dispatch it appears that Mr. Seward reached Peking on the 20th of last April.

Section 1740 of the Revised Statutes provides that a Diplomatic Officer shall not be entitled to compensation for his services except from the time when he reaches his post and enters upon his official duties. In reference to the law relating to the absence of Diplomatic Agents from their post of duty Section XLII of the "Personal Instructions" gives the circumstances under which a Diplom. officer may be absent from the seat of government without being considered as away from his post of duty.

Mr. Seward's Commission as E. E & M. P. was dated Jan'y 7, 1876 and was forwarded with his instructions dated the 10th of the same month: but the precise date when it was received does not appear.

Respectfully submitted
Chas Payson

No 40.

Oath to Mr. Bartle
7/K

W. W. Payson
Act June 21.

Legation of the United States
Shanghai, April 10th 1876

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
MAY
27
1876

Mr. Seward.

to the

Department of State

Subject

Oath of Office as Minister

Synopsis

Refers to Despatch No. 7 and encloses Oath of Office as Minister to China

No. 40

Shanghai April 10. 1876

Sir.

Referring to your despatch No 7 I have the honor to hand to you herewith my oath of office as Minister of the United States in China. 1/-

I have the honor to be,

Sir.

Your Obedient Servant.

Geo F. Seward,

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.
Washington.
D.C.

Enclosure

1. Oath of allegiance to the United States

Mr Payson
ack Jac 27 May ack June 21-

No 41.

Mr Payson

Legation of the United States.
Shanghai April 10. 1876



Mr. Seward

to the

Department of State.

Subject

Report on Mr. Sewards health: and
departure for Peking

Synopsis.

Reports Mr. Sewards health as quite restored and his intention to leave Shanghai for Peking on April 12th.

No. 41

Shanghai, April 10th 1876

Sir,

I am able to report that my health has become, as I believe, perfectly restored, and that I shall sail for Tientsin on the 12th instant. I shall visit the Viceroy at that port and should reach the Capital by the 22nd or 23rd.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your Obedient Servant,

Geo F. Seward.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,
Washington,
D.C.

Mr Payson

No. 42.

Legation of the United States.
Peking, April 21st, 1876

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 7 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Arrival at Peking.

No. 42.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 21st 1876.

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I have the honor to
advise you of my arrival
here last evening.

I came from Tientsin
overland rather than
encounter the further delay
which would have attended
transit by water. The
journey by cart, 85 miles
over rough and dusty roads,
is a very severe one. I
sustained it with so little
fatigue

fatigue, that I may consider my strength quite restored.

At Tientsin, I exchanged visits with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang. I shall send to you a report of our conversations by the next mail.

I find no matters pending here which require mention at the moment.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

George F. Seward.

Mr Ferguson —
ack 7 June &c

One copy of each sent to War & Navy Dpts.
ack 7 June 21.

No 43. 4 Copies Customs Reports.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, 21st April, 1876



George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Forwards four Customs Reports.

No 43. Four Customs Reports.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, 21st April, 1876.

Hon. Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Sir:—

I beg leave to forward herewith, under separate cover two copies of the "Customs Gazette for the last quarter of 1875; and two copies of "Medical Reports for the half year ending 30th September 1875," all being published "by order "of The Inspector General "of Customs."

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your

Your obedient servant.

George F. Edwards.

CUSTOMS GAZETTE.

No. XXVIII.—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1875.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

(Published 25th February, 1876.)

SHANGHAI:
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

CUSTOMS GAZETTE.

No. XXVIII.—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1875.

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SHANGHAI:
IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.
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PART I.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF TRADE.

No. XXVIII.—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1875.

PART I.

QUARTERLY RETURNS OF TRADE.

No. XXVIII.—OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1875.

(Received 3rd January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

NEWCHWANG, 31ST DECEMBER, 1875.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	59	22,238	17	5,364	...	...	76	27,602
2. Steamers,	4	724	2	949	...	...	6	1,673
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	1	754	...	...	...	...	1	754
Total,	64	23,716	19	6,313	...	...	83	30,029
Same Quarter, 1874,	37	14,516	28	10,182	...	...	65	24,698

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	49	17,954	51	19,232	...	...	100	37,186
2. Steamers,	4	724	2	949	...	...	6	1,673
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	1	754	...	...	...	...	1	754
Total,	54	19,432	53	20,181	...	...	107	39,613
Same Quarter, 1874,	42	15,824	35	13,177	...	...	77	29,001

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
69 were from Coast Ports.	7 were from Coast Ports.	65 were for Coast Ports.	7 were for Coast Ports.
6 „ „ Hongkong.		33 „ „ Hongkong.	
1 was „ Nicolaiefsk		2 „ „ Japan.	
76 Entered.	7 Entered.	100 Cleared.	7 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,.....*Nil.*	Remaining in Port,.....*Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	5,420	8,250	16,550	15,800
„ Dyed, Figured,	„	400	100	2,196	...
„ White,	„	950	1,250	1,037	...
T-Cloths,	„	58,299	5,660	7,000	6,305
Drills, American,	„	1,380	3,130	200	1,125
„ Dutch,	„	3,000	3,420	60	...
„ English,	„	4,958	14,114	5,190	7,393
Jeans,	„	150	...	...	...
Turkey Reds,	„	...	510	938	598
Chintzes,	„	240	1,334	588	170
Sheetings,	„	1,470	2,040	...	200
Cotton Lastings,	„	...	490	...	580
Cambrics,	„	...	...	200	...
Mahomedans,	„	340	230	210	120
Twills,	„	...	...	120	...
Velvets,	„	...	24	...	...
Velveteens,	„	...	312	...	310
Woollen Goods :—					
Lastings,	*Pieces*	60	280	140	460
„ Crape,	„	520	160	50	320
Lustres and Orleans,	„	780	1,270	1,070	20
Medium Cloth,	„	...	...	20	...
Spanish Stripes,	„	...	102	72	...
Metals :—					
Iron, Bar,	*Peculs*	...	220	769.50	...
„ Nail-rod,	„	1,836.48	1,105	872.40	1,689.36
Lead,	„	...	124	...	554.40
Quicksilver,	„	...	11.24	...	...
Steel,	„	...	...	214.54	...
Tin,	„	...	113.78	14.96	18.17
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	814	932	496.50	356.61
Patna,	„	3.60	31.20	0.45	4.81
Benares,	„	22.80	24	1.20	3.60
Persian,	„	...	...	7	1
Sundries :—					
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	779	1,672.03	880	...
Nankeens,	„	...	69.26	69.26	...
Needles,	*Mille*	...	9,000	14,000	6,000
Paper, 1st Quality,	*Peculs*	804.82	830.15	451.80	614.09
„ 2nd „	„	4,488.17	5,748.39	4,628.77	6,115.43
„ Joss,	„	...	965.34	184.86	389.10
Seaweed, 1st Quality,	„	...	285.80	...	...
„ 2nd „	„	...	9,013.30	5,572.56	7,212.64
Sugar, Brown,	„	12,287.92	10,437	6,253.91	25,613.23
„ White,	„	1,123.05	6,207.42	1,631.54	7,074.54
„ Candy,	„	1,575.21	2,300.77	1,200.06	3,110.75

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Beans, Black,	*Peculs*	333,236.70	21,782.30	18,934.20	14,360
„ Green,	„		85,569	77,018.10	85,078
„ Red,	„		450	...	...
„ White,	„		...	9,249	2,521
„ Yellow,	„		289,705.60	268,510.60	355,216
Beancake,	„	199,020.80	195,418	189,922	231,005
Bean Oil,	„	...	1,831	1,837.80	414.40
Fungus,	„	...	503.01	281.33	70.24
Ginseng, Native,	„	166.65	305.46	506.98	721.28
„ Corean, 1st Quality,	„	35.54	16.50	23.28	40.39
„ „ 2nd „	„	1.43	0.33	12.70	2.10
„ „ Refuse,	„	...	...	...	2.95
Horns, Deer, Young,	*Pairs*	...	434	335	389½
Liquorice,	*Peculs*	85.30	37.34	135.87	22.29
Medicines,	„	840.47	1,067.43	2,414.94	1,963.72
Melon Seeds,	„	1,903.07	4,202.86	1,942	3,205.68
Samshu,	„	1,661.72	632.77	385.60	3,267.72
Vermicelli,	„	565.05	10.20	164.61	1,083.08
Prawns, Dried,	„	937.77	517.75	326.61	1,330.79

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	500	...	1,600	4,550
„ White,	„	1,250	...	500	500
„ „ Spotted,	„	100	100	200	...
„ Dyed, Figured,	„	...	...	550	...
T-Cloths,	„	1,100	...	...	...
Drills, English,	„	...	...	511	1,080
Brocades, Dyed,	„	...	...	...	1,350
Jeans,	„	638	...	...	...
Chintzes,	„	...	60	940	...
Turkey Reds,	„	...	60	29	...
Cloth, Italian,	„	...	40	130	...
Lastings, Cotton,	„	...	240	190	...
Damasks,	„	...	...	240	...
Domestics,	„	320	...	...	...
Camlets, English,	„	...	...	80	60
Spanish Stripes,	„	69	24	60	24
Lastings,	„	...	...	100	20
Long Ells,	„	...	20	40	...
Lustres,	„	250	110	...	60
Lead,	*Peculs*	257.04	...	...	...
Opium, Malwa,	„	...	6	100	...
„ Patna,	„	...	...	2.40	...
Betel-nuts,	„	...	...	216	...
Buttons, Brass,	„	...	...	19.24	6.42
Cotton, Raw,	„	...	...	580.10	...
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	126.30	...	105.28	...
Sapanwood,	„	395.50	...	...	...

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Import and Re-export of Opium, and Export of Beans, Beancake and Bean Oil:—

1°. OPIUM.

Description.	Gross Import.	Re-export.	Net Import.
Opium, Malwa, ... *Peculs*	356.61	...	356.61
„ Patna, ... „	4.81	...	4.81
„ Benares, ... „	3.60	...	3.60
„ Persian, ... „	1	...	1
Total, ... *Peculs*	366.02	...	366.02

2°. BEANS, BEANCAKE AND BEAN OIL.

——	Japan.	Hongkong.	Chinese Ports.	Total.
Beans, ... *Peculs*	4,865	243,213	209,097	457,175
Beancake, ... „	...	...	231,005	231,005
Bean Oil, ... „	...	...	414.40	414.40

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

——	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*
Import Duty, ...	2,638.4.2.8	119.1.8.3	2,147.0.0.1	5.0.2.0	3,539.4.3.3	...
Export „	36,150.1.9.1	448.1.1.9	33,481.2.4.6	1,754.9.0.7	44,135.8.8.0	163.1.7.0
Coast Trade Duty, ...	4,577.0.1.9	435.0.0.8	2,936.1.0.8	198.4.4.8	5,999.3.3.1	84.1.7.6
Opium Duty, ...	24,240.0.0.0	2,982.0.0.0	14,779.5.0.0	45.0.0.0	10,980.6.0.0	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	2,258.0.0.0	...	1,780.8.0.0	...	3,084.4.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	69,863.6.3.8	3,984.3.1.0	55,124.6.5.5	2,003.3.7.5	67,739.6.4.4	247.3.4.6
Foreign and Native, ...	73,847.9.4.8		57,128.0.3.0		67,986.9.9.0	
Transit Dues { Inwards, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 73,847.9.4.8		*Hk. Tls* 57,128.0.3.0		*Hk. Tls* 67,986.9.9.0	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

J. ALEX. MAN,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 3rd February, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
TIENTSIN, 12TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	11	3,196	5	1,860	...	...	16	5,056
2. Steamers,	17	10,142	19	10,641	3	1,632	39	22,415
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	5	3,762	5	3,877	...	...	10	7,639
Sailing Vessels,	1	456	...	...	...	...	1	456
Total,	34	17,556	29	16,378	3	1,632	66	35,566
Same Quarter, 1874,	26	13,410	17	9,973	5	2,954	48	26,337

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	17	5,794	8	2,878	...	...	25	8,672
2. Steamers,	18	10,460	16	9,502	6	2,771	40	22,733
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	6	4,423	4	3,123	1	754	11	8,300
Sailing Vessels,	1	456	...	...	...	...	1	456
Total,	42	21,133	28	15,503	7	3,525	77	40,161
Same Quarter, 1874,	34	16,145	18	10,306	6	3,135	58	29,586

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
9 were from Coast Ports.	46 were from Coast Ports.	24 were for Coast Ports.	48 were for Coast Ports.
6 „ „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ Japan.	2 „ „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ Japan.
2 „ „ Japan.			
17 Entered.	49 Entered.	26 Cleared.	51 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port, ... 1	Remaining in Port,... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain,	*Pieces*	242,945	538,789	287,719	200,789
„ White,	„	58,490	70,632	53,044	53,673
„ „ Figured,	„	2,350	750	...	91
„ Dyed, Plain,	„	6,038	5,590	4,927	2,400
„ „ Figured,	„	2,250	8,846	4,229	1,967
T-Cloths,	„	197,636	127,493	72,352	72,263
Damasks, Dyed,	„	1,280	6,364	1,807	640
Drills, English,	„	62,964	56,543	46,912	37,340
„ Dutch,	„	19,740	18,562	14,730	7,605
„ American,	„	1	1,625	27,145	5,915
Sheetings,	„	24,722	16,684	11,027	16,630
Jeans and Twills,	„	50,228	74,599	40,113	27,190
Chintzes, Furnitures and Prints,	„	15,633	18,404	8,344	6,978
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics,	„	14,620	13,072	19,990	11,308
Velvets, Velveteens and Fustians,	„	541	1,486	60	1,430
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	1,240	630	200	1,160
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	922	1,050	1,311	880
Spanish Stripes,	„	1,960	1,674	1,320	896
Lastings,	„	2,966	1,950	1,670	1,660
Lustres and Orleans,	„	13,868	20,710	5,998	4,610
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	„	360	260	...	...
Metals :—					
Copper, Japan,	*Peculs*	401.94	1,946.07	673.84	1,315.11
Lead, in Pigs,	„	961.15	429.05	600.15	4,295.30
Steel,	„	362.68	...	...	1,103.12
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	1,758.50	1,803.50	1,769.93½	1,061.87½
Patna,	„	56.40	69.60	55.20	62.40
Benares,	„	50.40	...	14	...
Persian,	„	16	...	4	3
Foreign Sundries:—					
Matches,	*Gross*	14,107	3,971	3,500	9,100
Needles,	*Mille*	179,750	164,228	124,803	96,100
Sandalwood,	*Peculs*	52.45	...	89.19	106.50
Sapanwood,	„	3,353.70	3,240.59	5,072.62	7,983.83
Seaweed, Russian,	„	11,433.14	4,228.17	9,205.03	...
„ Japan,	„	10,672.22	16,968.19	9,769.93	1,566.66
Tea, Japan,	„	1,227.10	66.40	3,650.51	661.03
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	2,861	2,460	813	600
Native Sundries:—					
Cotton,	*Peculs*	836.13	1,026.05	2,011.90	...
Nankeens,	„	843.79	966.76	1,166.07	758.65
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	2,536.81	7,909.39	2,692.13	1,647.42
„ 2nd „	„	3,640.33	10,966.68	5,343.50	8,368.32
Rice,	„	67,554.17	59,590.68	14,234.50	35,161.50
Sugar, Brown,	„	36,563.14	27,550.51	16,914.78	54,879.20
„ White,	„	11,656.78	22,301.88	18,272.80	15,541.25
„ Candy,	„	2,793.48	3,353.19	2,578.11	7,658.44
Tea, Black, (for Russia,)	„	8,290.43	13,822.30	2,603.34	3,461.54
„ Brick, („ „)	„	44,073.42	48,470.54	62,781.63	89,035.85½
„ Green,	„	1,265.92	1,672.99	825.09	366.10
Tobacco, Prepared,	„	5,079.82	2,761.81	2,463.07	2,980.19

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Almonds,	*Peculs*	1,539.44	1,857.47	2,265.32	2,307.57
Caps, Felt,	*Pieces*	65,659	71,209	65,760	74,129
Curios, (value)	*Taels*	20,428	9,232	8,733	11,175
Dates, Black,	*Peculs*	9,837.68	13,217.27	7,191.45	11,169.83
„ Red,	„	10,679	16,572.75	12,915.60	14,932.05
Hats, Straw,	*Pieces*	145,663	54,480	4,080	3,900
Horns, Chamois,	*Peculs*	90.23	99.32	29.01	65.74
Medicines,	„	7,141.32	11,374.92	5,891.93	9,865.84
Mushrooms,	„	253.96	330.16	345.09	273.16
Soap,	„	7,519.26	4,088.13	3,153.26	1,159.26
Skins, Sheep,	*Pieces*	1,248	1,283	525	384
„ Lamb,	„	4,654	740	2,506	1,131
„ Squirrel,	„	18	573	726	99
Tobacco, Prepared,	*Peculs*	504.01	659.45	1,021.98	631.16
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	*Pieces*	3,915	6,556	4,570	6,373

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	500	15	...	...
T-Cloths,	„	200	...	...	...
Drills, English,	„	..	2,852	...	...
Sheetings,	„	17	350	...	...
Lustres,	„	...	180	...	50
Chintzes,	„	...	630	120	...
Seaweed, Japan,	*Peculs*	...	318	...	...
Opium, Malwa,	„	40	31	104.02	28
Iron, Nail-rod,	„	...	117.60	...	...

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, Import and Export of Treasure, and Import and Re-export of Opium:—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	...	68	1,005	Coast Ports,	...	13	65	1,272
...	...	4	...	Japan,	...	...	2	...

2°. TREASURE.

Imported from Shanghai, *Tls* 315,071	Exported to Shanghai, *Tls* 467,693

3°. OPIUM.

Imported.	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian.	Total.
From Shanghai, ... *Peculs*	1,039.68½	62.40	...	2	1,104.08½
„ Ningpo, ... „	15	...	...	...	15
„ Hongkong, ... „	7.19	...	...	1	8.19
Total, ... *Peculs*	1,061.87½	62.40	...	3	1,127.27½

Re-exported.	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian.	Total.
To Shanghai, ... *Peculs*	23	...	...	4	27
„ Chefoo, ... „	5	...	...	...	5
„ Hongkong, ... „	...	...	...	1	1
Total, ... *Peculs*	28	...	...	5	33

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years :—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty, ...	13,709.0.0.9	547.6.6.8	11,378.3.4.2	171.0.2.5	9,616.1.9.5	1,667.8.7.1
Export „	17,554.6.0.5	115.1.9.8	14,339.5.9.0	707.6.8.0	14,515.3.5.5	4,320.4.1.0
Coast Trade Duty, ...	21,114.3.7.3	722.0.1.3	18,180.5.9.5	1,388.2.5.6	14,596.0.5.6	4,026.6.9.5
Opium Duty, ...	56,073.0.0.0	120.0.0.0	50,685.4.0.0	4,483.9.1.4	24,008.2.5.0	9,780.0.0.0
Tonnage Dues, ...	1,466.0.0.0	...	2,054.2.4.4	...	1,454.9.0.0	13.1.0.0
Hk. Tls	109,916.9.8.7	1,504.8.7.9	96,638.1.7.1	6,750.8.7.5	64,190.7.5.6	19,808.0.7.6
Foreign and Native, ...	111,421.8.6.6		103,389.0.4.6		83,998.8.3.2	
Transit Dues { Inwards, ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 111,421.8.6.6		*Hk. Tls* 103,389.0.4.6		*Hk. Tls* 83,998.8.3.2	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

A. MACPHERSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 21st January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

CHEFOO, 10TH JANUARY, 1875.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	36	13,063	47	17,336	18	6,212	101	36,611
2. Steamers,	34	18,959	31	17,977	11	5,427	76	42,363
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	8	5,849	8	6,154	2	1,488	18	13,491
Sailing Vessels,	...	...	1	457	...	...	1	457
Total,	78	37,871	87	41,924	31	13,127	196	92,922
Same Quarter, 1874,	58	31,148	64	31,637	48	17,937	170	80,722

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	40	15,842	38	14,163	39	13,677	117	43,682
2. Steamers,	34	18,959	31	17,977	11	5,427	76	42,363
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	8	5,849	8	6,154	2	1,488	18	13,491
Sailing Vessels,	...	...	1	457	...	...	1	457
Total,	82	40,650	78	38,751	52	20,592	212	99,993
Same Quarter, 1874,	65	33,782	50	26,377	52	20,553	167	80,712

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
78 were from Coast Ports.	94 were from Coast Ports.	83 were for Coast Ports.	91 were for Coast Ports.
17 „ „ Russian Manchuria.		33 „ „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ Japan.
4 „ „ Japan.		2 „ „ Japan.	
3 „ „ Hongkong.			
102 Entered.	94 Entered.	118 Cleared.	94 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 7	Remaining in Port, ...*Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain, ..	*Pieces*	118,045	81,847	68,729½	104,530
„ White, „	„	3,769	2,848	1,042	2,799
„ „ Figured, Brocaded and Spotted, ...	„	1,748	4,596	400	1,100
„ Dyed, Plain,	„	650	583	1,067	850
„ „ Figured, Brocaded and Spotted, ...	„	3,500	2,680	678	1,811
T-Cloths,	„	63,787	36,398	45,650	49,299
Drills,	„	17,075	14,408	6,975	10,125
Jeans and Twills,	„	7,298	13,810	7,990	8,200
Chintzes,	„	4,256	4,196	1,515	1,567
Cotton Lastings,	„	838	1,230	1,657	1,960
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics, ...	„	2,772	5,560	5,798	8,538
Damasks,	„	562	834	600	51
Velvets and Velveteens,	„	196	682	31	638
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	260	331	250	...
Cotton Yarn,	*Peculs*	294.82	519.07	527.04	984
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	130	140	220	91
Cloth, Broad, Medium and Habit, ...	„	104	54	239	102
„ Russian,	„	...	130	10	30
Lastings,	„	200	110	220	120
Long Ells,	„	680	80	40	120
Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured,	„	11,320	9,007	2,765	5,458
Spanish Stripes,	„	592	558	502	588
Metals :—					
Iron, Bar,	*Peculs*	2,086.79	171.30	857.30	2,180.97
„ Nail-rod,	„	2,277.83	2,902.56	504	2,073.50
Lead, in Pigs,	„	2,108.16	277.20	333.50	1,013.96
Quicksilver,	„	22.49	...	6.79½	15.18
Steel, Foreign,	„	332.64	25.20	45.30	911
„ Native,	„	...	67	...	255.90
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	805.66	844.50	867.51	585.50
Patna,	„	12.30	...	12	22.80
Benares,	„	21.60	15.60	9.60	12
Foreign Sundries :—					
Coal,	*Tons*	955	740	667½	872
Needles,	*Mille*	31,500	54,500	46,521	32,250
Sapanwood,	*Peculs*	12,472.40	15,684.70	19,216.24	17,803.93
Seaweed, 1st Quality,	„	10,461.14	17,972.09½	4,291.50	808.25
„ 2nd „	„	127,261.65	23,285.75	47,201.90	42,074.98
Native Sundries :—					
Cotton	*Peculs*	5,597.80	3,963.43	612.10	504.90
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	4,425.57	5,200.84	803.57	1,605.49
„ 2nd „	„	9,588.03	15,436.39	7,919.39	10,193.43
Silk Piece Goods,	„	58.32½	52.53½	70.33	92.96½
Sugar, Brown, Foreign and Native,	„	46,988.32	28,630.50	21,809.95	44,646.08
„ White, „ „ „	„	16,296.75	14,068.25	18,108.47	18,187.62
„ Candy,	„	1,274.25	3,994.97	3,313.91	29.72

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Beancake,	*Peculs*	215,810.56	225,549	231,977.64	209,299.50
Bean Oil,	„	8,457.58	1,818.10	843.07	...
Beans,	„	215,809.51	103,186.06	117,490.59	97,076.85
Dates,	„	21,476.96	22,664.70	31,232.58	34,987.26
Hats, Straw,	*Pieces*	2,400	13,174	6,040	39,285
Liquorice,	*Peculs*	1,401.66	2,550.76	1,316.69	1,174.19
Silk Pongees of Shantung,	„	144.02	217.77	117.87½	142.63
„ Yellow,	„	73.54	7.52	...	33.85
„ Wild Raw,	„	5.48	...	3.65	19.70
„ Waste,	„	150	...	37.50	21.79
Straw Braid,	„	3,987.38	1,830.22	5,281.96	6,143.78
Vermicelli,	„	27,452.66	26,348.39	26,284.95	35,412.36

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports among Foreign Countries:—

Description of Goods.		Hongkong.	Japan.
Beans,	*Peculs*	58,735	...
Liquorice,	„	797.20	137
Medicines,	„	2,311.09	181.20
Silk Pongees of Shantung,	„	3.17	8.05
Vermicelli,	„	18,903.22	...

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain,	*Pieces*	400	350	8,650	100
„ White, „	„	...	130	137	...
„ Dyed, Plain,	„	...	...	122	50
„ „ Figured, Brocaded and Spotted,	„	50	51	728	...
T-Cloths,	„	250	400	1,050	...
Drills,	„	120	360	1,500	150
Jeans and Twills,	„	60	...	...	40
Chintzes,	„	150	110	210	...
Cotton Lastings,	„	...	...	...	200
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics,	„	...	60	75	...
Damasks,	„	40	...	...	...
Velvets and Velveteens,	„	20	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn,	*Peculs*	150	...	...	...

V. RE-EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	...	..	...	20
Cloth, Broad, Medium and Habit, ...	„	60	...	...	...
Lastings,	„	20	...	...	...
Lustres and Orleans, Plain and Figured,	„	50	...	240	50
Spanish Stripes,	„	58	6	...	...
Metals:—					
Iron, Bar,	*Peculs*	...	22	17.64	...
„ Nail-rod,	„	...	214	3	499.80
Lead, in Pigs,	„	5.12	...	...	...
Quicksilver,	„	...	...	0.56	23.25
Steel, Foreign,	„	...	...	157.54	...
„ Native,	„	...	...	9.70	...
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	149.50	70.50	90	140.50
Patna,	„	...	3.60	...	...
Benares,	„	4.80	...	1.20	...
Persian,	„	...	...	5	...
Foreign Sundries:—					
Needles,	*Mille*	3,000	1,000	3,000	1,000
Sapanwood,	*Peculs*	144.60	254.35	240	2,272.06
Seaweed, 1st Quality,	„	...	...	558.90	893.05
„ 2nd „	„	3,718.27	8,467.41	2,074.18	13,478.51
Native Sundries:—					
Paper, 1st Quality,	*Peculs*	...	247.78	66.82	100.27
„ 2nd „	„	...	195.84	...	933.50
Silk Piece Goods,	„	0.24	...	0.68	0.12
Sugar, Brown, Foreign and Native, ...	„	4,092.36	4,015.85	12.20	14,560.63
„ White, „ „ „ ...	„	...	187.50	...	364
„ Candy, ..	„	...	183.50	377.75½	125.15

The Re-exports to Foreign Countries during the same period have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Shirtings, Grey, Plain,	*Pieces*	...	...	...	900
Turkey Red Cambrics,	„	...	...	...	840
Sugar, Brown, (Native,)	*Peculs*	1,223.60	6,375.51	8,299.69	151.20

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, Import and Export of Treasure, and an Abstract of Meteorological Observations:—

1°.—PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
1	...	4	179	Newchwang,.....	3	35	2	192
...	...	21	66	Tientsin, ...	...	...	10	258
...	...	60	215	Shanghai,.....	...	...	26	152
...	6	...	...	Amoy, ...	...	...	...	...
...	11	...	...	Swatow, ...	...	3	...	...
...	14	...	...	Hongkong, ...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Russian Manchuria,	3	121	...	...

2°. TREASURE.

Imported from		Exported to	
Shanghai, ...	Tls 24,760	Tientsin, ...	Tls 38,450
Tientsin, ...	„ 11,600	Shanghai,.....	„ 129,947
Newchwang, ...	„ 3,486	Newchwang, ...	„ 24,700
Total,.....	Tls 39,846	Total,.....	Tls 193,097

3°. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—Abstract from the Meteorological Table for each month, showing Winds how many days different directions; Barometer and Thermometer, extreme rise and fall; Tides, average rise and fall:—

1875.	Winds.							Mercurial Readings.				Fog.	Rain.	Average rise and fall of Tides.				Remarks.
								Bar.		Ther.								
Months.	No. of days N. to E.	No. of days E. to S.	No. of days S. to W.	No. of days W. of N.	No. of days variable.	No. of days calm.	Average Force of Wind per hour.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of days.	No. of days.	Highest.		Lowest.		
														ft.	in.	ft.	in.	
October, ...	5	3	9	6	8	...	3½	30·40	29·98	...	...	...	7	7	4	5	7	...
November,..	4	1	9	10	6	...	4	30·63	30·00	...	...	Snow 4		8	3	5	2	...
December,..	4	...	8	11	8	...	3½	30·71	30·10	47°	18°	...	6	7	10	5	3	...

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	15,327.2.6.8	128.8.2.0	14,365.0.0.6	39.6.3.5	18,443.9.7.5	447.7.3.2
Export „	30,132.3.6.6	148.3.5.6	33,727.5.5.1	282.1.1.8	30,928.6.2.7	1,728.8.4.1
Coast Trade Duty,.....	8,304.2.7.0	201.7.8.1	5,602.2.8.9	23.2.6.1	6,454.1.1.1	530.8.7.4
Opium Duty,.....	21,933.0.0.0	1,200.0.0.0	22,995.3.0.0	510.0.0.0	10,944.0.0.0	3,895.0.0.0
Tonnage Dues, ...	5,554.9.0.0	...	4,315.0.0.0	...	6,899.6.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	81,251.8.0.4	1,678.9.5.7	81,005.1.4.6	855.0.1.4	73,670.3.1.3	6,602.4.4.7
Foreign and Native,...	82,930.7.6.1		81,860.1.6.0		80,272.7.6.0	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 82,930.7.6.1		*Hk. Tls* 81,860.1.6.0		*Hk. Tls* 80,272.7.6.0	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

ERNEST T. HOLWILL,

Assistant in Charge.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 22nd January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
HANKOW, 19TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	5	499	7	897	5	556	17	1,952
2. Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. River Steamers,	19	17,314	20	19,338	18	17,075	57	53,727
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	6	2,881	7	2,651	5	2,442	18	7,974
5. Native Craft,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	30	20,694	34	22,886	28	20,073	92	63,653
Same Quarter, 1874,	37	27,901	35	27,731	42	27,249	114	82,881

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	5	505	6	834	4	507	15	1,846
2. Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. River Steamers,	21	19,042	19	17,627	19	18,122	59	54,791
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	6	2,881	6	2,336	6	2,757	18	7,974
5. Native Craft,	9	820	6	495	8	645	23	1,960
Total,	41	23,248	37	21,292	37	22,031	115	66,571
Same Quarter, 1874,	39	29,752	46	28,358	39	27,092	124	85,202

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
7 were from Ningpo.	75 were from Shanghai and River Ports.	2 were for Ningpo.	77 were for Shanghai and River Ports.
1 was „ „ and Shanghai.		2 „ „ „ and Chinkiang.	
8 were „ Shanghai.		6 „ „ Shanghai and Chinkiang.	
1 was „ Shanghai and Chinkiang.		1 was „ Shanghai and Ningpo.	
		4 were „ Shanghai.	
		23 „ „ Chinkiang.	
17 Entered.	75 Entered.	38 Cleared.	77 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 3	Remaining in Port,..... 2

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	283,604	191,833	118,660	179,911
„ White,	„	21,367	12,350	12,502	15,486
T-Cloths,	„	174,397	38,032	34,904	69,374
Drills,	„	107,310	80,966	18,251	55,125
Chintzes,	„	11,542	16,961	4,279	4,520
Brocades,	„	6,598	9,724	1,749	1,790
Damasks,	„	2,639	5,240	976	1,700
Velvets and Velveteens,	„	3,259	6,394	2,249	2,643
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	...	...	5,973	7,160
Woollen Goods :—					
Lustres and Orleans,	*Pieces*	20,095	15,077	10,836	9,775
Camlets,	„	10,132	12,579	10,312	10,520
Cloth, Medium, &c.,	„	2,724	2,838	2,760	1,964
Lastings,	„	4,379	4,660	3,982	3,570
Long Ells,	„	14,440	23,160	11,681	13,610
Spanish Stripes,	„	2,166	2,695	2,496	1,893
Metals :—					
Iron, Manufactured,	*Peculs*	2,787.45	2,337.32	1,773.86	2,459.34
Lead,	„	3,391.04	10,147.31	1,839.55	2,588.06
Tin,	„	616.61	575.33	625.51	212.05
„ in Plates,	„	...	310.80	17	204.96
Quicksilver,	„	459.49	136.04	17.38	670.73
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	610	729.58	737.15	415.05
Patna,	„	28.40	30.11½	30.40	26.40
Sundries :—					
Sugar, White, Foreign and Native,	*Peculs*	29,604.14	20,079.83	10,904.89	21,319.02
„ Brown, „ „ „	„	69,511.90	57,261.88	36,895.05	95,117.85
Cuttle-fish, „ „ „	„	10,154.04	7,436.37	10,500.72	8,782.87
Sandalwood,	„	4,607.68	4,796.31	3,274.69	5,495.54
Sapanwood,	„	7,758.33	15,597.78	7,764.49	12,943.47
Seaweed, Foreign and Native,	„	45,900	31,989.82	27,433.32	23,577.77
Pepper,	„	8,602.49	3,901.17	8,827.92	7,902.51
Medicines,	„	6,848.85	6,323.99	7,225.89	10,252.72
Cotton, Raw,	„	144,249.53	161,933.72	64,621.35	123,097.40
Silk Piece Goods,	„	260.56	264.90½	383.52	295.88
Tea, Kiukiang,	„	...	80	...	...

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Dye-stuff,	*Peculs*	3,305.17	1,090.56	1,157.67	1,392.98
Fungus,	„	4,295.67	3,114.39	4,669.20	7,648.01
Gypsum,	„	9,810	7,450	18,150	12,700
Hemp,	„	15,063.34	16,618.63	13,210.29	15,592.63
Lily Flowers,	„	2,708.30	2,452.76	3,974.21	7,210.57
Medicines,	„	22,974.69	24,909.12	25,641.01	28,259.50
Nutgalls,	„	16,257.49	5,744.45	8,239.80	11,131.98
Oil, Wood,	„	43,175.08	31,975.31	28,255	41,823.20
Opium, Szechuen,	„	55.30	10.70	63.14	305.64½
Paper,	„	1,217.52	4,566.43	1,464.66	4,807.08
Rhubarb, Shensi,	„	512.33	262.50	205.17	247.97
„ Szechuen,	„	171.35	427.18	424.76	400.32
Safflower,	„	1,808.80	1,284.43	2,039.12	1,295.53
Silk, Szechuen,	„	1,149.16	973.53	659.23	573.07
Steel,	„	964.75	625.95	550.30	778.40
Tallow, Vegetable,	„	41,484.18	18,741.82	20,840.66	27,311.16
Tea, Black,	„	26,075.56	26,410.34	17,371.26	22,844.20
„ „ Brick,	„	23,925.98	22,095.35	34,873.68	35,361.99
„ Green, „	„	4,467.28	5,572.01	15,476	13,759.72
Tobacco,	„	34,380.90	33,377.04	36,920.07	38,981.49
Varnish,	„	2,780.98	3,627.92	1,748.28	2,584.56
Wax, White,	„	3,765.18	1,216.34	1,596.91	6,541.59

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The principal Re-exports to Chinese Ports, during the quarter, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.	Quantity.	Description of Goods.	Quantity.
Shirtings, Grey, *Pieces*	50	Spanish Stripes, *Pieces*	48
Damasks, „	14	Steel, *Peculs*	28.50
Camlets, English, „	83	Cotton, „	1.76
Long Ells, „	20		

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years :—

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	91,741	73,321	78,865	80,010
„ White,	„	1,750	1,500	1,950	2,110
T-Cloths,	„	34,037	5,011	8,285	21,505
Drills,	„	15,735	12,918	7,416	15,685
Chintzes,	„	4,296	2,290	1,894	987
Brocades,	„	1,050	1,300	1,000	795
Damasks,	„	80	520	240	210
Velvets and Velveteens,	„	594	1,258	626	1,105
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	580	2,280	600	1,300
Woollen Goods:—					
Lustres and Orleans,	*Pieces*	2,900	6,796	6,539	4,150
Camlets,	„	1,390	2,063	2,530	2,770
Cloth, Medium, &c.,	„	517	813	1,032	536
Lastings,	„	250	30	150	470
Long Ells,	„	3,240	4,580	2,440	2,480
Spanish Stripes,	„	869	1,654	2,105	1,548
Metals:—					
Lead,	*Peculs*	5,911.41	2,031.91	221.49	290.20
Tin,	„	39	161.80	38.60	...
Quicksilver,	„	...	...	...	23.07
Sundries:—					
Cuttle-fish,	*Peculs*	222.29	96.66	243.49	348.27
Sandalwood,	„	1,161.90	1,351.06	566.55	1,747.52
Sapanwood,	„	1,986.55	6,826.10	3,923.50	5,054.40
Seaweed,	„	7,568.39	5,656.16	11,782.14	9,983.41
Pepper,	„	1,336.31	927.40	1,951.48	2,503.46
Window Glass,	*Sq. Ft.*	38,300	46,100	58,000	45,900
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	1,600	1,576	1,650	2,041
Native Goods brought *from* the Interior.					
Tea, Black,	*Peculs*	...	569.25	...	...
„ „ Brick,	„	30,001.41	21,346.50	33,589.51	33,383.68
„ Green, „	„	5,147.42	7,913.46	15,301.03	13,001.85
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	55	40	70	73

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Import and Export of Treasure and Export and Re-export of Tea.

1°. IMPORT AND EXPORT OF TREASURE.

Imported.	1874.	1875.	Exported.	1874.	1875.
Sycee, *Tls*	136,850	516,315	Sycee, *Tls*	204,430	35,750

2°. EXPORT AND RE-EXPORT OF TEA.

Description.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
* Tea, ... *Peculs*	418,508.57	408,822.12	407,206.26	418,650.64
† „ Brick, ... „	91,315.39	94,538.57	60,888.98	110,468.19
* „ from Kiukiang re-exported, ... „	38,345.30	54,996.87	62,325.30	68,229.45
Total, ... *Peculs*	548,169.26	558,357.56	530,420.54	597,348.28

* From commencement of Tea season each year to date. † From 1st January each year to date.

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c*
Import Duty, ...	49.4.0.6	104.4.2.5	6.3.4.0	...	139.5.1.4	...
Export „	156,865.4.5.5	2,345.7.2.5	127,637.7.9.0	20,167.2.3.9	153,217.3.0.2	29,868.7.5.3
Coast Trade Duty, ...	508.8.1.6	110.9.2.3	1,471.6.2.3	...	998.0.6.9	...
Opium Duty, ...	160.5.0.0	...	873.3.7.5	...	4,376.4.7.5	208.2.0.0
Tonnage Dues, ...	1,053.2.0.0	...	1,093.7.0.0	102.5.0.0	1,417.1.0.0	196.0.0.0
River Str. C. T. Deposits / Balance on 31st Dec., †	50,560.2.6.9	...	33,547.2.1.6	7,760.0.9.9	51,633.8.8.0	10,168.0.5.6
Hk. Tls	209,197.6.4.6	2,561.0.7.3	164,630.0.4.4	28,029.8.3.8	211,782.3.4.0	40,441.0.0.9
Foreign and Native, ...	211,758.7.1.9		192,659.8.8.2		252,223.3.4.9	
Transit Dues { Inwards, ...	8,575.7.9.4	18,065.3.4.5	8,802.5.1.5	23,469.6.7.7	9,612.3.9.6	23,528.0.5.5
Transit Dues { Outwards,	9,489.5.5.1		14,667.1.6.2		13,915.6.5.9	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 229,824.0.6.4		*Hk. Tls* 216,129.5.5.9		*Hk. Tls* 275,751.4.0.4	

	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*
† Deposited, 1st January 1875 to date, ...	116,660.3.6.1	19,635.1.4.6
Refunded, „ „ „	65,026.4.8.1	9,467.0.9.0
Balance on 31st December, ...	51,633.8.8.0	10,168.0.5.6

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

A. NOVION,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 15th January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
KIUKIANG, 10TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels, ...	3	283	4	497	4	433	11	1,213
2. Steamers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. River Steamers, ...	39	36,339	41	37,839	35	32,937	115	107,115
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers, ...	13	6,086	12	4,663	11	5,199	36	15,948
Total, ...	55	42,708	57	42,999	50	38,569	162	124,276
Same Quarter, 1874, ...	84	60,901	88	56,657	81	55,024	253	172,582

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels, ...	3	283	4	497	3	286	10	1,066
2. Steamers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. River Steamers, ...	39	36,339	41	37,839	35	32,937	115	107,115
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers, ...	13	6,086	12	4,663	11	5,199	36	15,948
Total, ...	55	42,708	57	42,999	49	38,422	161	124,129
Same Quarter, 1874, ...	86	61,065	84	56,410	79	54,823	249	172,298

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
7 were from Ningpo.	75 were from Shanghai.	1 was for Shanghai.	75 were for Shanghai.
3 „ „ Shanghai.	76 „ „ Hankow.	9 were „ Hankow.	76 „ „ Hankow.
1 was „ Hankow.			
11 Entered.	151 Entered.	10 Cleared.	151 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 1	Remaining in Port,... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey, Plain,	*Pieces*	26,700	29,202	28,129	19,650
„ White,	„	953	879	910	1,469
Brocades, Dyed,	„	1,106	1,771	1,009	802
T-Cloths,	„	8,675	9,043	8,190	13,140
Drills, English, Dutch and American,	„	10,614	11,709	6,935	6,048
Chintzes, Furnitures and Cottonades,	„	1,765	1,487	1,245	474
Velvets, Velveteens and Fustians,	„	1,368	1,208	1,026	952
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	2,600	2,794	3,210	3,798
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English and Dutch,	*Pieces*	1,170	1,751	2,360	1,741
Cloth, Broad, Medium and Russian,	„	345	406	703	188
Spanish Stripes,	„	1,134	1,609	1,560	872
Lastings, Plain and Crape,	„	1,080	700	970	805
Long Ells,	„	4,621	5,941	5,162	3,331
Lustres, Plain, Crape and Figured,	„	1,774	1,935	2,430	1,162
Metals:—					
Lead,	*Peculs*	2,001	3,675	1,321	1,922
Tin,	„	975	1,164	1,452	1,096
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	464	576.50	662.10	431.50
Patna,	„	3.60	2.40	4.80	...
Persian,	„	1	...	...	...
Sundries:—					
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	1,993	1,121	2,390	1,611
Sandalwood,	„	1,295	495	657	705
Seaweed, Foreign, Long and Cut,	„	19,394	17,547	19,566	17,191
Cotton, Raw,	„	6,100	1,291	2,842	8,328
Cuttle-fish, Native,	„	1,798	9,262	17,337	5,927
Sugar, Brown, Foreign,	„	4,603	2,523	2,298	4,937
„ „ Native,	„	1,528	5,870	5,098	3,622
„ White, Foreign,	„	3,653	824	2,750	585
„ „ Native,	„	9,234	9,269	6,675	17,506

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Chinaware, Fine,	*Peculs*	933	1,493	1,639	717
„ Coarse,	„	1,058	3,009	3,132	1,631
Coal, Native,	*Tons*	1,680	1,257	226	172
Grasscloth, Coarse,	*Peculs*	164	...	...	36
Hemp,	„	4,375	6,509	6,768	6,158
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	957	880	968	3,017
„ 2nd „	„	2,514	6,920	6,496	10,681
Tea, Black,	„	10,838.22	14,484.30	7,654.34	8,685.95
„ Brick,	„	1,916	2,577.47	701.09	8,158.22
„ Green,	„	25,076.52	49,029.96	37,981.93	29,163.78
Tobacco, Leaf,	„	2,700	3,085	2,935	5,017
„ Prepared,	„	6	31	5	21
Tallow, Vegetable,	„	1,256	639	65	711

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Drills, English,	*Pieces*	30	...	1,255	180
Woollen Goods :—					
Lastings,	*Pieces*	20	20	...	20
Long Ells,	„	...	380	100	20
Shell-fish,	*Peculs*	...	...	4.40	1.30
Silk Piece Goods,	„	...	...	...	0.16
Tea, Black,	„	...	...	231.33	62.98
Opium, Malwa,	„	20.80	2.40	7	24

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years:—

Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	8,650	13,660	10,340	10,100
„ White,	„	...	100	180	290
T-Cloths,	„	2,480	5,850	3,109	5,960
Drills, English,	„	985	3,839	3,900	3,680
Chintzes,	„	210	670	395	40
Velvets,	„	15	398	598	148
Brocades, Dyed,	„	300	550	250	350
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	200	940	600	1,040
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	410	510	100	750
„ Dutch,	„				...
Lastings, Plain and Crape,	„	40	160	220	180
Long Ells,	„	1,780	2,700	2,320	1,440
Lustres, Crape and Figured,	„	600	1,050	880	110
Spanish Stripes,	„	240	456	650	308
Cloth, Medium and Broad,	„	75	212	248	70
Metals :—					
Lead,	*Peculs*	...	...	250	1,815.94
Sundries :—					
Bicho de Mar, Black,	*Peculs*	...	22	28	23.54
Cuttle-fish,	„	...	...	...	4.30
Cotton Yarn,	„	...	...	...	186.80
Dye, Magenta,	*Bottles*	...	400	3,000	296
Compoy,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	0.60
Glass, Window,	*Boxes*	192	233	255	103
Matches,	*Gross*	...	...	...	100
Mushrooms,	*Peculs*	...	16	19	29.90
Mussels, Dried,	„	...	2	3	1.40

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Continued.*

Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Sundries, *Contd:*—					
Needles,	*Mille*	...	...	...	250
Oil, Kerosine,	*Gallons*	...	...	...	90
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	66	76	110	72.85
Seaweed, Long,	„	351	99	586	39.50
„ Cut,	„		107	185	107.70
Sugar, Brown,	„	3,072	2,234	3,647	3,886.82
„ White,	„	4,081	452	3,087	708.22
Tumblers,	*Dozens*	...	...	...	100
Sapanwood,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	38.85
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	248	247	335	279

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Import and Export of Treasure, Import of Opium, and the Export of Tea :—

1°. TREASURE.

Imported,	*Tls* 2,186,455	Exported,	*Tls* 706,445

2°. IMPORT OF OPIUM.

		1873.		1874.		1875.	
		Malwa.	Other kinds.	Malwa.	Other kinds.	Malwa.	Other kinds.
October,	*Peculs*	233.50	...	246.50	2.40	121	...
November,	„	195	...	246	2.40	192	...
December,	„	148	2.40	169.60	...	118.50	...
Total,	*Peculs*	576.50	2.40	662.10	4.80	431.50	...
Year's Total,		2,365.50	19.20	2,958.60	15.60	2,311.50	15.60

3°. EXPORT OF TEA.

	Black.	Dust.	Brick.	Green.	Grand Total.
	Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
Total Quarter's Export, October to December, 1875,	8,685.95	...	8,158.22	29,163.78	46,007.95
Total for corresponding period, season 1874-1875,	7,654.34	72.16	701.09	37,981.93	46,409.52

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years :—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty, ...	11.0.8.3	...	49.9.4.3	...	18.3.8.1	1.8.0.0
Export „	168,979.9.8.6	1,660.0.3.3	112,278.2.9.7	11,966.3.1.9	86,067.4.4.5	24,800.6.0.7
Coast Trade Duty, ...	184.5.0.3	...	804.5.7.6	...	502.9.5.5	0.9.0.0
Opium Duty,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	594.8.0.0	...	1,127.5.0.0	126.0.0.0	812.0.0.0	126.0.0.0
River Str. C. T. Deposits / Balance on 31st Dec., †	7,544.2.5.8	...	2,964.9.7.3	3,216.6.8.6	6,889.3.5.0	1,654.8.4.7
Hk. Tls	177,314.6.3.0	1,660.0.3.3	117,225.2.8.9	15,309.0.0.5	94,290.1.3.1	26,584.1.5.4
Foreign and Native,...	178,974.6.6.3		132,534.2.9.4		120,874.2.8.5	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	2,466.0.5.2	3,240.1.6.0	2,566.0.5.0	2,776.6.8.0	2,149.2.3.6	2,149.2.3.6
Transit Dues { Outwards,	774.1.0.8		210.6.3.0		...	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 182,214.8.2.3		*Hk. Tls* 135,310.9.7.4		*Hk. Tls* 123,023.5.2.1	

	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
† Deposited, 1st January, 1875 to date, 31st December, 1875,.....	17,269.1.7.6	6,093.3.4.7
Refunded, „ „ „ „	10,379.8.2.6	4,438.5.0.0
Balance on 31st December,.....	6,889.3.5.0	1,654.8.4.7

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers ; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters ; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

H. KOPSCH,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 23rd February, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

CHINKIANG, 8TH FEBRUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	17	2,010	19	2,197	23	2,742	59	6,949
2. Steamers,	...	...	1	1,366	...	...	1	1,366
3. River Steamers,	39	36,573	40	36,381	36	33,269	115	106,223
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	13	6,086	11	4,339	11	5,208	35	15,633
5. Native Craft,	14	1,096	14	892	6	502	34	2,490
Total,	83	45,765	85	45,175	76	41,721	244	132,661
Same Quarter, 1874,	84	60,901	88	56,657	81	55,024	253	172,582

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	19	2,309	18	1,986	24	2,953	61	7,248
2. Steamers,	...	...	1	1,366	...	...	1	1,366
3. River Steamers,	39	36,573	40	36,381	36	33,269	115	106,223
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	13	6,086	11	4,339	11	5,208	35	15,633
5. Native Craft,	14	1,227	16	936	5	422	35	2,585
Total,	85	46,195	86	45,008	76	41,852	247	133,055
Same Quarter, 1874,	86	61,065	84	56,410	79	54,823	249	172,298

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
44 were from Shanghai.	77 were from Shanghai.	52 were for Shanghai.	76 were for Shanghai.
37 „ „ Hankow.	74 „ „ Hankow.	44 „ „ Hankow.	74 „ „ Hankow.
12 „ „ Native Office.			1 was „ Canton.
93 Entered.	151 Entered.	96 Cleared.	151 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 3	Remaining in Port,... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	187,833	180,749	103,310	112,210
„ White,	„	3,770	4,750	3,690	23,261
T-Cloths,	„	64,395	36,200	24,530	32,385
Drills, English, Dutch, &c.,	„	26,135	22,650	10,431	17,000
Chintzes and Furnitures,	„	8,228	6,114	2,896	2,001
Assorted,	„	10,000	10,182	9,270	9,909
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets,	*Pieces*	1,270	1,510	880	1,113
Long Ells,	„	5,960	6,320	2,440	2,453
Lustres and Orleans,	„	6,158	5,267	3,900	3,142
Spanish Stripes,	„	2,500	2,322	1,527	1,310
Assorted,	„	4,936	5,102	2,512	2,140
Metals :—					
Iron, Nail-rod,	*Peculs*	9,167	6,143	8,054	4,529
„ Wire,	„	360	232	378	687
Steel,	„	280	184	345	262
Lead, in Pigs,	„	2,124	1,919	1,226	1,654
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	2,210.50	2,519.50	2,558.02	2,305
Patna,	„	85.20	109.20	401.20	81.60
Benares,	„	20.40	112.80	158.80	45.60
Persian,	„	...	1	17	7
Foreign Sundries :—					
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	2,950	1,077	2,737	1,768
Bicho de Mar,	„	257	427	500	475
Sandalwood,	„	11,751	8,673	12,144	11,820
Sapanwood,	„	1,535	4,559	6,945	8,364
Seaweed,	„	3,045	3,611	3,424	1,650
Sugar,	„	61,548	69,678	77,733	83,046
Window Glass,	*Sq. Ft.*	206,000	41,700	70,600	29,900
Native Sundries :—					
Hemp,	*Peculs*	2,159	992	756	1,121.90
Oil, Wood,	„	14,303	15,917	7,246	19,757.26
Paper,	„	415	1,041	763	1,578.80
Sugar,	„	37,205	28,894	28,099	35,386.20
Tallow, Vegetable,	„	12,635	13,226	9,865	14,154.38
Tobacco, Prepared and Leaf,	„	243	867	211	3,956.35

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	6,450	1,814	...	166.75
Lily Flowers, Dried,	„	4,494	6,324	4,110	2,688.59
Silk Piece Goods,	„	97	97	86	127.34
„ Raw,	„	6	110	338	118.04
Rice,	„	31,298	2,154	52,605	86,008.11
Tea, Green,	„	...	990	250	54
Wheat,	„	20,611	13,424	31,254	18,785.84

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods,	*Pieces*	1,784	3,044	2,370	820
Woollen Goods,	„	471	406	562	134
Opium	*Peculs*	42	22	30	45.80

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years :—

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	191,500	142,450	126,312	115,600
„ White,	„	4,293	4,690	4,170	3,473
T-Cloths,	„	62,525	31,405	19,090	25,505
Drills, English, Dutch, &c.,	„	23,189	22,020	15,533	15,698
Assorted,	„	5,120	5,339	4,811	3,916
Woollen Goods,	*Pieces*	13,227	11,348	8,632	5,480
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod,	*Peculs*	6,802	4,299	5,441	4,941.66
„ Wire,	„	247	167	353	260.42
Steel,	„	207	298	288	319.80
Lead, in Pigs,	„	1,806	1,215	1,074	1,491.44
Sundries :—					
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	2,278	878	2,243	1,596.79
Sandalwood,	„	9,530	6,547	7,659	7,067.67
Sapanwood,	„	1,887	4,362	4,476	3,256.25
Sugar, Brown,	„	55,390	56,763	46,659	66,576.38
„ White,	„	26,832	27,673	34,167	29,706.09
Seaweed,	„	1,985	2,562	2,454	1,970.63
Window Glass,	*Sq. Ft.*	36,600	24,400	34,300	26,100
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	4,857	3,645	3,536	3,593
Native Goods brought *from* the Interior.					
Lily Flowers, Dried,	*Peculs*	13,308	6,144	6,050	460
Melon Seeds,	„	12,266	1,065	415	400
Oil,	„	23,102	9,588	1,600	7,000
Transit Passes surrendered,	*No.*	485	169	75	92

VII. SPECIAL TABLE.—The following Table gives separate statistics in connection with the Import and Export of Treasure.

TREASURE.

Imported.		Exported.	
Sycee, ...	*Tls* 29,300	Sycee,.....	*Tls* 690.350

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*
Import Duty,.....	141.0.8.9	...	105.5.1.1	0.7.2.8	1,352.9.7.9	...
Export „	9,808.6.9.8	...	15,790.6.1.6	486.1.0.6	14,190.8.5.6	2,240.4.1.4
Coast Trade Duty, ..	23.7.9.1	2,337.8.9.1	1,593.3.2.3	900.0.4.1	1,354.7.0.7	4,210.5.7.4
Opium Duty,.....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	2,430.8.0.0	214.5.4.0	2,130.3.0.0	31.0.7.3	1,522.3.0.0	146.4.6.0
River Str. C.T. Deposits Balance on 31st Dec., †	2,581.8.6.0	...	871.5.9.7	19.6.1.3	‡ ...	215.9.6.3
Hk. Tls	14,986.2.3.8	2,552.4.3.1	20,491.3.4.7	1,437.5.6.1	18,420.8.4.2	6,813.4.1.1
Foreign and Native,...	17,538.6.6.9		21,928.9.0.8		25,234.2.5.3	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	18,834.8.1.6	22,271.3.3.1	17,499.8.6.9	18,858.0.2.1	17,454.8.2.4	19,826.2.2.4
Transit Dues { Outwards,	3,436.5.1.5		1,358.1.5.2		2,371.4.0.0	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 39,810.0.0.0		*Hk. Tls* 40,786.9.2.9		*Hk. Tls* 45,060.4.7.7	

	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls m.c.c.*
† Deposited, 1st January 1875 to date, ...	9,284.7.9.9	270.5.0.6
Refunded, „ „ „ „	11,646.9.3.0	54.5.4.3
Balance on 31st December,.....	...	215.9.6.6

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

‡ The amount of Foreign River Steamer C. T. Deposits refunded during 1875 exceeded the total deposits by Tls. 2,362.1.3.1. This deficit is to be carried forward against the 1876 receipts, and is therefore not deducted from the 1875 total collection of Foreign Duties.

I am, &c.,

F. E. WOODRUFF,
Commissioner of Customs.

To the
INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 2nd February, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
SHANGHAI, 3RD JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	33	14,814	31	8,403	38	12,367	102	35,584
2. Steamers,	81	69,425	80	65,240	58	45,345	219	180,010
3. River Steamers,	19	18,078	21	18,268	18	17,222	58	53,568
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	28	15,377	23	14,100	26	14,186	77	43,663
5. Native Craft,	11	634	24	1,613	15	1,315	50	3,562
Total,	172	118,328	179	107,624	155	90,435	506	316,387
Same Quarter, 1874,	163	111,244	158	106,944	136	93,677	457	311,865

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	38	14,032	31	13,996	30	10,740	99	38,768
2. Steamers,	84	72,508	79	64,802	56	46,213	219	183,523
3. River Steamers,	20	18,835	20	17,812	19	18,252	59	54,899
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	30	16,844	22	13,269	26	14,536	78	44,649
5. Native Craft,	9	493	18	966	15	1,227	42	2,686
Total,	181	122,712	170	110,845	146	90,968	497	324,525
Same Quarter, 1874,	152	101,692	143	100,424	145	94,524	440	296,640

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
92 were from Coast and River Ports.	287 were from Coast and River Ports.	105 were for Coast and River Ports.	313 were for Coast and River Ports.
26 „ „ Japan.	28 „ „ Japan.	22 „ „ Japan.	26 „ „ Japan.
15 „ „ Australia.	16 „ „ Hongkong.	5 „ „ New York.	9 „ „ London.
3 „ „ Hongkong.	11 „ „ Great Britain.	3 „ „ London.	7 „ „ Marseilles.
2 „ „ Great Britain.	1 was „ India.	3 „ „ Bangkok.	1 was „ Manila.
2 „ „ U. S. America.	1 „ „ Singapore.	1 was „ Hongkong.	
1 was „ British Columbia.	1 „ „ U. S. America.	1 „ „ Calcutta.	
1 „ „ Manila.	1 „ „ Hamburg.	1 „ „ Guam.	
1 „ built.	1 „ „ Antwerp.		
5 were bought.	1 „ change of flag.		
4 „ change of flag.	6 were Tug Steamers.		
152 Entered.	354 Entered.	141 Cleared.	356 Cleared.

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	859,410	910,918	824,502	810,474
„ White, Plain,	„	63,624	58,076	60,641	72,463
„ Dyed, „	„	12,850	4,890	4,958	5,288
„ White, Spotted & Brocaded,	„	6,734	2,155	1,889	1,496
„ Dyed, „ „	„	17,040	27,142	12,397	10,006
T-Cloths,	„	1,127,337	348,058	356,709	640,620
Drills, English,	„	361,183	240,806	116,921	215,626
Jeans, „	„				83,634
Drills, American,	„	5,240	31,212	20,376	38,550
Jeans, „	„				...
Drills, Dutch,	„	88,310	30,950	16,110	17,100
Jeans, „	„				11,890
Sheetings, English,	„	37,933	9,149	3,780	43,324
„ American,	„		6,240	200	16,000
Chintzes and Furnitures,	„	69,070	57,891	24,732	44,902
Turkey Red Cloths or Cambrics,	„	31,995	13,629	31,739	23,879
Damasks, Dyed,	„	3,072	5,408	4,803	3,361
Velvets,	„	6,502	6,439	5,427	12,814
Velveteens,	„	1,316	4,533	747	6,594
Dimities,	„	2,300	1,306	3,271	1,700
Lawns and Muslins,	„	4,431	222	170	3,049
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	66,006	57,643	26,610	43,035
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	15,933	18,060	18,909	19,372
Lastings,	„	12,011	8,323	12,088	9,131
„ Crape,	„	1,173	1,520	5,748	510
Long Ells,	„	19,427	21,000	14,773	23,933
Lustres, Figured and Crape,	„	78,796	52,532	46,191	33,490
„ Plain,	„	4,628	2,172	5,650	7,722
Spanish Stripes,	„	13,671	16,366	10,015	10,424
Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium,	„	6,435	8,100	4,489	9,457
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	46,606	17,189	65,895	50,646
Lead,	„	13,559	17,731	4,952	25,942
Quicksilver,	„	353	310	85	877
Steel,	„	1,511	1,023	2,994	5,047
Tin, in Slabs,	„	10,330	10,325	11,421	16,289
„ Plates,	„	1,263	2,192	663	3,040
Copper, Bar and Rod,	„	2,352	4,277	3,086	2,166
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	7,235	6,830	9,772	5,134
Patna,	„	4,235	1,940	2,915	1,686
Benares,	„	1,790	1,021	1,080	574
Persian,	„	...	5	35	5
Foreign Sundries:—					
Coal,	*Tons*	40,016	38,449	22,999	39,641
Indigo, Liquid,	*Peculs*	17,658	28,833	7,342	10,946
Matches, Wood,	*Gross*	8,550	71,120	33,450	70,015
Needles,	*Mille*	245,000	322,000	93,900	117,146
Oil, Kerosine and Petroleum,	*Gallons*	171,950	210,950	65,750	626,120
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	14,894	9,680	15,758	14,922
Rattans,	„	5,493	3,767	11,384	7,034
Sandalwood,	„	28,704	15,411	18,797	14,107
Sapanwood,	„	16,880	32,863	21,828	35,327
Seaweed,	„	89,728	74,057	63,711	57,427
Sugar, Brown,	„	37,454	30,826	62,944	101,688
„ White,	„	8,729	9,863	26,307	27,759
Tea, Japan,	„	3,757	1,190	175	13
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	4,037	12,205	8,132	6,765
Native Sundries:—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	15,976	29,611	74,212	480
Coal,	„	100,705	71,805	41,306	112,148
Cotton, Raw,	„	3,952	4,432	18,120	12,978
Hemp,	„	16,295	22,083	19,525	23,307
Indigo, Liquid,	„	8,732	4,163	545	1,590

III. IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Native Sundries—*Cont.* :—					
Musk,	*Peculs*	3	2	3	3.63
Nutgalls,	„	11,882	5,364	7,247	10,125
Oil, Wood,	„	16,189	18,285	17,687	22,042
Opium, Szechuen,	„	53	13	41	332
Rice,	„	29,320	4,929	36,605	55,395
Silk, Raw, Ningpo,	„	163	322	28	496
„ „ Hankow,	„	1,216	893	610	648
Straw Braid,	„	3,341	1,940	4,432	7,338
„ Hats,	*Pieces*	243,059	474,582	978,466	978,872
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	106,730	137,162	111,106	203,303
„ White,	„	46,547	23,740	79,280	97,619
Tallow, Vegetable,	„	20,095	9,139	7,366	17,388
Tea, Black,	„	57,888	45,245	33,033	43,755
„ Green,	„	84,754	116,310	99,137	77,553
„ Brick,	„	36,531	45,648	64,328	96,974
Tobacco, Leaf,	„	29,889	24,541	25,406	26,466
„ Prepared,	„	16,224	17,701	14,206	17,337
Vermicelli,	„	1,890	12,414	9,444	7,792
Wax, White,	„	3,148	1,019	1,152	6,350

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Beans and Peas,	*Peculs*	8,109	15,250	12,093	26,877
Beancake,	„	4,614	54,066	110,694	2,642
Chinaware, Fine,	„	1,401	1,595	1,947	1,081
„ Coarse,	„	1,642	3,692	4,506	3,965
Cotton, Raw,	„	221,856	283,497	249,642	158,738
Cuttle-fish,	„	1,792	10,756	20,197	11,834
Fungus,	„	1,078	1,148	2,404	5,189
Gypsum,	„	2,608	3,813	4,184	6,556
Hemp,	„	8,935	15,065	11,940	8,782
Hides, Cow and Buffalo,	„	115	1,722	2,002	2,120
Lily Flowers, Dried,	„	5,249	8,270	8,917	13,953
Musk,	„	2.14	2.11	4.84	4.22
Nankeens,	„	4,022	6,435	5,484	5,457
Nutgalls,	„	5,259	4,837	6,743	4,945
Oil, Bean,	„	18,216	645	540	...
„ Wood,	„	14,207	13,712	15,278	15,091
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	4,090	2,920	3,842	5,139
„ 2nd „	„	3,620	12,005	8,862	15,203
Rhubarb,	„	717	724	773	894
Rice,	„	327,514	74,313	44,098	364,755
„ *Tribute*,	„	...	...	...	29,050
Safflower,	„	918	1,059	1,236	1,222
Silk, Raw and Thrown,	„	10,946	14,895	14,953	16,848
„ Coarse and Wild,	„	35	...	5	26
„ Refuse or Waste,	„	934	1,149	492	1,279
Straw Braid,	„	4,478	2,218	6,602	7,269
„ Hats,	*Pieces*	320,400	445,468	1,236,817	1,595,827
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	80,786	77,673	58,324	89,878
„ White,	„	58,970	49,738	45,995	66,194
Tallow, Vegetable,	„	2,670	1,449	573	1,585
Tea, Black,	„	94,623	79,453	51,777	60,473
„ Green,	„	106,002	109,728	85,958	81,803
„ Brick,	„	37,992	41,910	59,618	87,016
„ Japan,	„	4,485	1,154	35	...
Tobacco, Leaf,	„	16,678	11,613	17,425	18,956
„ Prepared,	„	3,873	4,806	5,645	7,321
Vermicelli,	„	2,289	11,455	9,300	5,998
Wax, White,	„	1,890	990	964	4,681
Wheat,	„	58,814	64,194	113,312	109,107

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports among Foreign Countries:—

Description of Goods.	To Great Britain.	To Hongkong.	To India.	To Singapore and Straits.	To Continent of Europe (France).	To Continent of Europe (Russia, Odessa).	To Continent of Europe (other Countries)	To United States of America.	To Japan.	To Phillipine Islands.	To Suez.
Cotton, Raw,...*Peculs*	12.20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,592.24	...	...
Hemp, ... „	86.93	770.39	...	...	...	...	...	...	113.14	...	...
Hides, Cow & Buffalo, ... „	1,130.64	11.35	...	...	...	...	...	...	594.44	...	...
Musk, ... „	0.58	1.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.72	...	...
Nutgalls, ... „	3,178.61	...	...	...	610.26	...	...	...	146.02	...	...
Rhubarb, ... „	335.48	210.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	142	...	...
Silk, Raw & Thrown, ... „	6,756.90	39.22	41.07	168.74	6,333.28	...	455.44	2,824.08	0.40	15.92	38.95
Silk, Refuse,... „	1,176.64	...	...	...	31.39	...	7.53	55.70	7.51	...	...
Straw Braid,... „	4,413.97	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,773.21	...	...	...
„ Hats, ...*Pieces*	229,800	1,740	...	...	...	...	...	1,351,640	...	...	...
Sugar, Brown,..*Peculs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,706.83	...	...
„ White,.. „	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	14,776.87	...	...
Tea, Black, ... „	55,188.55	70.59	58.55	1.20	4.09	265.97	11.05	1,259.51	64.10	...	...
„ Green, ... „	25,052.82	133.93	3,333.78	...	...	...	...	51,942.98	...	...	...
„ Brick, ... „	...	484	...	...	...	3.84	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, Leaf,.. „	8,220.80	1,028.42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool,..... „	980.68	237.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey, ...	*Pieces*	920,581	1,117,637	753,659	692,899
„ White, Plain, ...	„	93,779	100,105	84,752	93,428
„ Dyed, „	„	9,718	7,202	6,867	5,549
„ White, Spotted & Brocaded,	„	7,896	6,564	1,349	1,686
„ Dyed, „ „	„	16,684	25,034	12,254	7,244
T-Cloths,.....	„	553,946	278,518	223,910	277,049
Drills, English, ...	„	261,720	266,443	158,865	116,779
Jeans, „	„				65,680
Drills, American, ...	„	1,020	2,970	15,508	17,715
Jeans, „	„				...
Drills, Dutch,.....	„	57,240	51,630	57,810	13,530
Jeans, „	„				8,260
Sheetings, American,.....	„	4,366	6,400	1,860	10,640
„ English, ...	„	25,268	18,779	12,314	8,840
Chintzes and Furnitures, ...	„	42,708	50,602	21,803	18,483
Turkey Red Cloths or Cambrics,.....	„	20,810	22,082	30,667	18,089
Damasks, Dyed,.....	„	4,638	8,914	4,075	3,137
Velvets, ...	„	3,316	7,878	3,626	5,168
Velveteens,.....	„	4,066	4,806	1,258	1,320
Dimities,.....	„	300	100	400	300
Lawns and Muslins, ...	„	100	100	1,166	2,808
Handkerchiefs, ...	*Dozens*	24,034	22,777	15,723	20,603
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English, ...	*Pieces*	14,383	16,614	17,740	16,330
Lastings,.....	„	9,047	8,963	7,182	7,520
„ Crape,.....	„	2,185	1,840	2,630	1,125

V. RE-EXPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Woollen Goods—*Cont.* :—					
Long Ells,	*Pieces*	26,920	34,120	21,300	21,350
Lustres, Plain,	"	830	1,550	1,150	609
" Figured and Crape,	"	61,991	61,493	35,037	30,947
Spanish Stripes,	"	8,608	10,927	9,266	7,596
Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium,	"	4,194	5,386	4,839	2,681
Metals :—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	21,047	19,584	17,769	19,403
Lead,	"	14,217	19,779	8,717	21,320
Quicksilver,	"	494	210	15	783
Steel,	"	462	673	959	1,687
Tin, in Slabs,	"	7,116	7,671	28,968	9,314
" in Plates,	"	173	1,474	699	1,165
Copper, Bar and Rod,	"	48	1,466	1,508	1,786
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	7,376	7,722	8,315	6,208
Patna,	"	290	350	576	222
Benares,	"	127	172	204	80
Persian,	"	18	2	19	9
Foreign Sundries :—					
Coal,	*Tons*	481	1,060	742	396
Indigo, Liquid,	*Peculs*	116	1,029	324	1,420
Matches, Wood,	*Gross*	350	25,600	8,922	16,500
Needles,	*Mille*	202,264	267,110	131,910	35,517
Oil, Kerosine,	*Gallons*	64,475	30,880	34,170	57,970
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	13,178	7,283	15,308	11,878
Rattans,	"	291	1,089	3,427	2,671
Sandalwood,	"	17,393	14,258	16,802	15,896
Sapanwood,	"	10,071	24,191	16,878	21,120
Seaweed,	"	73,530	63,928	62,507	45,459
Sugar, Brown,	"	63,518	53,890	55,636	105,348
" White,	"	23,442	23,142	30,198	37,643
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	2,705	6,644	3,117	2,513
Native Sundries :—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	4,614	50,858	101,875	2,554
Cotton, Raw,	"	3,330	4,436	8,880	12,004
Hemp,	"	8,541	10,760	7,975	7,811
Indigo, Liquid,	"	149	...	507	1,078
Nutgalls,	"	441	1,792	470	1,010
Oil, Wood,	"	14,033	13,712	15,274	14,978
Rice,	"	34,465	4,063	15,619	49,644
Silk, Raw, Hankow,	"	274	49	15	134
Sugar, Brown,	"	78,318	76,063	54,268	87,170
" White,	"	57,512	47,400	40,691	51,416
Tallow, Vegetable,	"	2,466	1,440	562	1,584
Tea, Black,	"	6,902	9,598	4,044	3,060
" Brick,	"	37,616	41,817	59,318	86,528
Tobacco, Leaf,	"	7,250	10,897	12,944	9,707
" Prepared,	"	3,846	4,798	5,627	7,264
Vermicelli,	"	212	11,258	9,267	5,908
Wax, White,	"	1,898	990	964	4,680

The Re-exports to Foreign Countries, chiefly to Japan, during the same period have been :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	204,401	321,008	229,764	143,753
„ White, Plain,	„	1,709	610	1,400	670
„ Dyed, „	„	4,647	4,850	5,145	1,649
„ White, Spotted & Brocaded,	„	...	50	...	...
„ Dyed, „ „	„	600	1,698	2,450	1,300
T-Cloths,	„	16,870	11,380	48,431	26,220
Drills, English,	„	330	60	4,554	5,950
Jeans, „	„				3,000
Drills, Dutch,	„	180	...	1,890	90
Jeans, „	„				200
Chintzes and Furnitures,	„	9,852	7,088	13,886	4,773
Turkey Red Cloth or Cambrics,	„	9,000	7,350	2,788	750
Velvets,	„	1,315	2,623	4,774	5,136
Velveteens,	„	3,278	...	...	216
Lawns and Muslins,	„	...	...	199	...
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	2,846	6,896	2,080	9,394
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	210	920	642	1,308
Lastings,	„	570	1,118	1,070	2,570
Long Ells,	„	2,040	680	1,800	1,240
Lustres, Plain,	„	7,130	9,417	10,924	8,910
„ Figured and Crape,	„	6,735	14,184	12,859	2,280
Spanish Stripes,	„	347	1,638	2,567	418
Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium,	„	68	623	991	170
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	4,368	2,789	8,384	3,738
Lead,	„	...	...	...	1,085
Sundries:—					
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	570	4,200	5,390	221
Hemp,	„	2,757	4,296	3,966	3,125
Nutgalls,	„	4,817	3,046	6,273	4,756
Oil, Kerosine,	*Gallons*	64,475	96,569	223,920	95,450
Sapanwood,	*Peculs*	367	100	...	130
Sugar, Brown,	„	...	1,610	8,011	39,620
„ White,	„	266	2,341	7,354	13,459
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	1,006	67	202	1,286

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of the principal Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years:—

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	6,170	3,550	2,800	3,800
„ White,	„	1,350	100	...	150
„ Dyed, Spotted & Brocaded,	„	...	...	100	...
„ White, „ „	„	...	50	...	50
T-Cloths,	„	24,460	5,010	2,660	7,400
Chintzes and Furnitures,	„	1,279	50	310	210
Drills, English,	„	845	1,751	855	540
Jeans, „	„				460
Drills, American,	„	...	60	...	...
Jeans, „	„				...
Drills, Dutch,	„	210	30	210	...
Jeans, „	„				...

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Continued.*

Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods—*Cont.*:—					
Velvets,	*Pieces*	60	...	114	118
Velveteens,	„	260	98	24	92
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	...	1,150	1,200	1,600
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	500	200	270	290
Lastings,	„	300	300	220	230
„ Crape,	„	180	20	20	...
Lustres, Plain,	„	50	...	...	...
„ Figured and Crape,	„	670	300	100	150
Long Ells,	„	1,680	400	160	80
Spanish Stripes,	„	744	210	168	162
Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium,	„	...	195	128	84
Metals:—					
Iron, Bar,	*Peculs*	1,394	712	1,186	393
„ Nail-rod,	„	6,515	6,872	5,848	8,896
„ Wire,	„	187	182	218	178
Lead,	„	987	...	29	219
Steel,	„	135	134	177	111
Tin,	„	2,719	4,583	3,643	5,006
„ Plates,	„	...	25	...	50
Sundries:—					
Coal,	*Tons*	2,068	3,296	2,753	3,476
Coke,	„	...	...	20	31
Flints,	*Peculs*	1,116	1,572	455	1,641
Mangrove Bark,	„	80	82	215	388
Matches, Wood,	*Gross*	1,775	2,100	700	2,910
Oil, Kerosine,	*Gallons*	...	4,200	200	7,680
Pepper, Black,	*Peculs*	149	91	166	271
Rattans,	„	204	398	766	2,220
Sandalwood,	„	2,470	887	2,471	3,739
Sapanwood,	„	504	1,298	884	1,544
Seaweed,	„	1,500	2,140	2,275	588
Sugar, Brown,	„	1,037	577	3,340	14,924
„ White,	„	282	123	450	5,330
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	715	340	501	193
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	1,319	1,120	1,197	2,027
Native Goods brought *from* the Interior.					
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	...	459	...	...
Silk, Raw and Thrown,	„	71	24	182	84
„ Refuse,	„	190	165	131	309
Wool,	„	160	60	75	328
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	11	15	12	35

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give the quantity of Opium imported, landed and re-shipped to other Chinese Ports, and the Export of Tea and Silk, during the fourth quarter, 1875:—

1°. OPIUM.

IMPORTED.	MALWA.		PATNA.		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels,	5,104½	5,104.50	1,405	1,686	479	574.80	4	4
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation, without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed,	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,	5,134½	5,134.50	1,405	1,686	479	574.80	4	4
Landed from Receiving Vessels, and intended chiefly for local consumption,	330½	330.50	1,634	1,960.80	485	582	...	...

RE-EXPORTED.

DESCRIPTION.	NEWCHWANG.		TIENTSIN.		CHEFOO.		HANKOW.		KIUKIANG.	
	Chests.	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*
Malwa,	354	354	1,083½	1,083.50	526½	526.50	379	379	437	437
Patna,	2	2.40	59	70.80	4	4.80	23	27.60	...	...
Benares,	3	3.60	5	6	10	12	...	...	...	...
Persian,	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,	359	360	1,149½	1,162.30	540½	543.30	402	406.60	437	437

DESCRIPTION.	CHINKIANG.		NINGPO.		FOOCHOW.		HONGKONG.		TOTAL.	
	Chests.	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*	*Chests.*	*Peculs.*
Malwa,	2,246	2,246	1,182½	1,182.50	...	...	...	...	6,208½	6,208.50
Patna,	54	64.80	43	51.60	...	...	31	37.20	216	259.20
Benares,	37	44.40	12	14.40	...	...	...	...	67	80.40
Persian,	5	5	2	2	...	...	...	...	9	9
TOTAL,	2,342	2,360.20	1,239½	1,250.50	...	...	31	37.20	6,500½	6,557.10

2°. EXPORT OF TEA.

TO—	BLACK.			LEAF.	DUST.	BRICK.	GREEN.						JAPAN.	
	CONGOU.	SOUCHONG.	TOTAL.				YOUNG HYSON.	HYSON.	TWANKAY.	IMPERIAL.	GUNPOWDER.	TOTAL.	COLOURED.	UNCOLOURED.
	Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
Great Britain, ...	55,188.85	...	55,188.85	...	...	...	6,620.61	3,313.35	192.30	1,981.85	12,944.71	25,052.82	...	...
Hongkong, ...	70.59	...	70.59	...	...	484	...	133.93	...	...	...	133.93	...	...
India, ...	58.55	...	58.55	...	...	...	...	3,333.78	...	...	...	3,333.78	...	...
United States of America, ...	1,234.16	25.35	1,259.51	...	...	...	29,792.45	3,321.12	1,478.74	6,462.34	10,888.33	51,942.98	...	...
Continent of Europe (France), ...	4.09	...	4.09	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ (Russia, Odessa),	265.97	...	265.97	...	...	3.84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ „ (other Countries),	11.05	...	11.05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan, ...	64.60	...	64.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to Foreign Countries,...	56,899.06	25.35	56,924.41	...	...	487.84	36,413.06	10,102.18	1,671.04	8,444.19	23,833.04	80,463.51	...	...
„ „ Chinese Ports, ...	3,549.26	...	3,549.26	24.60	856.23	86,528.52	...	835.86	...	133.13	370.48	1,339.47	...	...
GRAND TOTAL,.....	60,448.32	25.35	60,473.67	24.60	856.23	87,016.36	36,413.06	10,938.04	1,671.04	8,577.32	24,203.52	81,802.98	...	...

3°. SILK.

TO—	Raw, Fine.		Raw, Yellow.		Thrown.		Total.		Raw, Wild.		Waste.		Cocoons.		JAPAN. Raw.	JAPAN. Refuse.
	Bales.	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Peculs.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain, ...	8,272	6,572.62	180	184.28	...	...	8,452	6,756.90	5	5.46	491	1,176.64	1	1.60	8	...
Hongkong, ...	23	18.38	14	20.84	...	...	37	39.22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India,.....	28	22.12	14	18.95	...	...	42	41.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America, ...	3,358	2,824.08	...	...	...	...	3,358	2,824.08	...	...	24	55.70	...	...	...	...
Continent of Europe (France),	7,656	6,119.36	150	161.20	55	52.72	7,861	6,333.28	20	20.55	12	31.39	20	35.47	5	...
„ (other Countries),	571	455.44	...	...	...	...	571	455.44	...	...	3	7.53	...	...	...	...
Suez, ...	10	9.88	19	29.07	...	...	29	38.95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan, ...	1	0.40	...	...	...	...	1	0.40	...	...	3	7.51	...	...	...	...
Singapore and Straits,.....	214	165.34	2	3.40	...	...	216	168.74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manila, ...	20	15.92	...	...	...	...	20	15.92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total to Foreign Countries,	20,153	16,203.54	379	417.74	55	52.72	20,587	16,674	25	26.01	533	1,278.77	21	37.07	13	...
„ „ Chinese Ports, ...	49	40.10	91	133.70	...	...	140	173.80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total,.....	20,202	16,243.64	470	551.44	55	52.72	20,727	16,847.80	25	26.01	533	1,278.77	21	37.07	13	...

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty, ...	305,355.8.5.0	7,257.4.4.8	284,040.0.0.7	1,281.5.9.8	279,858.0.5.9	14,556.7.1.9
Export „	297,909.4.5.5	7,620.1.3.0	249,952.0.6.2	10,072.4.4.1	274,498.6.8.6	23,353.0.3.9
Coast Trade Duty, ...	58,984.4.8.7	5,327.9.2.7	38,809.9.0.5	7,075.6.1.3	52,464.1.3.4	11,504.2.4.1
Opium Duty, ...	211,485.3.3.2	...	209,577.6.9.6	...	175,556.1.0.7	871.5.0.0
Tonnage Dues, ...	31,255.2.4.4	921.3.4.0	21,593.0.4.8	793.9.7.2	25,853.6.6.9	1,208.9.0.4
Hk. Tls	904,990.3.6.8	21,126.8.4.5	803,972.7.1.8	19,223.6.2.4	808,230.6.5.5	51,494.4.0.3
Foreign and Native,...	926,117.2.1.3		823,196.3.4.2		859,725.0.5.8	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	5,023.8.7.5	5,317.3.5.6	4,449.5.9.6	5,440.4.7.1	7,423.2.7.7	8,500.9.2.7
Transit Dues { Outwards,	293.4.8.1		990.8.7.5		1,077.6.5.0	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 931,434.5.6.9		*Hk. Tls* 828,636.8.1.3		*Hk. Tls* 868,225.9.8.5	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

GEO. B. GLOVER,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 15th January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

NINGPO, 14TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	2	516	5	964	2	253	9	1,733
2. Steamers,	29	23,574	28	20,989	23	13,396	80	57,959
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	12	5,028	6	2,514	12	5,028	30	12,570
4. Native Craft,	9	523	11	669	10	607	30	1,799
Total,	52	29,641	50	25,136	47	19,284	149	74,061
Same Quarter, 1874,	44	25,830	41	22,603	37	13,429	122	61,862

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	3	843	5	954	4	450	12	2,247
2. Steamers,	29	23,574	28	20,989	23	13,396	80	57,959
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	12	5,028	6	2,514	12	5,028	30	12,570
4. Native Craft,	19	600	12	681	13	796	35	2,077
Total,	54	30,045	51	25,138	52	19,670	157	74,853
Same Quarter, 1874,	46	25,928	42	22,732	37	13,477	125	62,137

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
39 were from Coast & River Ports.	110 were from Coast Ports.	45 were for Coast and River Ports. 1 was „ Bangkok viâ Amoy. 1 „ sold to Chinese.	110 were for Coast Ports.
39 Entered.	110 Entered.	47 Cleared.	110 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port, ... 2	Remaining in Port,... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	61,727	55,450	60,740	64,935
„ White,	„	6,940	8,214	8,250	8,331
„ Dyed,	„	410	250	100	100
Brocades,	„	2,299	1,300	1,098	749
T-Cloths,	„	12,251	13,518	9,510	13,125
Drills, English,	„	20,063	4,990	1,395	7,744
„ American,	„	60	15	1,285	240
„ Dutch,	„	3,980	1,830	1,830	210
Jeans,	„	...	19,560	19,380	19,320
Chintzes,	„	2,854	3,845	1,835	954
Velvets,	„	812	424	570	361
Velveteens,	„	556	310	170	241
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	1,400	650	600	400
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets,	*Pieces*	880	426	1,301	490
Lastings,	„	1,245	1,155	1,040	780
Lustres,	„	8,783	6,413	5,189	3,297
Spanish Stripes,	„	1,218	1,254	1,266	1,178
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	7,134	8,592	5,389	10,746
Lead,	„	1,038	1,763	732	1,728
Steel,	„	205	370	481	944
Tin,	„	11,028	9,001	10,832	8,578
Opium:—					
Benares,	*Peculs*	7	28	22	16
Malwa,	„	1,361	1,634	2,010	2,140
Patna,	„	47	74	66	52
Persian,	„	...	...	...	2
Sundries:—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	1,020	...	546	2,688
Betel-nuts,	„	138	26	511	168
Copper Cash,	*Strings*	10,240	2,426	480	2,564
Hemp,	*Peculs*	3,503	1,350	593	2,350
Indigo,	„	130	858	502	2,762
Mangrove Bark,	„	4,417	9,928	1,740	974
Medicines,	„	6,548	8,583	8,527	9,065
Pepper,	„	1,340	832	378	651
Rattans,	„	1,665	2,993	3,256	3,903
Sugar, Brown,	„	1,606	1,808	3,763	7,932
„ White,	„	2,654	2,177	1,154	2,134
„ Candy,	„	4,180	3,992	3,859	4,581
Wood, Ebony,	„	1,092	1,150	1,200	4,280
„ Red,	„	3,941	6,846	33	805
„ Sandal,	„	40	501	181	562
„ Sapan,	„	3,784	3,919	524	5,190

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Alum,	*Peculs*	133	239	594	922
Cotton, Raw,	„	34,436	8,495	37,425	14,645
Cuttle-fish, Dried,	„	6,178	15,491	27,572	10,682
Fans, Paper,	*Pieces*	3,735	48,210	265,849	187,874
Hats, Straw,	„	94,000	385,900	848,750	1,004,300
Joss Stick Powder,	*Peculs*	397	1,332	969	1,061
Kittysols,	*Pieces*	73,617	123,560	36,070	65,860
Mats, Straw,	„	195,513	267,042	184,532	227,238
Medicines,	*Peculs*	1,368	7,257	10,118	11,752
Samshu,	„	3,279	622	2,452	2,222
Silk, Raw,	„	163	342	28	507
Tea, Green,	„	51,631	51,458	52,022	37,333
„ Leaf,	„	41	390	158	4

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	50	...	1,100	100
Woollen Goods:—					
Lustres,	*Pieces*	...	60	...	160
Spanish Stripes,	„	6	...	12	37
Metals:—					
Tin,	*Peculs*	39	46	...	35
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	36	34	48	61
Sundries:—					
Medicines,	*Peculs*	61	77	222	33
Pepper,	„	339	...	...	164
Sugar, Brown,	„	...	115	884	122
Wood, Ebony,	„	...	...	32	2
„ Sandal,	„	...	...	...	106

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years:—

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings and *T*-Cloths,	*Pieces*	38,883	34,347	32,664	24,819
Brocades, Dyed,	„	400	96	119	45
Chintzes,	„	769	954	715	309
Drills and Jeans,	„	8,015	10,480	8,304	8,597
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	600	258	134	66
Lawns,	*Pieces*	...	...	...	3
Velvets and Velveteens,	„	716	641	473	337
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets,	*Pieces*	170	136	110	87
Cloth, Medium,	„	510	147	42	42
Lastings,	„	30	111	89	58
Long Ells,	„	133	345	163	219
Lustres,	„	2,095	1,089	1,220	754
Spanish Stripes,	„	453	428	375	380

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Continued.*

Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Metals :—					
Copper Sheathing, Old,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	6
Iron, Bar,	„	...	...	178	274
„ Hoop,	„	...	...	...	84
„ Kentledge,	„	...	...	...	75
„ Nail-rod,	„	2,184	4,179	2,522	3,864
„ Old,	„	...	...	206	307
„ Rope, Old,	„	...	...	...	27
Lead,	„	829	172	763	447
Quicksilver,	„	...	...	...	1
Steel,	„	124	164	95	275
Tin,	„	4,874	2,622	4,801	2,759
„ Compound,	„	...	...	...	26
„ in Plates,	„	...	21	55	46
Sundries :—					
Agar-Agar,	*Peculs*	...	3	5	5
Aniseed Star,	„	...	...	...	4
Asafœtida,	„	...	...	...	0.10
Bicho de Mar, Black,	„	193	315	158	34
„ „ White,	„				181
Birds' Nests, 1st Quality,	„	...	...	...	0.32
„ 2nd „	„	...	...	...	0.92
Cardamoms, Inferior,	„	...	...	...	4
„ Superior,	„	...	...	...	0.35
Coal,	*Tons*	...	16	12	35
Cuttle-fish, Japan,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	4
Dye,	„	...	...	...	1
Ginseng, American, Clarified,	„	...	...	2	3
Gum, Myrrh,	„	...	...	...	0.30
„ Olibanum,	„	...	...	...	2
Hides, Cow,	„	...	...	...	8
Horns, Deer,	„	...	...	...	4
„ Rhinoceros,	„	...	...	...	0.07
Lucraban Seed,	„	...	...	...	10
Medicines,	„	...	...	...	7
Mushrooms,	„	71	27	21	26
Mussels, Dried,	„	54	20	8	10
Pepper, Black,	„	395	349	370	280
„ White,	„	...	2	3	4
Prawns, Dried,	„	87	39	87	71
Putchuck,	„	...	...	...	8
Rattans,	„	629	741	721	874
Seaweed,	„	1,744	1,597	2,089	1,975
Sharks' Fins, White,	„	...	4	1	3
Shell-fish,	„	10	10	22	17
Sugar, Brown,	„	...	...	2,665	2,363
„ White,	„	...	...	259	265
Tinder,	„	...	...	27	4
Wood, Laka,	„	...	...	3	1
„ Sandal,	„	36	176	92	118
„ Sapan,	„	...	187	141	180
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	1,136	1,648	1,631	1,790
Native Goods brought *from* the Interior.					
Silk, Raw,	*Peculs*	163	342	28	507

VII. SPECIAL TABLE.—The following Table gives separate statistics in connection with the Import and Export of Treasure:—

TREASURE.

Imported.	Exported.
Treasure,..... *Hk. Tls* 241,950	Treasure, ... *Hk. Tls* 334,857

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	9,175.2.7.4	1,405.2.9.9	11,493.4.4.4	200.8.4.8	6,080.1.4.4	1,764.2.9.9
Export „	111,578.4.6.5	32,348.3.5.7	152,697.2.1.0	3,698.5.1.2	97,013.0.6.5	16,456.3.0.1
Coast Trade Duty, ...	7,080.8.4.1	1,591.7.6.4	6,688.3.5.7	1,724.5.0.2	10,029.8.9.9	2,864.0.1.9
Opium Duty,.....	46,549.6.4.4	4,233.0.0.0	60,960.7.4.6	...	54,182.1.5.9	9,556.6.2.5
Tonnage Dues, ...	882.7.0.0	29.8.0.0	67.4.0.0	22.8.0.0	256.0.0.0	185.2.0.0
Hk. Tls	175,266.9.2.4	39,608.2.2.0	231,907.1.5.7	5,646.6.6.2	167,561.2.6.7	30,826.4.4.4
Foreign and Native,...	214,875.1.4.4		237,553.8.1.9		198,387.7.1.1	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	4,496.3.3.3	6,224.3.3.3	5,762.5.5.1	5,904.4.2.6	4,164.7.1.5	6,700.2.6.5
Transit Dues { Outwards,	1,728.0.0.0		141.8.7.5		2,535.5.5.0	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 221,099.4.7.7		*Hk. Tls* 243,458.2.4.5		*Hk. Tls* 205.087.9.7.6	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

ROBT. E. BREDON,

Commissioner of Customs, Officiating.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 18th January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

FOOCHOW, 10TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	9	3,765	4	1,362	4	1,329	17	6,456
2. Steamers,	16	13,915	16	15,970	15	12,298	47	42,183
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	25	17,680	20	17,332	19	13,627	64	48,639
Same Quarter, 1874,	26	20,159	28	18,932	17	12,652	71	51,743

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	8	3,426	10	4,710	3	811	21	8,947
2. Steamers,	17	14,961	15	14,938	16	14,257	48	44,156
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	25	18,387	25	19,648	19	15,068	69	53,103
Same Quarter, 1874,	27	19,162	19	15,648	29	18,497	75	53,307

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
6 were from Hongkong.	47 were from Hongkong and Coast Ports.	5 were for Coast Ports.	34 were for Hongkong and Coast Ports.
8 „ „ Coast Ports.		1 was „ Singapore.	10 „ „ London.
1 was „ Moulmein.		5 were „ Melbourne.	2 „ „ London and Hamburg.
1 „ „ Sydney.		1 was „ Sydney.	2 „ „ New York.
1 „ „ Singapore.		1 „ „ Adelaide.	
		1 „ „ Freemantle.	
		3 were „ London.	
		4 „ „ Channel for orders.	
17 Entered.	47 Entered.	21 Cleared.	48 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port, ... 3	Remaining in Port, ... 1

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	13,407	10,732	14,261	14,944
„ White,	„	1,437	1,398	1,464	1,434
„ Dyed, Figured & Brocaded,	„	222	305	777	517
T-Cloths,	„	43,411	46,876	32,681	33,485
Drills, American, Dutch and English,	„	11,748	16,333	7,762	12,211
Chintzes, Furnitures and Prints,	„	1,249	1,533	944	2,265
Turkey Red Cloths and Cambrics,	„	1,608	2,303	2,497	2,013
Velvets, Velveteens and Fustians,	„	184	293	123	76
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	348	1,679	1,043	1,312
Linen Goods,	*Pieces*	...	264	632	52
Woollen Goods:—					
Blankets,	*Pairs*	460	1,034	528	331
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	941	1,589	1,508	1,554
Cloth, Broad, Habit and Medium,	„	295	485	463	402
Spanish Stripes,	„	1,106	2,270	1,841	1,679
Lastings,	„	374	990	784	995
„ Crape,	„	175	224	267	196
Long Ells,	„	538	641	298	417
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	„	684	825	1,243	538
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	2,310	1,104	829	1,758
„ Old,	„	...	1,213	1,034	1,940
Lead, in Pigs,	„	8,702	4,835	4,556	10,215
Tin, in Slabs,	„	1,397	1,349	1,693	1,190
„ in Plates,	„	164	246	294	291
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	536	505.50	323	388
Patna,	„	444	303.60	313.20	356.40
Benares,	„	57.60	50.40	40.80	12
Persian,	„	...	...	10	40
Foreign Sundries:—					
Bicho de Mar, Black and White,	*Peculs*	1,283	1,885	1,697	1,903
Ginseng,	„	30	20	27	68
Horns, Buffalo and Cow,	„	492	357	435	518
Isinglass,	„	102	112	150	132
Matches, Wood,	*Gross*	2,162	2,323	1,447	3,384
Pepper, Black and White,	*Peculs*	534	319	575	899
Rattans,	„	890	936	1,040	907
Sandalwood,	„	462	357	457	463
Sapanwood,	„	2,144	682	365	1,343
Seaweed and Agar-Agar,	„	2,099	1,373	1,907	1,406
Shell-fish, Awabi and Shrimps,	„	605	1,203	1,510	527
Window Glass,	*Boxes*	907	1,027	827	1,136
Native Sundries:—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	6,246	3,262	1,032	...
Beans and Peas,	„	17,795	19,953	11,685	5,634
Caps, Felt,	*Pieces*	...	39,383	29,864	18,770
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	364	656	2,885	375
Fish, Dry and Salt,	„	530	1,031	440	1,894
Fungus,	„	364	221	460	557
Hemp,	„	1,664	3,817	1,543	1,816

III. IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Native Sundries—*Contd.*:—					
Mats, Tea,	*Pieces*	381,052	401,800	124,250	39,500
Medicines,	*Peculs*	1,907	2,051	1,577	1,767
Nankeens,	„	106	179	212	255
Paper, Tea,	„	98	43	195	168
Rice,	„	22,929	1,053	5,036	19,188
Safflower,	„	412	162	144	235
Silk Piece Goods,	„	92	134	162	161
Sugar,	„	272	158	91	572
Tea (for re-exportation),	„	...	...	2,699	820
Tobacco, Prepared,	„	1,343	1,098	1,878	2,541
Wax, White,	„	196	130	147	370
Wheat,	„	...	1,585	750	2,754

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Bamboo Shoots, Dried,	*Peculs*	9,952	8,987	6,826	6,690
„ Split,	„	363	834	440	271
„ ware,	„	183	66	124	195
Flowers, Dried,	„	449	573	505	72
Fruits,	„	14,128	7,612	16,269	16,168
Lamp-black,	„	561	1,026	805	147
Lung-ngans, Dried,	„	1,185	2,687	1,529	1,271
Medicines,	„	321	499	314	317
Mussels, Dried,	„	753	247	723	409
Olives, Fresh,	„	4,074	5,780	5,188	5,694
„ Salted,	„	695	16	177	174
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	1,672	1,044	1,232	1,551
„ 2nd „	„	9,564	15,301	14,231	10,823
„ Joss,	„	3,217	4,521	2,313	1,872
Peel, Orange,	„	255	160	320	179
Preserves,	„	492	551	949	887
Rice, Red,	„	410	437	177	208
Tea,	„	208,107	159,964	175,015	212,146
Timber, Poles,	*Pieces*	34,815	32,658	11,943	1,241

V. RE-EXPORTS.—Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Opium, of all kinds,	*Peculs*	114.90	17.20	85.50	2
Bicho de Mar,	„	...	2	...	47
Medicines,	„	6	12	90	7
Tea,	„	...	...	5,006	1,133

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of the principal Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years :—

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Metals :—					
Iron Wire,	*Peculs*	45	14	33	8
Copper, Japan,	„	...	...	...	15.95
Lead, in Pigs,	„	1,104	1,023	1,443	1,075.62
Quicksilver,	„	...	1.36	...	1.69
Sundries :—					
Aniseed,	*Peculs*	413	16	...	7.96
Bicho de Mar, White,	„	506	442	81	774.44
Cardamoms,	„	...	16	0.32	28.29
Cinnamon,	„	...	...	...	14.65
Flints,	„	...	92	89	279.40
Ginseng,	„	...	3	1	25.48
Gum, Dragon's Blood, Myrrh and Olibanum,	„	...	50	...	47.24
Lucraban Seeds,	„	30	...	...	47.55
Mussels, Dried,	„	317	46	...	21.15
Putchuck,	„	...	13	...	26.55
Rattans, Whole,	„	188	271	424	556.29
Sapanwood,	„	1,794	575	...	33.47
Shell-fish,	„	302	99	86	250.30
Skins, Fish,	„	79	49	269	251.08
Seaweed, and Agar-Agar,	„	108	82	...	572.75
Wood, Fragrant,	„	...	3	...	35.58
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	609	756	167	439
Native Produce brought *from* the Interior.					
Tea, Brick,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	15,452.99
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	...	...	...	66

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, the Import and Export of Treasure, the Import and Re-export of Opium, and the Export of Tea :—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	...	99	1,923	Hongkong and Coast Ports, ...	...	4	108	1,180
...	...	...	1,161	Formosa,	...	...	...	535
...	...	1	...	New York,	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	Freemantle,	...	...	...	...

2°. TREASURE.

Imported, ...	$ 404,268	Exported, ...	$ 95,350

3°. OPIUM.

IMPORTED.

From	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian.	Total.
Hongkong, ... *Peculs*	388	356.40	12	40	796.40

RE-EXPORTED.

To	Malwa.	Patna.	Benares.	Persian.	Total.
Shanghai, ... *Peculs*	2	...	...	...	2

4°. TEA.

Destination.	Congou.	Souchong.	Oolong.	Pouchong.	Flowery Pekoe.	Scented Orange Pekoe.	Scented Caper.	Mixed.	Total Black.
	Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
Great Britain, ...	116,030.86	5,576.68	3,289.35	50.38	82.63	1,814.19	267.54	58.52	127,170.15
India,.....	0.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.60
Singapore,.....	0.52	0.89	34.60	...	...	...	...	...	36.01
Australia, ...	19,892.17	1.57	148.32	...	...	75.90	0.90	0.60	20,119.46
British Channel (for Orders),.....	12,455.60	1,773.94	...	...	85.15	...	...	...	14,314.69
Continent of Europe,..	5,742.89	1,167.68	...	...	59.21	...	...	0.20	6,969.98
Do., Russia (Odessa),	1,423.15	44.48	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,467.63
U. S. America,.....	2,170.49	1,841.65	4,221	...	...	...	...	2.51	8,235.65
Hongkong, ...	4,166.89	428.23	135.20	19.57	6.16	231.50	55.53	26.02	5,069.10
Chinese Ports, ...	584.29	870.58	1,544.02	1.20	1.80	28.05	...	9	3,038.94
Total,.....	162,467.46	11,705.70	9,372.49	71.15	234.95	2,149.64	323.97	96.85	186,422.21

———	Leaf.	Dust.	Brick.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Total Green.
	Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
Great Britain, ...	...	...	...	3.69	...	...	...	...	3.69
Australia, ...	...	...	...	1.80	...	...	...	...	1.80
Hongkong, ...	...	1.91	1.17	36.62	...	...	...	...	36.62
Chinese Ports, ...	...	33.92	25,644.35	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,.....	...	35.83	25,645.52	42.11	...	...	...	...	42.11

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years :—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	17,407.4.7.8	...	15,211.3.8.5	...	16,295.2.7.8	...
Export „	413,548.5.8.9	...	431,200.5.0.9	630.8.3.3	489,864.8.1.2	...
Coast Trade Duty, ...	4,429.4.1.5	...	4,204.9.7.1	329.5.1.3	4,902.7.2.0	...
Opium Duty,.....	25,695.0.0.0	...	19,573.8.7.8	...	23,682.0.0.0	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	1,912.5.0.0	...	2,787.6.0.0	...	2,348.8.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	462,992.9.8.2	...	472,978.3.4.3	960.3.4.6	537,093.6.1.0	...
Foreign and Native,...	462,992.9.8.2		473,938.6.8.9		537,093.6.1.0	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	1,554.8.4.5	1,554.8.4.5	310.8.6.5	310.8.6.5	606.2.2.1	5,242.1.1.8
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		4,635.8.9.7	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 464,547.8.2.7		*Hk. Tls* 474,249.5.5.4		*Hk. Tls* 542,335.7.2.8	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

R. B. MOREHEAD,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Charge.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 15th January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

TAMSUI, 8TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	At Tamsui.		At Kelung.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	3	651	20	6,544	23	7,195
2. Steamers,	10	3,575	...	...	10	3,575
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	13	4,226	20	6,544	33	10,770
Same Quarter, 1874,	9	2,369	6	1,909	15	4,278

CLEARED.	From Tamsui.		From Kelung.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	4	829	19	6,152	23	6,981
2. Steamers,	10	3,575	...	...	10	3,575
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	14	4,404	19	6,152	33	10,556
Same Quarter, 1874,	9	2,369	6	1,909	15	4,278

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
3 were from Hongkong.	1 was from Hongkong & Coast Ports.	2 were for Hongkong.	3 were for Hongkong and Coast Ports.
3 „ „ Swatow.	9 were „ Amoy.	1 was „ Swatow.	7 „ „ Amoy.
9 „ „ Amoy.		10 were „ Amoy.	
3 „ „ Takow.		1 was „ Takow.	
2 „ „ Ningpo.		1 „ „ Ningpo.	
3 „ „ Shanghai.		8 were „ Shanghai.	
23 Entered.	10 Entered.	23 Cleared.	10 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port, ... 1	Remaining in Port, ... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	8,251	7,050	5,100	11,601
„ White,	„	2,165	811	1,692	4,750
Sundry,	„	294	1,198	3,121	3,955
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	501	40	856	912
Long Ells,	„	1,266	500	84	160
Sundry,	„	331	165	1,004	1,913
Metals :—					
Iron, Rod,	*Peculs*	...	62	6	274
Lead, in Pigs,	„	...	...	304	873
Tin, in Slabs,	„	3	...	4	18
Opium :—					
Benares,	*Chests*	320	153	288	291
Patna,	„	14	5	20	30
Persian,	„	38	36	31	56½
Turkey,	„	...	...	...	8
Sundries :—					
Cotton Yarn,	*Peculs*	27	160	96	177
Cuttle-fish,	„	29	81	6	230
Medicines,	„	33	25	9	156
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	34	14	29	81
„ 2nd „	„	124	50	142	139
Prawns, Dried,	„	60	154	49	309

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Camphor,	*Peculs*	4,058	2,189	3,235	2,983
Coal,	*Tons*	9,829	4,552	3,097	8,656
Hemp,	*Peculs*	76	89	372	291
„ Skin,	„	367	98	127	309
Rattans,	„	...	...	...	99
Tea,	„	6,392	8,270	9,885	11,566
Timber, Planks, Camphorwood,	*Pieces*	800	1,580	4,072	3,005
„ „ Hardwood,	„	3,784	1,084	470	467

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Medicines,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	11
Opium, Persian,	*Chests*	18	16	2	2
„ Turkey,	„	...	...	...	1

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Native Goods brought from the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Camphor,	*Peculs*	950	890	15	190

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic and the Import and Export of Treasure:—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	81	19	344	Hongkong and Coast Ports, ...	...	4	12	290

2°. TREASURE.

Imported, ...	$ 51,200	Exported, ...	$ 47,850

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	1,467.5.0.4	...	2,555.0.9.9	...	4,112.2.1.8	...
Export „	25,136.6.4.0	...	29,802.8.7.4	...	32,262.4.7.1	...
Coast Trade Duty, ...	71.2.3.7	...	103.3.8.3	...	288.9.3.2	...
Opium Duty,.....	3,942.0.0.0	...	8,397.0.2.5	...	4,408.5.0.0	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	430.0.0.0	...	119.6.0.0	...	254.4.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	31,047.3.8.1	...	40,977.9.8.1	...	41,326.5.2.1	...
Foreign and Native,...	31,047.3.8.1		40,977.9.8.1		41,326.5.2.1	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	...	333.6.5.2	...	5.5.8.8	...	71.2.5.0
Transit Dues { Outwards,	333.6.5.2		5.5.8.8		71.2.5.0	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 31,381.0.3.3		*Hk. Tls* 40,983.5.6.9		*Hk. Tls* 41,397.7.7.1	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

H. E. HOBSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 31st January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
TAKOW, 6TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	3	614	4	902	11	2,554	18	4,070
2. Steamers,	2	1,045	2	554	3	1,093	7	2,692
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	5	1,659	6	1,456	14	3,647	25	6,762
Same Quarter, 1874,	4	1,008	3	660	7	1,481	14	3,149

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	2	436	3	628	9	2,053	14	3,117
2. Steamers,	2	1,045	2	554	3	1,093	7	2,692
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	4	1,481	5	1,182	12	3,146	21	5,809
Same Quarter, 1874,	5	1,830	3	601	8	1,796	16	4,227

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
1 was from Kelung.	1 was from Tamsui.	3 were for Kelung.	7 were for Amoy.
11 were „ Amoy.	3 were „ „ and Amoy.	2 „ „ Tamsui.	
3 „ „ Swatow.	3 „ „ Amoy.	5 „ „ Amoy.	
3 „ „ Hongkong.		1 was „ Chefoo.	
		3 were „ Japan.	
18 Entered.	7 Entered.	14 Cleared.	7 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port, ... 4	Remaining in Port, ... *Nil.*

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	5,550	5,500	9,350	10,495
,, White,	,,	1,351	250	1,050	1,750
,, Dyed, Figured and Plain,	,,	...	...	175	652
T-Cloths,	,,	1,050	...	1,575	5,912
Drills,	,,	699	60	1,045	3,318
Turkey Reds,	,,	...	100	1,290	323
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	102	50	496	566
Lastings,	,,	33	8	129	640
Long Ells,	,,	620	...	4	181
Lustres and Orleans,	,,	1	...	...	306
Spanish Stripes,	,,	80	...	...	103
Opium :—					
Benares,	*Peculs*	399.40	347.60	547.20	342
Patna,	,,	88.80	120	33.60	115.20
Persian,	,,	134.66	90	218.70	229
Turkey,	,,	...	...	...	2.19
Sundries :—					
Hemp Bags,	*Pieces*	23,000	5,000	16,500	..
Iron-ware,	*Peculs*	951.18	111.50	364.60	550.33
Mats,	*Pieces*	...	53,000	71,950	50,000
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	48	60	60	360
Rice, Japan,	,,	22,392.02	...	...	...
Tobacco, Prepared,	,,	34.56	267.39	248.73	191.24

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Ground-nut Cakes,	*Peculs*	1,600	2,173	3,762	...
Lung-ngans,	,,	941.92	2,189.84	...	89.03
Rice,	,,	...	...	469.20	...
Sesamum Seeds,	,,	80	1,113.68	...	825
Sugar, Brown,	,,	3,142.76	13,251.20	5,447.72	17,860.93
,, White,	,,	4,726.02	1,175	...	48.10
Salt,	,,	36,347.50	...	...	...
Tea, Oolong,	,,	...	...	3	14.06
Turmeric,	,,	19.50	...	...	372

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports among Foreign Countries :—

Description of Goods.		Hongkong.	Japan.	Total.
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	219	15,300	15,519
,, White,	,,	48.10	...	48.10
Tea, Oolong,	,,	14.06	...	14.06

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Opium, Benares, ... *Peculs*	...	...	24	...
„ Patna, ... „	...	...	8.40	...
„ Persian, ... „	24.53	39	...	...
T-Cloths, ... *Pieces*	...	400	...	800
Lastings, ... „	...	...	...	40
Rice, Japan, ... *Peculs*	...	791	...	...

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, the Import and Export of Treasure, and the Export of Sugar, and a Summary of Meteorological Observations:—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	...	...	20	Hongkong, ...	...	1	...	...
...	32	20	39	Amoy, ...	1	98	10	81
...	...	...	170	Foochow, ...	...	...	...	286
...	...	...	...	Tamsui, ...	...	...	1	16
...	32	20	229	Total, ...	1	99	11	383

2°. TREASURE.

IMPORTED.			EXPORTED.		
1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
$ 70,800	$ 200,879	$ 42,500	$ 89,300	$ 108,650	$ 184,700

3°. SUGAR.

Description.	To Shanghai.	To Amoy.	Total.
Sugar, Brown, ... *Peculs*	655	1,686.93	2,341.93

4°. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Hours of Observation.	October.				November.				December.			
	Barometer.		Thermometer.		Barometer.		Thermometer.		Barometer.		Thermometer.	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
8 A.M.,.....	30·12	29·95	81°	73°	30·34	29·99	78°	68°	30·30	30·08	71°	57°
4 P.M.,.....	30·09	29·68	86°	79°	30·28	29·96	82°	76°	30·28	30·06	77°	62°
8 P.M.,.....	30·10	29·65	82°	75°	30·31	29·97	79°	72°	30·30	30·06	72°	54°

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty, ...	519.2.7.0	...	1,524.1.2.9	...	2,654.4.9.2	...
Export ,, ...	2,821.9.1.7	...	829.9.6.8	...	2,452.3.5.9	...
Coast Trade Duty, ...	121.1.6.4	...	242.5.2.4	...	266.7.5.7	...
Opium Duty,.....	8,942.7.7.0	...	16,084.5.0.0	...	12,467.3.0.0	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	2.3.0.0	...	2.3.0.0	...	269.1.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	12,407.4.2.1	...	18,683.4.2.1	...	18,110.0.0.8	...
Foreign and Native,...	12,407.4.2.1		18,683.4.2.1		18,110.0.0.8	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 12,407.4.2.1		*Hk. Tls* 18,683.4.2.1		*Hk. Tls* 18,110.0.0.8	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

H. O. BROWN,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 31st January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
AMOY, 14TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table:—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	17	4,991	29	9,578	26	7,894	72	22,463
2. Steamers,	34	24,680	31	21,928	31	20,034	96	66,642
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	2	1,644	3	2,264	3	2,567	8	6,475
Total,	53	31,315	63	33,770	60	30,495	176	95,580
Same Quarter, 1874,	45	22,052	44	23,128	51	24,606	140	69,786

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	18	5,705	23	7,356	25	8,406	66	21,467
2. Steamers,	36	26,002	27	18,278	32	22,122	95	66,402
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	2	1,644	3	2,264	3	2,567	8	6,475
Total,	56	33,351	53	27,898	60	33,095	169	94,344
Same Quarter, 1874,	43	22,060	39	19,890	58	28,123	140	70,073

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
64 were from Coast Ports.	89 were from Coast Ports.	33 were for Coast Ports.	81 were for Coast Ports.
2 „ „ Japan.	2 „ „ Hongkong.	1 was „ Japan.	1 was „ Hongkong.
2 „ „ Java.	7 „ „ Manila.	11 were „ Java.	5 were „ Singapore.
1 was „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ Straits.	1 was „ Singapore.	10 „ „ Manila.
1 „ „ Sydney.	2 put in in distress.	3 were „ Saigon.	3 „ „ Straits & London.
1 „ „ Siam.	1 was Re-entered.	10 „ „ Siam.	3 „ „ New York.
1 „ Re-entered.		6 „ „ New York.	
		1 was condemned.	
72 Entered.	104 Entered.	66 Cleared.	103 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 21	Remaining in Port, ... 3

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	14,957	9,423	11,344	24,818
„ White,	„	3,561	6,685	8,970	12,024
„ Dyed,	„	74	521	1,277	1,159
Brocades,	„	662	812	2,273	514
Damasks,	„	247	167	542	188
Drills,	„	1,306	2,654	1,377	4,101
T'Cloths,	„	5,312	6,493	12,269	17,069
Turkey Reds,	„	1,050	683	3,390	2,719
Woollen Goods :—					
Bunting,	*Pieces*	...	96	122	2
Camlets,	„	684	457	727	878
Lastings,	„	165	327	229	249
Spanish Stripes,	„	90	196	105	127
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	„	581	499	681	570
Metals :—					
Iron, Manufactured,	*Peculs*	15	...	...	...
„ Nail-rod,	„	442	21	217	1,296
„ Old,	„	121	552	473	891
Lead,	„	2,053	710	25	1,698
Tin,	„	3,425	1,989	1,876	2,313
Quicksilver,	„	93	72	40	88
Opium :—					
Benares,	*Peculs*	664	462	755	840
Malwa,	„	...	...	...	3
Patna,	„	425	696	481	874
Persian,	„	163	202	160	168
Turkey,	„	...	...	...	5
Foreign Sundries :—					
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	1,795	161	294	2,219
„ Yarn,	„	2,264	5,115	4,734	6,343
Bicho de Mar,	„	2,512	3,883	1,846	1,439
Flour,	„	260	184	137	161
Mangrove Bark,	„	2,613	9,075	30	4,916
Oilcake,	„	37,934	9,187	...	12,068
Oil Nuts,	„	1,982	632	...	...
Rattans,	„	1,037	714	134	400
Rice,	„	260,309	8,108	134	6,018
Sapanwood,	„	1,197	1,531	381	1,308
Native Sundries :—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	39,222	56,846	38,102	82,131
Chinaroot,	„	16	79	150	123
Coal,	„	3,670	11,035	9,185	33,816
Cotton, Raw,	„	15,596	14,924	33,269	9,412
Fungus,	„	57	82	94	226
Ground-nut Cake,	„	...	2,187	3,762	...
Hemp,	„	74	42	80	296
Lily Flowers,	„	314	775	738	1,235
Medicines,	*Value*	$ 14,755	$ 15,337	*Tls.* 10,449	*Hk. Tls.* 13,176
Iron Wire,	*Peculs*	190	151	293	222
Peas,	„	129,798	94,316	121,915	104,957
Rice,	„	17,850	...	619	2,158
Samshu,	„	1,422	1,215	850	2,378
Sesamum Seeds,	„	...	1,114	...	860
Silk Piece Goods,	„	12	25	23	36
Tea, Oolong,	„	5,323	5,839	9,494	13,913
„ Mats,	*Pieces*	143,402	270,366	220,480	288,800
Vermicelli,	*Peculs*	2,487	1,962	1,782	1,023
Wheat,	„	36,645	18,670	11,658	8,437

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Chinaware, Coarse,	*Peculs*	15,492	6,964	16,475	10,166
„ Fine,	„	2	20	36	26
Garlic,	„	1,209	277	414	1,011
Grasscloth, Coarse,	„	19	17	45	31
„ Fine,	„	9	17	42	27
Hemp Bags,	*Pieces*	327,440	230,638	171,600	144,550
„ Sacking,	„	61,110	40,350	52,100	99,450
„ Fibre,	*Peculs*	369	165	307	870
Iron-ware,	„	4,585	2,755	4,230	3,098
Joss Sticks,	„	309	344	314	319
Kittysols,	*Pieces*	154,885	105,070	87,916	148,983
Lung-ngans, Dried,	*Peculs*	7,250	7,294	5,179	6,548
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	2,589	2,158	2,791	2,644
„ 2nd „	„	5,858	4,596	5,633	7,701
Preserves,	„	1,454	1,031	1,547	1,110
Sugar, Brown,	„	3,543	11,177	15,500	4,625
„ Candy,	„	12,262	10,393	13,015	13,170
„ White,	„	857	1,680	1,181	1,741
Tea, Congou,	„	1,454	9,227	3,867	12,372
„ Oolong,	„	29,003	26,188	49,023	31,547
„ Souchong,	„	46	250	54	54
Tobacco, Prepared,	„	1,549	991	756	1,852
Vermicelli,	„	4,025	1,951	3,144	2,589

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports (Tea and Sugar) among Foreign Countries :—

Description of Goods.	Great Britain.	United States of America.	Native Ports for Foreign Countries.	Hong-kong.	Manila.	Straits.	Siam.	Saigon.	Java.	Total.
Sugar, Brown, ... *Peculs*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Candy, ... „	...	...	...	1,421.50	51.10	3,033.72	8	37.50	...	4,551.82
„ White, ... „	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total, ... *Peculs*	...	...	...	1,421.50	51.10	3,033.72	8	37.50	...	4,551.82
Tea, Congou, ... *Peculs*	1,655.66	2,408.51	2,265.46	1,956.82	39.56	298.81	337.69	595.62	2,813.98	12,372.11
„ Oolong, ... „	195.26	25,850.01	...	1,591.54	7.31	501.73	181.93	468.32	2,751.28	31,547.38
„ Souchong, ... „	...	...	1.27	...	0.69	15.80	2.79	3.38	29.95	53.88
Total, ... *Peculs*	1,850.92	28,258.52	2,266.73	3,548.36	47.56	816.34	522.41	1,067.32	5,595.21	43,973.37

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	8,200	3,950	9,400	10,201
„ White,	„	1,199	...	1,400	1,801
„ Dyed,	„	...	...	50	20
T-Cloths,	„	1,000	...	75	4,750
Turkey Reds,	„	...	...	500	50
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets,	*Pieces*	50	...	160	...
Lastings,	„	60	...	...	4
Metals :—					
Lead,	*Peculs*	...	...	52	696
Tin,	„	15	59	...	...
Opium :—					
Benares,	*Peculs*	239	179	228	384
Malwa,	„	...	...	...	0.99
Patna,	„	52	48	10	117
Persian,	„	109	96	162	115
Turkey,	„	...	...	...	2
Foreign Sundries :—					
Bicho de Mar,	*Peculs*	534	256	41	36
Cotton Yarn,	„	15	105	771	33
Mangrove Bark,	„	...	1,142	...	345
Rattans,	„	550	...	5	107
Sandalwood,	„	33	147	31	52
Sapanwood,	„	130	188	...	...
Native Sundries :—					
Cotton,	*Peculs*	84	60	...	72
Tea, Congou,	„	...	...	...	950
„ Oolong,	„	...	8	8,451	17,615
Mats, Tea,	*Pieces*	3,000	35,000	21,950	...

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—The following Table gives a list of Foreign Goods conveyed to, and Native Goods brought from, the Interior, under Transit Passes, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years :—

Foreign Goods conveyed to the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	...	...	3,350	2,850
„ White,	„	...	...	900	350
„ Figured and Dyed,	„	...	...	292	...
T-Cloths,	„	...	...	2,873	2,200
Turkey Reds,	„	...	...	300	50
Drills, English,	„	...	...	676	900
„ American,	„	...	...	300	1,120
Woollen Goods :—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	...	...	30	49
„ Crape,	„	...	...	20	...
„ Dutch,	„	...	...	13	...
Lastings,	„	...	...	20	...
Spanish Stripes,	„	...	...	6	18
Broadcloth,	„	...	...	5	...
Woollen and Cotton Mixtures,	„	...	...	108	...
Long Ells,	„	...	...	...	50

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Continued.*

Foreign Goods conveyed *to* the Interior.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Sundries:—					
Cotton Yarn,	*Peculs*	...	...	2,403	1,432
„ Raw,	„	...	...	18	46
Ginseng, American, Clarified,	„	...	...	...	3.75
Guano,	„	...	...	...	50
Iron, Bar,	„	...	...	...	42
„ Nail-rod,	„	...	...	...	126
Lead,	„	...	...	...	30
Copper Sheathing,	„	...	...	...	17
Quicksilver,	„	...	...	6.43	89.98
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	...	...	343	280
Native Goods brought *from* the Interior.					
Brass, Old,	*Peculs*	...	...	30	...
Sugar Candy,	„	...	...	507.50	2,844.50
„ White,	„	...	...	..	776.20
Lung-ngans, Dried,	„	...	...	...	921.70
Flower Seed,	„	...	...	...	13.26
Hemp, Sacking,	*Pieces*	...	...	...	68,350
Transit Passes issued,	*No.*	...	...	2	18

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, Import and Export of Treasure and Opium, and Export of Sugar.

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	...	25	304	Coast Ports,	...	...	52	680
...	41	12	119	Formosa,	...	...	26	343
...	...	32	60	Hongkong,	...	...	58	1,221
...	...	...	1,039	Manila,	...	...	...	1,004
...	...	...	3,480	Straits,	...	...	...	854
...	888	...	...	Java,	...	...	...	...
...	410	...	...	Bangkok,	...	8	...	...
...	295	...	...	Saigon,	...	...	...	...
...	1,634	69	5,002	Total,	...	8	136	4,102

2°. TREASURE.

Imported.		Exported.	
Treasure,	$ 506,905	Treasure,	$ 362,571

3°. OPIUM.

Description.		Imports.	Re-exports.	Net Imports.
Benares,	*Peculs*	840	384	456
Malwa,	„	2.99	0.99	2
Patna,	„	874.80	117.60	757.20
Persian,	„	168.54	115.30	53.24
Turkey,	„	5.18	2.18	3.00
Total,	*Peculs*	1,891.51	620.07	1,271.44

4°. SUGAR.

Description.		To Foochow.	To Ningpo.	To Shanghai.	To Chefoo.	To Newchwang.	Total.
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	...	...	1,386.62	2,728.33	510.40	4,625.35
„ Candy,	„	50	287	8,105.94	175	...	8,617.94
„ White,	„	...	...	1,332.11	409.21	...	1,741.32
Total,	*Peculs*	50	287	10,824.67	3,312.54	510.40	14,984.61

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years :—

	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,	19,041.2.5.0	6.6.9.4	16,895.9.5.7	...	25,003.4.2.2	22.8.1.9
Export „	104,697.7.2.2	1,359.1.2.0	144,197.8.7.6	6,831.1.5.9	127,969.8.4.3	5,257.9.1.1
Coast Trade Duty,	8,677.0.6.2	526.9.6.8	9,845.4.6.9	630.6.9.2	8,181.1.8.3	214.3.0.6
Opium Duty,	37,506.0.7.0	...	40,437.4.2.0	...	54,935.8.2.5	...
Tonnage Dues,	3,090.4.0.0	...	3,285.7.0.0	...	3,936.0.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	173,012.5.0.4	1,892.7.8.2	214,662.4.2.2	7,461.8.5.1	220,026.2.7.3	5,495.0.3.6
Foreign and Native,	174,905.2.8.6		222,124.2.7.3		225,521.3.0.9	
Transit Dues { Inwards,	...	...	1,221.7.9.3	1,291.3.6.8	946.7.3.3	1,621.6.3.6
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		69.5.7.5		674.9.0.3	
Total Collection,	*Hk. Tls* 174,905.2.8.6		*Hk. Tls* 223,415.6.4.1		*Hk. Tls* 227,142.9.4.5	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

F. KLEINWÄCHTER,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 21st January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,

SWATOW, 11TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels, ...	22	7,774	26	11,202	17	6,429	65	25,405
2. Steamers, ...	38	27,083	34	23,723	30	19,936	102	70,742
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers, ...	2	1,645	2	1,415	5	4,159	9	7,219
Total,.....	62	36,502	62	36,340	52	30,524	176	103,366
Same Quarter, 1874, ...	35	21,957	35	20,291	51	30,971	121	73,219

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels, ...	22	7,939	15	5,743	25	10,556	62	24,238
2. Steamers, ...	40	29,020	31	20,992	31	21,217	102	71,229
3. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers, ...	2	1,645	2	1,415	5	4,159	9	7,219
Total,.....	64	38,604	48	28,150	61	35,932	173	102,686
Same Quarter, 1874, ...	44	24,079	33	20,005	46	28,812	123	72,896

Of Sailing Vessels entered—	Of Steamers entered—	Of Sailing Vessels cleared—	Of Steamers cleared—
31 were from Newchwang.	13 were from Shanghai.	4 were for Newchwang.	19 were for Shanghai.
25 „ „ Chefoo.	28 „ „ Amoy.	19 „ „ Chefoo.	31 „ „ Amoy.
4 „ „ Shanghai.	69 „ „ Hongkong.	3 „ „ Foochow.	49 „ „ Hongkong.
1 was „ Kelung.	1 was „ Japan.	3 „ „ Kelung.	12 „ „ Singapore.
1 „ „ Amoy.		4 „ „ Takow.	
2 were „ Hongkong.		6 „ „ Amoy.	
1 was „ Callao.		10 „ „ Hongkong.	
		11 „ „ Singapore.	
		2 „ „ Saigon.	
65 Entered.	111 Entered.	62 Cleared.	111 Cleared.
		Remaining in Port,..... 13	Remaining in Port, ... 2

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods:—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	12,937	23,519	30,805	16,943
„ White,	„	10,341	16,704	18,379	18,455
„ Dyed,	„	804	1,687	2,093	2,049
Turkey Reds,	„	1,116	1,615	3,223	1,952
T-Cloths,	„	17,075	24,765	30,975	30,024
Drills,	„	4,648	8,526	9,665	14,385
Chintzes,	„	282	457	727	429
Woollen Goods:—					
Camlets, English,	*Pieces*	942	979	1,191	1,307
Spanish Stripes,	„	721	1,035	1,353	1,681
Lastings,	„	414	482	579	602
Long Ells,	„	880	1,208	1,162	1,028
Metals:—					
Iron, Nail-rod and Bar,	*Peculs*	1,393	927	3,391	4,178
Lead, in Pigs,	„	106	...	294	527
Tin, in Slabs,	„	1,724	1,590	2,265	1,333
Steel,	„	66	127	131	120
Opium:—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	1,166	1,552	1,333	1,365
Patna,	„	518	652	555	743
Benares,	„	140	128	201	134
Foreign Sundries:—					
Cotton, Raw,	*Peculs*	1,509	967	5,233	20,585
„ Yarn,	„	2,821	5,589	6,891	10,147
Guano,	„	...	...	...	10,368
Native Sundries:—					
Beancake,	*Peculs*	367,746	289,486	273,433	347,597
Beans,	„	95,160	118,911	142,759	128,810
Cotton, Raw,	„	17,020	30,267	32,171	5,186
Hemp,	„	3,567	6,049	7,296	7,779
Medicines,	„	3,487	6,666	4,979	6,713
Nankeens,	„	176	371	489	489
Rice,	„	150,646	2,891	6,297	113,694
Vermicelli,	„	2,997	4,367	3,708	1,091
Wheat,	„	13,125	3,485	10,089	8,985

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
To Foreign Countries:—					
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	924	4,742	618	3,100
„ White,	„	765	842	1,590	9,737
Cuttle-fish,	„	654	300	705	1,110
Fish, Dried,	„	88	231	51	382
Tea,	„	761	493	1,228	730
Vegetables, Salt,	„	21,361	15,933	16,057	20,570
To Chinese Ports:—					
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	67,130	55,719	83,817	108,978
„ White,	„	36,584	31,181	70,341	65,657
Medicines,	„	104	29	92	231
Paper, 1st Quality,	„	86	20	45	103
„ 2nd „	„	332	4,055	4,747	2,417
„ Joss,	„	616	941	774	714
Potato Flour,	„	2,468	211	154	1,544
Preserves,	„	273	140	329	114
Tea,	„	...	2	1	131
Tobacco, Prepared,	„	2,175	2,568	2,698	2,032

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports among Foreign Countries:—

Description of Goods.		Hongkong.	Singapore and Straits.	Saigon.
Sugar, Brown,	*Peculs*	1,665	1,389	46
„ White,	„	9,737	...	...
Cuttle-fish,	„	1,109	...	1
Fish, Dried,	„	15	350	17
Tea,	„	434	159	137
Vegetables, Salt,	„	50	19,472	1,048

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports for the past quarter have been of too trivial a character to be worthy of mention.

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, Import and Export of Treasure, Import of Opium, Export of Sugar, and a Summary of Meteorological Observations:—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	63	21	567	Coast Ports,	...	178	21	606
...	...	63	2,741	Hongkong,	...	...	50	5,308
4	4,305	1	8,566	Singapore,	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	Callao,	2	27	...	...
4	4,368	85	11,874	Total,	2	205	71	5,914

2°. TREASURE.

Imported, ...	$ 103,375	Exported, ...	$ 1,403,328

3°. OPIUM.

Description.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Malwa, ...	*Peculs*	1,166	1,552	1,333	1,365
Patna, ...	„	518	652	555	743
Benares, ...	„	140	128	201	134
Total, ...	*Peculs*	1,824	2,332	2,089	2,242

4°. SUGAR.

Description.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Sugar, Brown, ...	*Peculs*	68,054	60,461	84,435	112,078
„ White, ...	„	37,349	32,023	71,931	75,394
Total, ...	*Peculs*	105,403	92,484	156,366	187,472

5°. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—Abstract from the Meteorological Table for each month, showing 1°. Winds, how many days different directions; 2°. Barometer and Thermometer, extreme rise and fall by day and night; 3°. Tides, average rise and fall &c. :—

1875.	Winds.				Calm.	Mercurial										Rain.		Fog.	Tides.	
						Barometer.				Thermometer.				Wet & Dry.						
Months	No. of days N. to E.	No. of days E. to S.	No. of days S. to W.	No. of days W. to N.	No. of days.	Highest by day.	Lowest by day.	Highest by night.	Lowest by night.	Highest by day.	Lowest by day.	Highest by night.	Lowest by night.	Average.	Average.	No. of days.	Number of inches.	No. of days.	Average rise Spring Tides.	Average rise Neap Tides.
	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.	d. h.											d. h.	in.	d. h.	ft. in.	ft. in.
October	23 16	1 12	...	3 16	2 4	30·20	29·89	30·19	29·92	87°	72°	83°	66°	73°	77°	0 16	3	...	9 0	6 10
Nov., ...	18 4	1 20	0 8	4 12	5 4	30·44	29·94	30·40	29·96	77°	68°	74°	62°	69°	71°	...	...	...	8 10	6 9
Dec., ...	18 12	0 20	0 8	8 16	2 16	30·42	30·10	30·42	30·17	77°	53°	66°	41°	59°	61°	1 6	31	...	8 7	7 0

Remarks.—Tides very irregular, being greatly influenced by the wind.

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years:—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	18,983.3.8.9	63.3.6.0	25,169.0.8.2	141.6.2.5	33,777.8.2.6	35.8.7.7
Export „	20,361.8.7.1	4,159.8.0.8	28,845.0.1.7	7,634.6.4.1	31,320.2.3.1	10,037.7.6.0
Coast Trade Duty, ...	16,411.2.2.1	1,642.1.3.0	19,375.9.4.4	4,303.6.8.5	13,430.1.7.6	3,940.2.1.6
Opium Duty,.....	69,413.4.0.0	549.3.0.0	63,043.8.4.0	1,242.0.0.0	67,086.6.0.0	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	4,684.0.0.0	...	4,066.4.0.0	...	7,341.2.0.0	...
Hk. Tls	129,853.8.8.1	6,414.5.9.8	140,500.2.8.3	13,321.9.5.1	152,956.0.3.3	14,013.8.5.3
Foreign and Native,...	136,268.4.7.9		153,822.2.3.4		166,969.8.8.6	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 136,268.4.7.9		*Hk. Tls* 153,822.2.3.4		*Hk. Tls* 166,969.8.8.6	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs Sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

E. McKEAN,

Deputy Commissioner of Customs in Charge.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

(Received 18th January, 1876.)

CUSTOM HOUSE,
CANTON, 7TH JANUARY, 1876.

SIR,

I.—In conformity with the instructions contained in your Circulars Nos. 21 of 1869, 14 of 1872 and 6 of 1875, I now transmit to the Statistical Department at Shanghai, for publication, the statistics of the trade of this port for the fourth quarter of the year 1875.

II. TONNAGE.—The number, tonnage and movements of vessels, entered and cleared during the quarter, are set forth in the following Table :—

ENTERED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	15	10,472	10	4,000	8	3,443	33	17,915
2. Steamers,	12	8,276	12	10,293	10	8,265	34	26,834
3. River Steamers,	50	23,513	53	24,408	55	25,862	158	73,783
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	3	2,564	5	4,279	4	3,245	12	10,088
Total,	80	44,825	80	42,980	77	40,815	237	128,620
Same Quarter, 1874,	77	35,097	80	36,172	94	44,291	251	115,560

CLEARED.	OCTOBER.		NOVEMBER.		DECEMBER.		TOTAL.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1. Sailing Vessels,	7	4,336	14	7,138	10	4,062	31	15,536
2. Steamers,	14	10,043	12	10,293	9	7,451	35	27,787
3. River Steamers,	50	23,513	53	24,408	55	25,862	158	73,783
4. Chinese-owned Vessels of Foreign type—Steamers,	3	2,564	4	3,484	5	4,040	12	10,088
Total,	74	40,456	83	45,323	79	41,415	236	127,194
Same Quarter, 1874,	78	35,728	75	33,107	98	47,634	251	116,469

Of Sailing Vessels entered—

24 were from Hongkong.
1 was „ Macao.
1 „ „ Chefoo.
7 were „ Newchwang.

33 Entered.

Of Steamers entered—

7 were from Hongkong.
38 „ „ Shanghai.
1 was „ Chinkiang.

46 Entered.

Of River Steamers entered—

119 were from Hongkong.
39 „ „ Macao.

158 Entered.

Of Sailing Vessels cleared—

6 were for London.
2 „ „ Channel for orders.
5 „ „ Hamburg.
6 „ „ New York.
1 was „ Bremen.
11 were „ Hongkong.

31 Cleared.

Of Steamers cleared—

12 were for Hongkong.
35 „ „ Shanghai.

47 Cleared.

Of River Steamers cleared—

119 were for Hongkong.
39 „ „ Macao.

158 Cleared.

III. IMPORTS.—The principal articles of Import from Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Cotton Goods :—					
Shirtings, Grey,	*Pieces*	16,074	22,191	18,481	22,207
„ White,	„	12,997	14,632	14,180	17,200
„ Dyed, Plain,	„	1,077	237	156	120
„ „ Figured,	„		1,791	514	1,229
T-Cloths,	„	18,228	18,339	20,396	14,981
Chintzes and Furnitures,	„	2,952	4,101	4,006	2,290
Cambrics and Muslins,	„	457	1,267	580	339
Damasks, Dyed,	„	135	127	136	81
Drills, American,	„	1,053	1,281	479	560
„ English,	„		407	1,341	731
Handkerchiefs,	*Dozens*	5,425	9,211	7,853	1,387
Velvets,	*Pieces*	709	821	590	1,056
Cotton, Indian,	*Peculs*	52,490	3,462	5,098	24,907
„ Yarn,	„	7,353	8,293	4,389	8,187
Woollen Goods :—					
Blankets,	*Pairs*	419	1,031	504	61½
Bombazettes,	*Pieces*	3,270	2,118	2,158	1,105
Camlets, Dutch,	„	7	10	5	1
„ English,	„	509	805	817	638
„ Imitation,	„	63	58	7	68
Flannels,	„	82	137	181	95
Lastings,	„	882	1,160	1,425	1,024
Long Ells,	„	1,362	901	592	707
Medium Cloth,	„	1,329	2,101	1,388	2,308
Spanish Stripes,	„	1,163	1,387	1,899	1,125
Metals :—					
Lead, in Pigs,	*Peculs*	6,314	1,578	7,942	6,0[illegible]
Quicksilver,	„	330	246	271	533
Yellow Metal,	„	32	103	411	298
Opium :—					
Malwa,	*Peculs*	181	95	233	131
Patna,	„	36	96	61	53
Foreign Sundries :—					
Amber,	*Peculs*	43	5	27	54
Birds' Nests,	„	45	52	48	30
Buttons, Brass,	*Gross*	...	155	210	515
Cochineal,	*Peculs*	59	48	17	14
Cornelian Stones,	*Pieces*	182,168	216,185	144,615	243,417
Dye-stuff,	*Peculs*	13	22	47	17
Elephants' Teeth,	„	106	142	50	49
Feathers, Kingfishers',	*Pieces*	12,225	3,740	13,040	11,108
Ginseng, Clarified,	*Peculs*	99	39	70	109
„ Crude,	„	92	163	38	20
Glass, Plate,	*Pieces*	137	455	794	56
Jadestone,	*Peculs*	228	250	613	435
Matches,	*Gross*	185	184	1,739	104
Paints,	*Peculs*	196	85	91	17
Silk, Tungking, Yellow,	„	149	120	54	60
Native Sundries :—					
Brass-ware,	*Peculs*	56	68	207	144
Carpets,	*Pieces*	3,310	3,567	2,834	3,870
Cinnabar,	*Peculs*	554	326	249	426
Cotton,	„	10,981	4,017	17,894	2,289
Fans, Paper,	*Pieces*	6,952	2,108	3,230	5,890
Ginseng,	*Peculs*	15	60	103	73
Hair, Goat's,	„	31	78	69	59
Lily Flowers, Dried,	„	402	1,141	723	2,536

III. IMPORTS.—*Continued.*

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Native Sundries:—					
Mats,	*Pieces*	59,856	94,772	67,258	123,086
Medicines,	*Peculs*	3,388	8,953	7,669	10,552
Nankeens,	„	2,200	2,042	2,898	2,779
Paper,	„	103	110	101	106
Peas,	„	88,367	63,018	67,147	93,239
Rhubarb,	„	179	482	8	103
Rice,	„	52,873	6,145	50,592	205,341
Samshu,	„	2,594	331	1,837	685
Silk Piece Goods,	„	308	288	428	521
Skins,	*Pieces*	15,169	20,343	18,920	2,634
Tea, Black,	*Peculs*	45	28	77	29
Tobacco, Leaf and Prepared,	„	8,601	11,376	15,253	9,025
Wax, White,	„	542	268	99	842
„ Yellow,	„	114	179	129	235
Wheat,	„	33,948	41,600	113,467	78,389
Wool,	„	235	282	244	425

IV. EXPORTS.—The principal articles of Export to Foreign Countries and Chinese Ports, during the quarter as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows:—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Brass Buttons, foil and ware,	*Peculs*	1,805	1,524	1,774	1,668
Canes,	*Pieces*	2,644,215	1,573,795	1,440,814	1,589,366
Cassia Lignea,	*Peculs*	23,740	16,448	24,354	33,838
Chinaware,	„	1,326	1,218	1,276	1,504
Crackers, Fireworks,	„	15,823	10,293	10,744	8,263
Fans of all kinds,	*Pieces*	4,570,276	647,189	1,328,995	1,432,801
Glass Bangles, Beads and ware,	*Peculs*	2,081	2,332	1,489	2,749
Grasscloth,	„	193	198	210	279
Hats, Straw,	*Pieces*	900	50,233	*Pls.* 32	*Pcs.* 26,496
Indigo, Dried and Liquid,	*Peculs*	1,155	907	1,116	1,369
Lead, Red, White and Yellow,	„	1,610	1,422	1,316	2,443
Lichees, Dried,	„	2,348	796	3,315	1,682
Lung-ngans, Dried and Pulp,	„	14,223	6,982	11,999	9,175
Matting,	*Rolls*	59,490	45,046	53,845	38,927
Opium, Prepared,	*Peculs*	3	8	...	...
Paper,	„	2,206	2,155	1,688	1,852
Preserves,	„	3,206	2,835	4,185	5,981
Silk, Cocoons,	„	127	1,162	317	172
„ Fine Raw,	„	4,297	3,155	4,280	4,586
„ Thrown,	„	75	31	57	53
„ Refuse,	„	1,193	2,399	2,194	1,686
„ Wild Raw,	„	29	2,240	1,579	911
„ Piece Goods of all kinds,	„	1,730	1,498	1,401	1,469
Sugar, Brown, Candy and White,	„	53,973	41,232	37,792	42,393
Tea, Black,	„	21,451	18,487	24,759	27,602
„ Green,	„	5,355	517	820	550
Tobacco, Leaf and Prepared,	„	2,578	1,347	2,290	1,850
Wood-ware,	„	543	441	325	360

The following Table shows the distribution of the principal Exports among Foreign Countries :—

Description of Goods.		Great Britain.	U. S. of America.	Continent of Europe.	Hongkong.
Canes,	*Pieces*	506,500	69,500	254,000	580,766
Cassia Lignea,	*Peculs*	14,150	3,100	10,113	5,848
Chinaware,	„	236	313	138	804
Crackers, Fireworks,	„	...	4,654	370	3,238
Fans,	*Pieces*	35,000	187,700	75,882	585,388
Glass Bangles, Beads and ware,	*Peculs*	...	...	...	2,266
Grasscloth,	„	...	...	...	46
Hats, Straw,	*Pieces*	...	24,000	...	2,496
Matting,	*Rolls*	7,488	27,081	940	3,418
Paper,	*Peculs*	20	1	35	606
Preserves,	„	2,426	144	1,098	2,194
Silk, Cocoons,	„	...	...	...	172
„ Fine Raw,	„	...	...	...	4,586
„ Thrown,	„	...	...	...	53
„ Refuse,	„	1,334	...	...	352
„ Wild Raw,	„	...	...	...	911
„ Piece Goods,	„	...	4	...	1,374
Tea, Black,	„	7,749	1,907	4	17,940
„ Green,	„	...	35	90	425
Wood-ware,	„	8	27	3	51

V. RE-EXPORTS.—The Re-exports to Chinese Ports of the principal Imports of Foreign and Native origin, during the quarter, as compared with the same period of previous years, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Betel-nuts,	*Peculs*	761	4,192	1,909	2,518
Bicho de Mar,	„	298	261	200	160
Birds' Nests,	„	10	14	13	9
Cardamoms,	„	132	131	189	81
Feathers, Kingfishers',	*Pieces*	5,262	2,261	22,241	58,300
Fishmaws,	*Peculs*	119	142	39	24
Sharks' Fins,	„	311	175	129	108

The principal Re-exports to Foreign Countries and Hongkong, during the quarter, have been as follows :—

Description of Goods.		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Silk, Fine, Raw,	*Peculs*	...	4	41	10
„ Tungking, Yellow,	„	...	48	20	23

VI. INTERNAL TRANSIT.—*Nil.*

VII. SPECIAL TABLES.—The following Tables give separate statistics in connection with the Passenger Traffic, Import and Export of Treasure, Import of Opium, and Export of Tea, Silk and Sugar, and a Summary of Meteorological Observations, during the quarter:—

1°. PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

PASSENGERS TO.					PASSENGERS FROM.			
Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.			Sailing Vessels.		Steamers.	
Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.		Foreigners.	Natives.	Foreigners.	Natives.
...	...	302	45,594	Hongkong, ...	...	...	305	44,455
...	...	48	4,016	Macao, ...	...	...	45	4,725

2°. TREASURE.

Imported from		Exported to	
Hongkong, ...	$ 376,029	Hongkong, ...	$ 42,600

3°. OPIUM.

Imported from Hongkong.				Exported to Coast Ports.	
Malwa.		Patna.		Prepared.	
Peculs	131.48	*Peculs*	52.54	*Peculs*	0.35

4°. TEA.

Congou.	Souchong.	Orange Pekoe.	Scented Caper.	Oolong.	Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Mixed.	Total.
Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
3,540.67	1,858.78	6,418.75	14,202.48	91.18	1,481.80	8.16	...	27,601.82

Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gunpowder.	Total.
Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
29.40	152.08	...	...	...	368.91	550.39

5°. SILK.

Silk Cocoons.	Silk, Fine Raw.	Silk, Thrown.	Silk Refuse.	Silk, Wild Raw.	Silk Piece Goods.
Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
172	4,585.74	53.16	1,686.05	911.02	1,468.72

6°. SUGAR.

Brown.	Candy.	White.
Peculs.	*Peculs.*	*Peculs.*
33,471.07	1,940.90	6,980.70

7°. METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.—Abstract from the Meteorological Tables for the months of October, November and December 1875, showing Winds, how many days different directions, with the average hourly force; average rise and fall of the Barometer and Thermometer, (also the highest and lowest readings) by day and night; Rain-fall in inches; and the average rise and fall of Tides by day and night:—

Date.	Winds.							Weather.			Barometer.				Thermometer.				Tides.	
Months. 1875.	No. of days N. to E.	No. of days E. to S.	No. of days S. to W.	No. of days W. to N.	No. of days Variable.	No. of days Calm.	Average hourly Force.	No. of days Foggy.	No. of days Rainy.	Rain-fall in inches.	Highest by day and the Average highest by day.	Lowest by day and the Average lowest by day.	Highest by night and the Average highest by night.	Lowest by night and the Average lowest by night.	Highest by day and the Average highest by day.	Lowest by day and the Average lowest by day.	Highest by night and the Average highest by night.	Lowest by night and the Average lowest by night.	Highest rise by day and the Average rise by day.	Highest rise by night and the Average rise by night.
							miles												ft. in.	ft. in.
October,.	16	4	7	3	1	...	6.3	4	4	0.2	30·14 30·04	29·85 29·98	30·12 30·02	29·89 29·99	88° 83°	66° 75°	86° 78°	62° 73°	6 4 4 3	6 6 5 0
Nov.,.....	21	5	1	3	0	...	4.9	...	...	...	30·31 30·17	30·01 30·10	30·30 30·13	30·00 30·06	82° 76°	52° 67°	77° 71°	58° 62°	5 4 4 4	6 9 5 4
Dec.,.....	26	1	1	2	1	...	5.5	3	5	1.9	30·40 30·23	30·01 30·16	30·35 30·21	30·00 30·18	75° 66°	41° 60°	67° 56°	39° 52°	6 6 4 4	6 2 4 11

Remarks.—During the month of October 1874 rain fell on one day measuring 0.1 inch. Highest average reading of Thermometer 85° lowest 78°. Average force of wind 6.3 miles.

During the month of November 1874 rain fell on one day measuring 0.2 inch. Thermometer stood highest 73°, lowest 63°. Wind, force 5.7 miles.

A heavy shower of hail fell on the 3rd Instant. Rain-fall on four days during December 1874, measuring 1.4 inch. Thermometer stood highest 73°, lowest 62°. Average force of wind 4.5 miles.

VIII. REVENUE.—The following Table shows the Dues and Duties (Foreign flags, Native flag,* and Transit) collected during the quarter, as compared with the corresponding period of previous years :—

—	1873.		1874.		1875.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
Import Duty,.....	31,413.9.2.9	14.9.0.0	37,171.6.6.9	58.9.0.7	37,142.9.5.3	33.8.3.0
Export „	170,656.4.7.4	140.9.9.7	196,884.3.3.2	1,715.6.8.6	201,314.3.8.5	11,056.1.4.1
Coast Trade Duty, ...	12,748.9.0.7	429.6.6.6	14,723.7.2.9	413.7.6.0	14,269.9.0.2	2,815.1.3.4
Opium Duty,.....	5,745.6.0.0	...	8,807.7.0.0	...	5,536.8.6.5	...
Tonnage Dues, ...	4,088.1.0.4	...	5,022.5.0.0	...	5,045.5.0.0	632.4.0.0
Hk. Tls	224,653.0.1.4	585.5.6.3	262,609.9.3.0	2,188.3.5.3	263,309.6.0.5	14,537.5.0.5
Foreign and Native,...	225,238.5.7.7		264,798.2.8.3		277,847.1.1.0	
Transit Dues { Inwards,..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transit Dues { Outwards,	...		...		...	
TOTAL COLLECTION,	*Hk. Tls* 225,238.5.7.7		*Hk. Tls* 264,798.2.8.3		*Hk. Tls* 277,847.1.1.0	

* Chinese registered Ships and Steamers; Chinese Lorchas and Papicos holding Customs sailing letters; and Chinese Junks chartered by Foreigners.

I am, &c.,

JAMES H. HART,

Commissioner of Customs.

To the

INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS.

PART II.

REPORT OF DUES AND DUTIES,

For the Quarter ending December 31, 1875.

REPORT OF DUES AND DUTIES,

PORT.	IMPORT DUTY.		EXPORT DUTY.		COAST TRADE DUTY.		OPIUM DUTY.	
	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.
	Hk.Tls.m.c.c.	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*	*Hk.Tls.m.c.c.*
NEWCHWANG,	3,539.4.3.3	...	44,135.8.8.0	163.1.7.0	5,999.3.3.1	84.1.7.6	10,980.6.0.0	...
TIENTSIN,	9,616.1.9.5	1,667.8.7.1	14,515.3.5.5	4,320.4.1.0	14,596.0.5.6	4,026.6.9.5	24,008.2.5.0	9,780.0.0.0
CHEFOO,	18,443.9.7.5	447.7.3.2	30,928.6.2.7	1,728.8.4.1	6,454.1.1.1	530.8.7.4	10,944.0.0.0	3,895.0.0.0
HANKOW,	139.5.1.4	...	153,217.3.0.2	29,868.7.5.3	998.0.6.9	...	4,376.4.7.5	208.2.0.0
KIUKIANG,	18.3.8.1	1.8.0.0	86,067.4.4.5	24,800.6.0.7	502.9.5.5	0.9.0.0	...	...
CHINKIANG,	1,352.9.7.9	...	14,190.8.5.6	2,240.4.1.4	1,354.7.0.7	4,210.5.7.4	...	...
SHANGHAI,	279,858.0.5.9	14,556.7.1.9	274,498.6.8.6	23,353.0.3.9	52,464.1.3.4	11,504.2.4.1	175,556.1.0.7	871.5.0.0
NINGPO,	6,080.1.4.4	1,764.2.9.9	97,013.0.6.5	16,456.3.0.1	10,029.8.9.9	2,864.0.1.9	54,182.1.5.9	9,556.6.2.5
FOOCHOW,	16,295.2.7.8	...	489,864.8.1.2	...	4,902.7.2.0	...	23,682.0.0.0	...
TAMSUI,	4,112.2.1.8	...	32,262.4.7.1	...	288.9.3.2	...	4,408.5.0.0	...
TAKOW,	2,654.4.9.2	...	2,452.3.5.9	...	266.7.5.7	...	12,467.3.0.0	...
AMOY,	25,003.4.2.2	22.8.1.9	127,969.8.4.3	5,257.9.1.1	8,181.1.8.3	214.3.0.6	54,935.8.2.5	...
SWATOW,	33,777.8.2.6	35.8.7.7	31,320.2.3.1	10,037.7.6.0	13,430.1.7.6	3,940.2.1.6	67,086.6.0.0	...
CANTON,	37,142.9.5.3	33.8.3.0	201,314.3.8.5	11,056.1.4.1	14,269.9.0.2	2,815.1.3.4	5,536.8.6.5	...
Hk. Tls	438,034.8.6.9	18,530.9.4.7	1,599,751.3.1.7	129,283.3.4.7	133,738.9.3.2	30,191.1.3.5	448,164.6.8.1	24,311.3.2.5
TOTAL,.....*Hk. Tls*	456,565.8.1.6		1,729,034.6.6.4		163,930.0.6.7		472,476.0.0.6	

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT,
SHANGHAI, 11*th February*, 1876.

OCTOBER-DECEMBER QUARTER, 1875.

Tonnage Dues.		Yangtsze River Steamer Coast Trade Duty Deposits. Balance, 31st Dec.		Total.		Transit Dues.	Total Collection.	Total Collection Same Quarter 1874.
Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.	Foreign.	Native.			
Hk. Tls m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.	*Hk. Tls* m.c.c.
3,084.4.0.0	...			67,739.6.4.4	247.3.4.6	...	67,986.9.9.0	57,128.0.3.0
1,454.9.0.0	13.1.0.0			64,190.7.5.6	19,808.0.7.6	...	83,998.8.3.2	103,389.0.4.6
6,899.6.0.0	...			73,670.3.1.3	6,602.4.4.7	...	80,272.7.6.0	81,860.1.6.0
1,417.1.0.0	196.0.0.0	51,633.8.8.0	10,168.0.5.6	211,782.3.4.0	40,441.0.0.9	23,528.0.5.5	275,751.4.0.4	216,129.5.5.9
812.0.0.0	126.0.0.0	6,889.3.5.0	1,654.8.4.7	94,290.1.3.1	26,584.1.5.4	2,149.2.3.6	123,023.5.2.1	135,310.9.7.4
1,522.3.0.0	146.4.6.0	* ...	215.9.6.3	18,420.8.4.2	6,813.4.1.1	19,826.2.2.4	45,060.4.7.7	40,786.9.2.9
25,853.6.6.9	1,208.9.0.4			808,230.6.5.5	51,494.4.0.3	8,500.9.2.7	868,225.9.8.5	828,636.8.1.3
256.0.0.0	185.2.0.0			167,561.2.6.7	30,826.4.4.4	6,700.2.6.5	205,087.9.7.6	243,458.2.4.5
2,348.8.0.0	...			537,093.6.1.0	...	5,242.1.1.8	542,335.7.2.8	474,249.5.5.4
254.4.0.0	...			41,326.5.2.1	...	71.2.5.0	41,397.7.7.1	40,983.5.6.9
269.1.0.0	...			18,110.0.0.8	...	...	18,110.0.0.8	18,683.4.2.1
3,936.0.0.0	...			220,026.2.7.3	5,495.0.3.6	1,621.6.3.6	227,142.9.4.5	223,415.6.4.1
7,341.2.0.0	...			152,956.0.3.3	14,013.8.5.3	...	166,969.8.8.6	153,822.2.3.4
5,045.5.0.0	632.4.0.0			263,309.6.0.5	14,537.5.0.5	...	277,847.1.1.0	264,798.2.8.3
60,494.9.6.9	2,508.0.6.4	58,523.2.3.0	12,038.8.6.6	2,738,707.9.9.8	216,863.6.8.4			
63,003.0.3.3		70,562.0.9.6		2,955,571.6.8.2		67,639.7.1.1	3,023,211.3.9.3	2,882,652.4.5.8

* The refund during the year at Chinkiang of Foreign River Steamer C. T. Duty deposits exceeded the total receipts during the same period by *Hk. Tls* 2,362.1.2.1. This deficit is carried forward against the receipts during 1876.

PART III.

FINES AND CONFISCATIONS,

During the Quarter ending December 31, 1875.

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NEWCHWANG*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
	II.—NEW CASES.					*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
8	November 1, Newchwang	Ballast Company, ...	Sand, ...	Throwing ballast into the river from British ship *Liberator*.	November 1. Fined.	6.64	...	C. Günther,..	...	...
9	November 6, Newchwang	Unknown, ...	Gunpowder, 2 cases containing 50 flasks.	Landing contraband Goods.	November 7. Confiscated and handed over to Chinese Authorities.	...	...	T. J. Ballard,	...	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		6.64	...	.....	...	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *TIENTSIN*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
	II.—NEW CASES.					*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
	1875.									
50	October 5,	Pao T'ung-t'ai, Chinese Merchant. British s.s. *Europe*.	Medicine, value, ... Tls. 704	Taking goods away from jetty without release permit. (Import).	14 October. Fined once the half duty.	17.60	...	W. Stebbins,	1.76	...
51	,, 11,	Tê Li, Chinese Merchant. German s.v. *August Friedrich*.	Dried Oranges:— Declared weight, ... pls. 17.70 Found to be, ... ,, 22.85 Excess, ... ,, 5.15	False declaration of weight. (Import).	12 October. Fined three times full and half duty on excess.	2.32	...	F. Diercks, ...	0.23	...
52	,, 26,	Offender Unknown. British s.s. *Appin*.	Kerosine Oil, 1 case, ...	Landing without a permit.	20 November. Confiscation.	...	2.00	A. L. Virmaitre	0.20	...
53	,, 29,	Lung Chi, Chinese Merchant. Amer. s.s. *Paouting*.	Black Dates:— Declared weight, ... pls. 279.30 Found to be, ... ,, 287.73 Excess, ... ,, 8.43	False declaration of weight. (Export).	10 November. Fined five times full and half duty on excess.	9.49	...	F. Diercks, ...	0.95	...
54	November 5,	Yu Hêng, Chinese Merchant. Chinese s.s. *Yungch'ing*.	Brown Sugar:— Declared weight, .. pls. 1,726.50 Found to be, ... ,, 1,760.13 Excess, ... ,, 33.63	False declaration of weight. (Import).	5 November. Fined five times full and half duty on excess.	30.27	...	W. Stebbins,	3.03	...
55	,, 5,	Ch'ao Fêng, Chinese Merchant. Chinese s.s. *Yungch'ing*.	Brown Sugar:— Declared weight, ... pls. 460 Found to be, ... ,, 472 Excess, ... ,, 12	,, ,,	5 November. Fine.	5.00	...	,,	0.50	...
56	,, 13,	Lung Chi, Chinese Merchant. Amer. s.s. *Paouting*.	White Wax:— Declared weight, ... pls. 3.68 Found to be, ... ,, 4.04 Excess, ... ,, 0.36	,, ,,	16 November. Fine.	2.00	...	,,	0.20	...
57	,, 15,	Ta Ch'ang, Chinese Merchant. American s.s. *Shingking*.	Silk Piece Goods:— Declared weight, ... pls. 2.73 Found to be, ... ,, 2.90 Excess, ... ,, 0.17	,, ,,	16 Nov. Fined five times full and half duty on excess.	9.18	...	F. Diercks, ...	0.92	...
58	,, 24,	Chin Yü-ho, Chinese Merchant. British s.s. *Appin*.	Medicine:— Declared weight, ... pls. 2.27 Found to be, ... ,, 4 Excess, ... ,, 1.73	False declaration of weight. (Export.)	24 November. Confiscation.	...	8.65	,, ...	0.86	...
59	December 6,	Li Lin-mao, Chinese Merchant. American s.s. *Shingking*.	Medicine Pills, pls. 1.25:— Declared value, ... Tls. 6.60 Found to be, ... ,, 300 Excess, ... ,, 293.40	False declaration of value. (Import.)	7 December. Fine.	100.00	...	W. Stebbins,	10.00	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		175.86	10.65	.....	18.63	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHEFOO*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
I.—OLD CASES (Settled).										
	1875.					Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
46	24 Sept., Chefoo.	Unknown Chinese. British s.s. *Appin.*	2 pkgs. Silk Caps, 40 pieces, ...	Landing without a permit.	8 October. Confiscation.	...	12.93	G. B. A. Castro	1.29	...
23	31 May, Chefoo.	Tun Ta, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Shantung.*	3 bales Blue Mottles, 180 pieces. Declared as above, shipped in Shanghai as Ginghams, 180 pieces.	False declaration of goods. Offender, the Shanghai shipper.	1 November. Fine.	60.00	...	Office, ...	...	...
II.—NEW CASES.										
	1875.									
47	2 October, Chefoo.	Hsieh Hsiang, Chinese. British s.s. *Europe.*	Ladies' Head Dresses, 20 pieces; 3 packets Flower Thread, value Tls. 6.	Landing without a permit.	2 October. Fine.	2.00	...	T. M. Campbell.	0.20	...
48	,, ,,	,, ,,	5 pkgs. Brass Buttons, pls. 11.28 Declared to be ..... ,, 9.50 Excess ..... ,, 1.78	False declaration of weight on import.	5 October. Fine.	40.00	...	W. Rae, ...	4.00	...
49	7 October, Chefoo.	Kung Shun, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Shingking.*	16 pkgs. Sha Shên Medicine, pls. 24.67, value Tls. 197.36, declared to be pls. 23, value Tls. 184.	False declaration of both weight and value on export.	8 October. Fine.	5.00	...	,, ...	0.50	...
50	,, ,,	Chên Hsing, Chinese. Brit. s.v. *Wilhelmine.*	1 pkge. White Sharks' Fins, pls. 0.92; Black Sharks' Fins, pls. 0.80, declared to be 1 pkge. Black Sharks' Fins, pls. 1.85.	False declaration of contents on application to re-export.	14 October. Fine.	15.00	...	,, ...	1.50	...
51	12 October, Chefoo.	T'ai Ho, Chinese. Siamese s.v. *Fortune.*	20 pkgs. Gum Olibanum, pls. 35.43 Declared to be ..... ,, 32.00 Excess ..... ,, 3.43	False declaration of weight on application to re-export.	14 October. Excess confiscated.	...	3.30	,, ...	0.33	...
52	19 October, Chefoo.	Heng Shêng-yuen, Chinese. German s.v. *Colibri.*	26 pkgs. Tobacco, Leaf, ,, 32.15 Declared to be ..... ,, 26.00 Excess ..... ,, 6.15	False declaration of weight on the part of both the exporter at Shanghai and the importer at Chefoo.	26 October. Excess confiscated.	...	7.93	,, ...	0.79	...
53	,, ,,	,, ,,	30 pkgs. Tobacco, Leaf, pls. 37.17. Re-exported at Shanghai and declared by the importer to be pls. 30.	False declaration of weight on the part of the re-exporters at Shanghai, Messrs. Oliveira & Co. and the importer at Chefoo.	16 November. Confiscated.	...	100.00	,, ...	10.00	...
54	20 October,	Unknown Chinese. German s.v. *Bonito.*	13 baskets Persimmons, pls. 12.85, value Tls. 13.	Shipping without a permit.	22 October. Confiscated.	...	4.36	G. B. A. Castro	0.44	...
55	22 October, Chefoo.	Hsieh Hsiang, Chinese. Brit. s.v. *Montego.*	4 pkgs. Wood-ware, ...pls. 5.76 Declared to be ..... ,, 4.52 Excess ..... ,, 1.24	False declaration of weight on import.	12 November. Excess confiscated.	...	4.63	W. Rae, ...	0.46	...
56	25 October,	T'ung Yuan, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Millet.*	1 pkge. Native Ginseng, pls. 0.53½ value Tls. 80.75; 5 pkgs. Native Ginseng, peculs 6.21, value Tls. 869.40; Native Ginseng Beard, 1 catty, value Tls. 0.5; declared to be 1 pkge. Native Ginseng, pls. 0.40, value Tls. 60; 5 pkgs. Native Ginseng, pls. 6, value Tls. 840, declared at Newchwang to be 1 pkge. Native Ginseng, pls. 0.40, value Tls. 48; 5 pkgs. Native Ginseng, pls. 6, value Tls. 600.	False declaration of weight on the part of both the exporter at port of shipment and the importer at Chefoo.	5 November. The excess weight of Native Ginseng, peculs 0.34½. and 1 catty Native Ginseng Beard, confiscated.	...	35.92	,, ...	3.59	...
57	1 Nov., Chefoo.	Li Shêng, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Millet.*	11 pkgs. Native Ginseng, pls. 13.40, value Tls. 1,876, declared by both applicant and Newchwang shipper to be 11 pkgs. pls. 12.78, value Tls. 1,789.20, excess pls. 0.62.	,, ,,	6 November. Excess confiscated.	...	91.00	,, ...	9.10	...
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		122.00	260.07	.....	32.20	

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHEFOO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward, ...	.....	122.00	260.07	.....	32.20	...
58	1 Nov., Chefoo.	Li Shêng, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Millet.*	1 pkge. Corean Ginseng, 2nd qual., pls. 0.10½, declared by both applicant and Newchwang shipper to be 1 pkge. Native Ginseng, pls. 0.13, value Tls. 28.60.	False declaration of goods, both by importer at Chefoo and exporter at Newchwang.	5 November. Confiscated.	...	36.20	W. Rae, ...	3.62	...
59	6 Nov., Chefoo.	Unknown Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Shantung.*	6 bags Rice, pls. 4, ...	Landing without a permit.	9 November. Confiscated.	...	5.36	C. Killeen, ...	0.54	...
60	,, ,,	,, ,,	4 pkgs. Fresh Ginger, pls. 1,50, ...	,, ,,	4 December. Confiscated.	...	2.31	,, ...	0.23	...
61	9 Nov., Chefoo.	Hêng Li, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Paotuh.* Offender, the shipper at Shanghai.	99 pkgs. Paper, 2nd quality, pls. 39.11. Re-exported at Shanghai and declared to be pls. 46.	Applying for a drawback at the port of re-exportation on a greater quantity than was shipped.	20 November. Fine.	20.00	...	W. Rae, ...	2.00	...
62	15 Nov., Chefoo.	Shun Shêng, Chinese. Siamese s.v. *Fabius.*	34 pkgs. Salisburian Seeds, pls. 29.75, declared to be pls. 26.50, excess pls. 3.25.	False declaration of weight on export.	16 November. Excess confiscated.	...	4.29	,, ...	0.43	...
63	,, ,,	Pei Kung-ahun, Chinese. German s.v. *Genetio.*	20 pkgs. Dried Shrimps, pls. 43.78, declared to be pls. 24.54.	,, ,,	16 November. Fine.	10.00	...	,, ...	1.00	...
64	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese. American s.s. *Paoting.*	1 pkge. Silk Caps, 19 pcs., ...	Landing without a permit.	4 December. Confiscated.	...	3.64	A. Iffland, ...	0.36	...
65	,, ,,	Yuan Ch'ang, Chinese. American s.s. *Shantung.*	7 pkgs. Chia-yen-kao (Medicine), pls. 8.75, value Tls. 157.50, declared to be pls. 8.33, value Tls. 121, excess pls. 0.45.	False declaration of weight on import.	15 November. Excess confiscated.	...	4.30	W. Rae, ...	0.43	...
66	22 Nov., Chefoo.	Shun Shêng, Chinese. British s.s. *Consolation.* Offender, the shipper at Newchwang.	1 pkge. Native Ginseng, pls. 1.24, value Tls. 186, declared at port of shipment to be pls. 1, value Tls. 137, excess 24 catties.	False declaration of weight at the port of Exportation.	23 November, Excess confiscated.	...	21.15	,, ...	2.10	...
67	7 Dec., Chefoo.	Kung Shun, Chinese. British s.s. *Appin.*	1 pkg. Embroidered Silk Gauze Fans, 200 pieces, value Tls. 30, declared to be Coarse Silk Fans, 200 pieces, value Tls. 12.	False declaration of value on import.	8 December. Fine.	5.00	...	,, ...	0.50	...
68	24 Dec., Chefoo.	Unknown Chinese. Danish s.v. *Dronning Louise.*	6 pkgs. Corean Ginseng, 1st quality, 6 catties.	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	24 December. Confiscated.	...	37.67	A. Iffland, ...	3.76	3.76
69	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese. German s.v. *Louisa.*	1 pair Young Deer's Horns, 1 pkg. Native Ginseng, 1¼ catties, value Tls. 20.	,, ,,	27 December. Confiscated.	...	21.81	,, ...	2.18	2.18
70	,, ,,	Sêu Ho, Chinese. French s.v. *Parana.*	2 pkgs. Medicine Samshu, 800 bottles, value Tls. 48, declared to be value Tls. 20.	False declaration of value on import.	28 December. Fine.	10.00	...	W. Rae, ...	1.00	...
71	,, ,,	T'ai An, Chinese. British s.s. *Appin.*	4 pkgs. Chia-yen-kao (Medicine), peculs 4.86, value Tls. 87.40, declared to be pls. 4, value Tls. 72, excess, peculs 0.86.	False declaration of both weight and value on import.	27 December, Excess confiscated.	...	6.94	,, ...	0.69	...
72	28 Dec., Chefoo.	Fu Hsing, Chinese. British s.s. *Appin.*	41 pkgs. Straw Hats, 6,150 pieces, value Tls. 738, declared to be value Tls 553.50.	False declaration of value on export.	29 December. Fine.	20.00	...	,, ...	2.00	...
73	29 Dec., Chefoo.	Fu Hsing-yün, Chinese. British s.s. *Appin.*	3 pkgs. Mule Skins, peculs 4.70, value Tls. 70.50, declared to be pls. 4, value Tls. 60, excess, peculs 0.70.	False declaration of weight on export.	31 December. Excess confiscated.	...	2.64	,, ...	0.26	...
					Total, ...*Hk. Tls.*	187.00	406.38	.....	53.30	5.94

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *HANKOW*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.										
	1875.					*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
151	October 1/2, Steamer.	Ta I, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Szechuen Opium, 4 catties, ...	Shipping without permit.	October 3. Confiscation.	...	6.40	Lao Kwang-lu, T'ien Ming-hsien.	0.64	...
152	October 7, Steamer.	Ku, Chinese. British s.s. *Peking.*	Szechuen Opium, 3½ catties, ...	,, ,,	October 8. Confiscation.	...	5.60	Tsêng Shao-mei, Wang Ch'i-yün.	0.56	...
153	October 8, Customs Jetty.	Pao Yü, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Lotus-nuts, ...pls. 53.24 Declared to weigh..... ,, 50.40 Excess ..... ,, 2.84	False declaration of weight.	October 8. Fine.	4.00	...	T. J. Hoskings	0.40	...
154	October 8, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Hankow.*	Salt, pls. 2.84, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	October 9. Confiscation.	...	3.32	J. F. Borrowdale.	0.33	...
155	October 10, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Salt, pls. 6.60, ...	,, ,,	October 10. Confiscation.	...	13.20	,, ,,	1.32	...
156	October 12, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. British s.s. *Shanghai.*	Salt, pls. 3.42, ...	,, ,,	October 13. Confiscation.	...	6.84	,, ,,	0.68	...
157	October 13, Customs Jetty.	Chou Yü-ting, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Pautah.*	Orange Peel, ...pls. 75.18 Declared to weigh..... ,, 70 Excess ..... ,, 5.18	False declaration of weight.	October 13. Fine.	5.00	...	J. Brackenridge.	0.50	...
158	October 20, Steamer.	Crew of American s.s. *Nanking.*	Salt, pls. 10.65, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	October 21. Confiscation.	...	21.30	E. Hamilton,	2.13	...
159	October 22, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	Szechuen Opium, 9 catties, ...	Shipping without permit.	October 23. Confiscation.	...	14.40	T'ien Ming-hsien.	1.44	...
160	October 23, Customs Jetty.	Ch'un Chi, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	White Wax, ...pls. 63.24 Declared to weigh..... ,, 60.50 Excess ..... ,, 2.74	False declaration of weight.	October 23. Fine.	12.00	...	C. H. Pike,	1.20	...
161	October 24, Steamer.	T'ai Mao-shêng, Chinese. American s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Silk Piece Goods, 44 catties; Silk Braiding, 8 catties.	Concealing in baggage.	October 25. Fine.	30.00	...	Yüan K'ai-hsien.	3.00	...
162	Nov. 1, Customs Jetty.	Yung Li-shun, Chinese. British s.s. *Tuscia.*	Paper, 2nd quality, ...pls. 120.34 Declared to weigh ... ,, 114.40 Excess ..... ,, 5.94	False declaration of weight.	November 1. Fine.	7.00	...	T. J. Hoskings	0.70	...
163	Nov. 2, Steamer.	Hsiu, Chinese. British s.s. *Peking.*	Imitation Jadestone, ,, Gold Thread, 8 catties.	Concealing on board,...	November 3. Fine.	1.00	...	A. J. Rooke,	0.10	...
164	,, ,,	Wang, Chinese. British s.s. *Peking.*	Salt, ... pls. 2.99 Hams, ... ,, 7.37 Silk Piece Goods, ... ,, 0.04	Trading in contraband goods. Concealing on board,...	November 3. Confiscation. November 3. Fine.	... 12.00	5.98 ...	J. F. Borrowdale. ,, ,,	0.60 1.20	... ...
165	Nov. 7, Steamer.	Li, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Silk Piece Good, 16 catties, ...	Landing without permit.	November 8. Fine.	8.00	...	Wei Li-hsiang	0.80	...
166	,, ,,	Crew of American s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Salt, pls. 8.86, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	November 8. Confiscation.	...	17.72	A. J. Rooke,	1.77	...
167	,, ,,	,, ,,	Szechuen Opium, 7 catties, ...	Shipping without permit.	November 9. Confiscation.	...	11.20	,, ,,	1.12	...
168	Nov. 8, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. British s.s. *Hankow.*	Szechuen Opium, 13 catties, ...	Concealing in baggage,	,, ,,	...	20.80	J. F. Borrowdale.	2.08	...
169	Nov. 10, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Shanghai.*	Hams, pls. 2.10, ...	Concealing on board,...	November 10. Fine.	2.00	...	,, ,,	0.20	...
170	,, ,,	,, ,,	Salt pls. 14, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	November 10. Confiscation.	...	28.00	,, ,,	2.80	...
171	Nov. 13, Hanyang Jetty.	Kung Tai, Chinese. Amer. Junk, *J. No.* 406.	Coal, ... pls. 200 Declared to weigh, ... ,, 160 Excess, ... ,, 40	False declaration of weight.	November 13. Fine.	4.00	...	W. G. Harrison.	0.40	...
172	Nov. 16, Steamer.	Wang Hui, Chinese. British s.s. *Hankow.*	Paper, 1st quality, pls. 2.12, ...	Landing without permit.	November 17. Fine.	3.00	...	Liu Chêng-fu,	0.30	...
173	Nov. 18, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	Salt, pls. 3.44, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	November 19. Confiscation.	...	6.88	A. J. Rooke,	0.69	...
174	,, ,,	,, ,,	Salt, pls. 1.66, ...	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	3.32	J. F. Borrowdale.	0.33	...
				Carried forward,..... Hk. Tls.		88.00	164.96	.....	25.29	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *HANKOW—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 88.00	*Hk. Tls.* 164.96	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 25.29	*Hk. Tls.* ...
175	Nov. 18, Customs Jetty.	Yung Chen-hsiang, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	White Wax, ... pls. 7.48 Declared to weigh, ... ,, 7.28 Excess, ... ,, 0.20	False declaration of weight.	November 18. Fine.	1.00	...	C. H. Pike,..	0.10	...
176	Nov. 24, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Tunsin*.	Salt, pls. 11.78, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	November 25. Confiscation.	...	23.56	J. F. Borrowdale.	2.36	...
177	Nov. 26, Customs Jetty.	Hsü, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Hirado.*	Soda, pls. 80, declared to be Alum,	False description of goods.	November 26. Fine.	1.00	...	E. Hamilton,	0.10	...
178	Nov. 26, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Hankow.*	Salt, pls. 18.66, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	November 27. Confiscation.	...	37.32	W. E. Clodd,	3.73	..
179	Dec. 4, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Tunsin.*	Salt, pls. 3.58, ...	,, ,,	December 6. Confiscation.	...	7.16	A. J. Rooke,	0.72	...
180	Dec. 4, Customs Jetty.	Pao Yü, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	Medicines, ... pls. 91.63 Declared to weigh, ... ,, 80.50 Excess, ... ,, 11.13	False declaration of weight.	December 6. Fine.	12.00	...	J. Brackenridge.	1.20	...
181	Dec. 6, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Hanyang.*	Salt, pls. 9.18, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	December 6. Confiscation.	...	18.36	A. J. Rooke,	1.84	...
182	Dec. 7, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Hankow* and Chinese unknown.	Salt, pls. 2.43, ...	,, ,,	December 9. Confiscation.	...	4.86	,, ,,	0.49	...
183	Dec. 8, Customs Jetty.	T'ai Lai-shun, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Chestnuts, ... pls. 55.44 Declared to weigh, ... ,, 44 Excess, ... ,, 11.44	False declaration of weight.	December 8. Fine.	3.43	...	J. Brackenridge.	0.34	...
184	Dec. 9, Steamer.	Crew of American s.s. *Hirado.*	Salt, pls. 1.66, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	December 10. Confiscation.	...	3.32	W. E. Clodd,	0.33	...
185	Dec. 10, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Shanghai.*	Salt, pls. 4.22, ...	,, ,,	December 11. Confiscation.	...	8.44	,, ,,	0.84	...
186	Dec. 17, Steamer.	Crew of British s.s. *Tunsin*	Salt, pls. 1.76, ...	,, ,,	December 18. Confiscation.	...	3.52	,, ,,	0.35	...
187	Dec. 18, Customs Jetty.	Ho Chi, Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	Nankeens, ... pls. 2.40 Declared to weigh, ... ,, 1.48 Excess, ... ,, 0.92	False declaration of weight.	December 18. Fine.	4.14	...	C. H. Pike,..	0.41	...
188	Dec. 23, Customs Jetty.	Yü Ch'ang, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Yeksin.*	Nutgalls, ... pls. 147.44 Declared to weigh,.. ,, 140.65 Excess, ... ,, 6.79	,, ,,	December 23. Fine.	5.10	...	J. Watson, ...	0.51	...
189	Dec. 23, Steamer.	Chu, Chinese. British s.s. *Hankow.*	Szechuen, Opium, pls. 0.04⅞, ...	Shipping without permit.	December 24. Confiscation.	...	3.00	T'ien Ming-hsien, Wang Chi-tai.	0.30	...
190	Dec. 27, Customs Jetty.	I Li, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Leeyuen.*	Hemp, ... pls. 190.99 Declared to weigh,.. ,, 172.20 Excess, ... ,, 18.79	False declaration of weight.	December 27. Fine.	19.74	...	J. Watson, ...	1.97	...
191	Dec. 29, Steamer.	Unknown Chinese. British s.s. *Peking.*	Salt, pls. 0.90, ...	Trading in contraband goods.	December 30. Confiscation.	...	1.80	W. E. Clodd,	0.18	...
192	Dec. 30, Customs Jetty.	Ch'un Chi, Chinese. British s.s. *Shanghai.*	Charcoal, ... pls. 366 Declared to weigh,.. ,, 275 Excess, ... ,, 91	False declaration of weight.	December 30. Fine.	4.00	...	J. Hoskings,.	0.40	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		138.41	276.30	.....	41.46	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *KIUKIANG*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.						*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
61	3 October, Kiukiang.	Native crew. American s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Salt, pls. 9, ...	Carrying contraband goods.	4 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	26.10	Osterholm, ...	2.61	...
62	6 November, Kiukiang.	Native crew. American s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Salt, pls. 6, ...	,, ,,	8 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	16.80	Weala, ...	1.68	...
63	12 November, Kiukiang.	Native Hong. Chang Tai-shen.	Birds' Nests, 1st quality, 14 catties,	False declaration. Declared to be 2nd quality.	12 November. Fined Tls. 5.	5.00	...	Reeks, ...	0.50	...
64	20 December, Kiukiang.	Native crew. British s.s. *Hankow.*	Salt, pls. 3.50, ...	Carrying contraband goods.	20 December. Confiscated and sold.	...	9.80	,, ...	0.98	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		5.00	52.70	.....	5.77	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHINKIANG*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.						*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
52	Sept. 25, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Yuen Fa-hsiang. British s.s. *Hankow.*	Skin Clothing, 14 bls., ..pcs. 623 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 3,144 Applicant's value, ... ,, 2,036 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 408 Total, ... ,, 2,444 Excess, ... ,, 700	False declaration of value.	Fined full and half duty on extra value. October 9.	52.50	...	Assist. Examiner F. Wegener.	5.25	...
53	Sept. 26, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Chin Têng-chih. British s.s. *Peking.*	Skin Clothing, 12 bales: Said to contain, ...pcs. 580 Found to contain, ... ,, 632 Excess, ... ,, 52 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 3,006 Applicant's value, ... ,, 1,727 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 344 Total, ... ,, 2,061 Excess, ... ,, 945	False declaration of quantity and value.	Fined three times full and half duty on excess pieces. October 29.	55.57	...	,, ,,	5.56	0...
54	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	Unsettled, ...	...	...	,, ,,	...	...
54	October 16, Hulk *Express.*	Hsing I-huang. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Medicine, 2 pkgs., ...pls. 3.15 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 22 Stated ,, ,, ... ,, 10 Excess, ... ,, 12	False declaration of value.	Fined. October 16.	2.00	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	0.20	...
55	October 18, Hulk *Cadiz.*	I Ch'ang. British s.s. *Peking.*	Medicine, 1 pkge., ...pls. 1.10 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 11 Stated ,, ,, ... ,, 3.40 Excess, ... ,, 7.60	,, ,,	Fined. October 18.	1.00	...	Assist. Examiner F. Wegener.	0.10	...
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		111.07	...	.....	11.11	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHINKIANG—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 111.07	*Hk. Tls.*	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 11.11	*Hk. Tls.* ...
56	October 18, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Yuen Chi-ch'ang. Brit. s.s. *Peking.*	Chechow, 3 bls., ...pls. 2.46 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 61.50 Applicant's value, ... ,, 20.40 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 4.08 Total, ... ,, 24.48 Excess, ... ,, 37.02	False declaration of value.	Fined. October 18.	3.00	...	Assist. Examiner F. Wegener.	0.30	...
57	,, ,,	T'ai Chi. British s.s. *Peking.*	Chechow, 2 bales, ... pls. 1.70 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 42.50 Applicant's value, ... ,, 13.60 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 2.72 Total, ... ,, 16.32 Excess, ... ,, 26.18	,, ,,	Fined. October 20.	2.00	...	,, ,,	0.20	...
58	October 20, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Yuan Chi. Brit. s.s. *Hankow.*	Chechow, 4 bales, ... pls. 3.40 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 77.46 Applicant's value, ... ,, 27.30 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 5.46 Total, ... ,, 32.76 Excess, ... ,, 44.70	,, ,,	Fined. October 21.	5.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
59	October 25, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Wadleigh and Emery (acting for Chinese). Brit. s.s. *Shanghai.*	Fir-nuts, 3 pkgs., ... pls. 10.42 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 32.10 Applicants' value, ... ,, 20.64 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 4.16 Total, ... ,, 24.80 Excess, ... ,, 27.30	,, ,,	Fined. October 27.	2.00	...	,, ,,	0.20	...
60	October 26, Hulk *Cadiz.*	J. G. W. Gearing (acting for Chinese). Brit. s.s. *Shanghai.*	Chechow, 8 bales, ... pls. 6.80 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 127.50 Applicant's value, ... ,, 54.40 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 10.88 Total, ... ,, 65.28 Excess, ... ,, 62.22	,, ,,	,, ,,	3.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
61	October 21, Hulk *Express.*	Ta Yuan-hsiang. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Skins, Assorted, 3 pkgs., pieces 439. Found to be worth, Tls. 2,071 Applicant's value, ,, 1,287.50 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 257.50 Total, ... ,, 1,545 Excess, ... ,, 526	,, ,,	Fined full and half duty on excess value November 3	39.45	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	3.94	...
62	October 22, Hulk *Express.*	T'ung T'ai. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Medicine, 4 pkgs., ... pls. 6.50 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 81.06 Applicant's value, ... ,, 44 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 8.80 Total, ... ,, 52.80 Excess, ... ,, 28.26	,, ,,	Fined. November 12.	4.00	...	,, ,,	0.40	...
63	,, ,,	Yuen Chi-ch'ang. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Medicine, 10 pkgs., .. pls. 17.15 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 193.74 Applicant's value, ... ,, 116 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 23 Total, ... ,, 139 Excess, ... ,, 54.74	,, ,,	,, ,,	8.00	...	,, ,,	0.80	...
64	October 24, Hulk *Express.*	T'ung T'ai-fêng. Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Chechow, 4 pkgs., ... pls. 3.40 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 85 Applicant's value, ... ,, 27.20 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 5.44 Total, ... ,, 32.64 Excess, ... ,, 52.36	,, ,,	Fined. November 4.	3.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
				Carried forward, ...*Hk. Tls.*		180.52	...	.....	18.05	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHINKIANG—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 180.52	*Hk. Tls.* ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 18.05	*Hk. Tls.* ...
65	October 24, Hulk *Express.*	Huang I-hsing. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Medicine, 11 bales, ... pls. 25.04 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 335.90 Applicant's value, ... ,, 137 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 27.40 Total, ... ,, 164.40 Excess, ... ,, 171.50	False declaration of value.	Fined. November 3.	20.00	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	2.00	...
66	October 29 Hulk *Express.*	T'ai Chi. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen.*	Chechow, 10 pkgs., ... pls. 8.50 Found to be worth, ...Tls. 212.50 Applicant's value, ... ,, 68 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 13.60 Total, ... ,, 81.60 Excess, ... ,, 130.90	,, ,,	Fined. November 4.	7.00	...	,, ,,	0.70	...
67	October 31, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Unknown Chinese. British s.s. *Peking.*	Malwa Opium, 40 pcs. 21⅝ catties,	Concealing a dutiable article on person.	Confiscated. November 5.	...	93.72	Tidewaiter O. Middleton.	8.90	...
68	Nov. 2, Hulk *Express.*	Chin Têng-chih. Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Sheep Skins, 22 bales, pcs. 1,351 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 2,516 Applicant's value, ... ,, 1,906 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 381 Total, ... ,, 2,287 Excess, ... ,, 229	False declaration of value.	Fined full and half duty on excess value. November 5.	17.17	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	1.72	...
69	Nov. 8, Hulk *Express.*	T'ai Chi. Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Chechow, 2 packages, ... pls. 1.70 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 27.20 Applicant's value, ... ,, 13.60 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 2.70 Total, ... ,, 16.30 Excess, ... ,, 10.90	,, ,,	Fined. November 8.	1.00	...	,, ,,	0.10	...
70	Nov. 12, Hulk *Express.*	T'ung T'ai-fêng. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Safflower, 1 package, ... pls. 2.10 Found to be worth, Tls. 175 Applicant's value, ... ,, 116 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 23 Total, ... ,, 139 Excess, ... ,, 36	,, ,,	Fined. November 17.	3.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
71	Nov. 16, Hulk *Express.*	Tê Yuan-'hou. Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Safflower, 1 package, ... pls. 2.10 Found to be worth, Tls. 168 Applicant's value, ... ,, 116 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 23 Total, ... ,, 139 Excess, ... ,, 29	,, ,,	,, ,,	3.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
72	,, ,,	W. F. Walker, (Acting for Chinese.) Amer. s.s. *Fychow.*	Safflower, 1 package, ... pls. 2.18 Found to be worth, Tls. 174 Applicant's value, ... ,, 120 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 24 Total, ... ,, 144 Excess, ... ,, 30	,, ,,	Fined. November 20.	3.00	...	,, ,,	0.30	...
73	Nov. 17, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Shanghai.*	Malwa Opium, 6 pkgs., 3⅝ catties,	Concealing a dutiable article on person.	Confiscated. November 25.	...	14.03	Tidewaiter T. W. Maitland.	1.33	...
74	Nov. 18, Hulk *Express.*	D. M. David, (Acting for Chinese.) Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	Chechow, 2 packages, ... pls. 1.70 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 42.50 Cargo Certificate value, ,, 13.60 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 2.70 Total, ... ,, 16.30 Excess, ... ,, 26.20	False declaration of value.	Fined. November 25.	2.50	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	0.25	...
75	Nov. 18, Hulk *Cadiz.*	Yung Chü-chêng. Brit. s.s. *Tunsin.*	Fox Tails, 120 pieces, ...	Concealing dutiable articles in other merchandize and attempting to land them without a permit.	Confiscated. November 22.	...	3.46	Assist. Examiner F. Wegener.	0.33	...
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		237.19	111.23	.....	34.28	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CHINKIANG—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
			Brought forward, ...			237.19	111.23	.....	34.28	...
76	Nov. 19, Hulk *Express*.	Hêng Chi. American s.s. *Fire Queen*.	Safflower, 1 package, ... pls. 2.18 Found to be worth, . Tls. 174 Applicant's value, ... ,, 120 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 24 Total, ... ,, 144 Excess, ... ,, 30	False declaration of value.	Fined. November 20.	3.00	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	0.30	...
77	Nov. 20, Hulk *Cadiz*.	Tê Yuan-'hou. Brit. s.s. *Tunsia*.	Safflower, 1 package, ... pls. 2.25, Found to be worth, ... Tls. 198 Applicant's value, ... ,, 124 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 25 Total, ... ,, 149 Excess, ... ,, 49	,, ,,	,, ,,	3.00	...	Assist. Examiner F. Wegener.	0.30	...
78	Nov. 22, Hulk *Cadiz*.	Yung Ch'ang. Brit. s.s. *Hankow*.	Medicine, 3 bales, ... pls. 4.20, Found to be worth, ... Tls. 68 Applicant's value, ... ,, 44 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 9 Total, ... ,, 53 Excess, ... ,, 15	,, ,,	Fined. November 22.	2.00	....	,, ,,	0.20	...
79	Nov. 28, Hulk *Cadiz*.	Chinese employé of the Hung Yuan Hong.	Malwa Opium, 4 pieces, 2⅛ catties,	Concealing a dutiable article on person.	Confiscated. November 30.	...	9.38	Boatman Chü Hung-yuan.	0.89	...
80	Dec. 6, Hulk *Express*.	Chinese Passenger. Amer. s.s. *Hirado*.	Malwa Opium, 8 pieces, 4½ catties,	,, ,,	Confiscated. December 13.	...	17.98	Tidewaiter H. D. Woolfe.	1.70	...
81	Dec. 5, Hulk *Cadiz*.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Hankow*.	Malwa Opium, 18 pieces, 9⅞ catties,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	40.45	,, ,,	3.84	...
82	Dec. 6,	Chinese Passenger. Amer. s.s. *Hirado*.	Malwa Opium, 36 pcs., 19⅝ catties,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	80.90	Examiner A. B. Menzies, Tidewaiter H. D. Woolfe.	7.69	...
83	Nov. 5, Hulk *Express*.	Kao Ching-ta. American s.s. *Fire Queen*.	Medicine, 1 pkge., ... pls. 1.52 Found to be worth, ... Tls. 100.20 Applicant's value, ... ,, 44 Add 20 per cent. allowance, ... ,, 8.80 Total, ... ,, 52.80 Excess, ... ,, 47.40	False declaration of value.	Fined full and half duty on excess value. Dec. 13.	3.55	...	Assist. Examiner J. Mahon.	0.36	...
84	Dec. 20, Hulk *Express*.	Chinese Passenger. American s.s. *Hirado*.	Malwa Opium, 15 pieces, 9½ cts.,	Concealing a dutiable article on person.	Confiscated. Dec. 27.	...	33.72	Tidewaiter J. Cavendish.	3.20	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		248.74	293.66	.....	52.76	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *SHANGHAI*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.										
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
61	October 2, On board Boat.	Chinese. Native Boat.	250 pkgs. Salt, pls. 85, ...	Carrying contraband goods.	Boat and Salt confiscated. Salt sold through Superintendent October 22.	...	36.83	P. Spohn, ...	3.68	...
62	October 3, On board Steamer.	Chang Chih-chung and other Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking*.	9 pkgs. Foreign Piece Goods, remnants.	Shipping without a permit.	Fined. October 4.	20.00	...	W. G. Matthews, J. F. Large, G. R. Davidson.	2.00	...
63	October 6, On board Sampan.	Chinese unknown. Native Sampan.	8 pkgs. Salt, pls. 2.80, ...	Attempting to export contraband goods.	Salt confiscated and sold through Superintendent October 16.	...	0.78	U. W. Harris,	0.08	...
64	October 6, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. Amer. s.s. *Plymouth Rock*.	36 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, pcs. 99, pcl. 1.	Attempting to export dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. October 6.	...	411.04	W. G. Matthews, J. F. Large, G. R. Davidson.	28.77	113.31
65	October 8, On board Steamer.	Ta'ui Yü-ts'ai and other Chinese. British s.s. *Shanghai*.	12 pkgs. Foreign Piece Goods, remnants.	Shipping without a permit.	Fined. October 11.	25.00	...	G. R. Davidson, J. F. Large.	2.50	...
66	,, ,,	Chinese. British s.s. *Shanghai*.	4 pkgs. Nankeens, pcs. 200, pls. 2.35.	Concealing dutiable goods in passengers' baggage.	Confiscated. Nov. 10.	...	53.30	,, ,,	3.73	13.99
67	October 23, On board Steamer.	Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Shingking*.	2 pkgs. Green Dye, ... pls. 0.12 2 ,, Saltpetre, ... ,, 0.45	(1). Concealing dutiable goods in passengers' baggage; (2). importing contraband goods.	Confiscated. Saltpetre, sold through Superintendent Dec. 29.	...	59.49	C. Parker, ...	5.95	...
68	October 25, On board Steamer.	Chinese. British s.s. *Yangtze*.	6 pkgs. Native Salt, ... pls. 4.04 2 ,, Saltpetre, ... ,, 0.93	Attempting to import contraband goods.	Confiscated. Oct. 26. Sold through Superintendent.	...	3.43	W. Youngson, W. Lawless.	0.34	...
69	October 27, On board Steamer.	Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Nanking*.	10 pcs. Native Opium. pls. 0.12½	Attempting to import dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Nov. 22.	...	29.74	W. Wheeler,	2.97	...
70	October 28, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. Amer. s.s. *Fire Queen*.	2 pkgs. Raw Silk, pls. 0.36, ...	Attempting to export dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Dec. 29.	...	81.36	G. R. Davidson, J. M. Elshout.	8.14	...
71	October 30, On board Steamer.	Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Shantung*.	19 pkgs. Saltpetre, pls. 4.30, ...	Attempting to import contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent Dec. 2.	...	9.48	J. H. Burnett,	0.95	...
72	,, ,,	Chinese. Amer. s.s. *Costa Rica*.	140 pkgs. Rice, pls. 210, ...	Attempting to export prohibited goods.	Confiscated. Nov. 30.	...	170.00	P. R. Dubarry,	17.00	...
73	Nov. 2, On board Steamer.	Siemssen & Co. (for Chinese). British s.s. *Agamemnon*.	200 pkgs. Compound Tin, peculs 138.50, value given Hk. Tls. 970, price obtained Hk. Tls. 1,074.24.	... ...	Taken over at applicants' valuation. Nov. 24.	...	104.24	L. P. Möller,	10.42	...
74	Nov. 4, On board Steamer.	Chinese. American s.s. *Paoting*.	5 pkgs. Saltpetre, pls. 1.05, ...	Attempting to import contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent Dec. 2.	...	3.10	J. P. Donovan,	0.31	...
75	Nov. 8, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. American s.s. *Pychow*.	8 pkgs. Silk Piece Goods, pcs. 38; pls. 0.19.	Attempting to export dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Dec. 29.	...	63.11	W. G. Matthews.	4.42	18.93
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		45.00	1,025.90	....	91.26	158.23

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *SHANGHAI—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 45.00	*Hk. Tls.* 1,025.90	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 91.26	*Hk. Tls.* 138.13
76	Nov. 11, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. Amer. s.s. *Nanking.*	55 pieces Native Opium, pls. 0.60,	Attempting to import dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated, Nov. 22.	...	142.73	W. G. Matthews.	9.99	42.84
77	Nov. 12, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. British s.s. *Hankow.*	40 pkgs. Native Salt, ... pls. 13.80 5 pkgs. Saltpetre, ... ,, 1.30	Attempting to export contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent. Dec. 31.	...	7.01	P. R. Dubarry,	0.70	...
78	Nov. 13, On board Steamer.	Chinese. American s.s. *Plymouth Rock.*	15 cakes Native Opium, pls. 0.16,	Attempting to import dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Nov. 22.	...	38.06	C. Parker, J. F. Large.	2.67	11.40
79	,, ,,	,, ,,	13 ,, ,, ,, ,, 0.13,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	30.92	W. Wheeler,	3.09	...
80	Nov. 21, In Sampan.	Chinese. Native Sampan.	10 pkgs. Saltpetre, pls. 2.18, ...	Attempting to export contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent Dec. 28.	..	5.33	U. W. Harris,	0.53	...
81	December 1, On board Steamer.	Chinese. American s.s. *Nevada.*	1 pkge. Japan Ginseng, pls. 0.18,	Concealing dutiable goods in passenger's Luggage.	Confiscated. December 29.	...	42.99	G. Swainson,	4.30	...
82	December 4, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. American s.s. *Fire Queen.*	34 cakes Native Opium, pls. 0.45,	Attempting to import dutiable goods without a permit.	,, ,,	...	111.31	J. H. Hall, W. M. Turner, W. Wheeler.	7.79	33.39
83	December 6, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. Amer. s.s. *Pingon.*	3 pkgs. Sulphur, pls. 1.75, ...	Attempting to import contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent Dec. 7.	...	3.77	J. Linigro, ...	0.38	...
84	December 7,	Hsü Kuei-lin, Master, Ningpo Boat, *No.* 76.	... ...	Presenting an incorrect import manifest.	Fined. Dec. 8.	3.00	...	...	...	...
85	December 9, On board Steamer.	Chinese. American s.s. *Nanking.*	1 pkge. Silk Thread, ...pls. 0.63 1 pkge. Chinese Pens, pcs. 3,800	Attempting to import dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Dec. 16.	...	77.73	W. Wheeler, W. M. Turner, J. H. Hall.	7.77	...
86	,, ,,	Chinese unknown. Amer. s.s. *Paouting.*	9 pkgs. Saltpetre, ...pls. 1.62 6 pkgs. Native Sulphur, ,, 1.75	Attempting to import contraband goods.	Confiscated. Sold through Superintendent Dec. 31.	...	4.36	C. Burnett, ...	0.44	...
87	Dec. 17, On board Steamer.	Chinese unknown. Siamese s.v. *Success.*	Silk Thread, ...pls. 2.70 Silk Piece Goods, 11 pcs. ,, 0.09 Nankeens, ... 3 ,, ,, 0.15 (The whole in 11 packages).	Attempting to export dutiable goods without a permit.	Confiscated. Dec. 29.	...	356.35	W. M. Turner, L. Le Breton, W. G. Matthews.	24.95	106.90
88	,, ,,	Chinese unknown. Siamese s.v. *Charon Wattana.*	Native Ginseng, ... pls. 0.10½ ,, Ink, ... pcs. 3,840 ,, 0.26 Medicine Plasters, ,, 685 Silk Piece Goods, ,, 310 ,, 2.90 Nankeens, ... ,, 55 ,, 0.60 Native Towels, ... ,, 288 ,, 0.10 Grasscloth, (Coarse), ... ,, 0.15 (The whole in 16 packages).	,, ,,	Confiscated. Dec. 31.	...	930.14	J. H. Burnett, L. Le Breton, W. M. Turner, C. Parker.	93.01	...
				Total, ...*Hk. Tls.*		48.00	2,776.60	.....	246.88	352.74

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
I.—OLD CASES (Settled).										
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
150	23 Sept., Customs Jetty.	Wan Ch'êng, Chinese Firm.	Chai Hu Medicine, peculs 8.40, value Tls. 33.60.	Landing goods seemingly not identical with those alleged to have been re-exported at Shanghai.	4 October. Confiscated.	...	16.72	J. M. Land,	1.67	...
152	24 Sept., Reg. Boat *No.* 88.	Hsin Yu-shân, Chinese Firm and Shanghai shipper.	Black Bicho de Mar, peculs 1.63; Potato Flour, pls 8.82; re-exported at Shanghai as Black Bicho de Mar, peculs 1.36; Bean Flour, pls. 8.82	False declaration of goods on re-export at Shanghai.	,, ,,	...	45.00	,,	4.50	...
161	28 Sept., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Shun Tai, Chinese Firm,	Moss, peculs 1.12, declared to be pcl. 1.	False declaration of weight to land.	30 Sept. Confiscated.	...	3.91	J. Morgan, ...	0.39	...
168	30 Sept., Chin. s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Hunting Knives, 12 pieces, value Tls. 8.	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	...	3.76	Native Tide-waiter Chang	0.38	...
II.—NEW CASES.										
170	2 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	J. S. Hudson & Co., British Firm.	Beancurd, Preserved, peculs 27, value Tls. 81, declared to be pls. 24.	False declaration of weight to ship.	2 October. Excess, pls. 3, confiscated.	...	5.63	N. Tattersell,	0.56	...
171	4 October, Reg. Boat *No.* 82.	Wan Ch'êng, Chinese Firm.	Chai Hu Medicine, pls. 8.60, value Tls. 34.40, declared to be pls. 7; shipped at Shanghai as Hwang Chih Medicine, peculs 7, value Tls. 90.70.	False declaration of both quality and weight to land.	4 October. Confiscated.	...	18.13	J. M. Land,	1.81	...
172	,, ,,	Shanghai Shipper, ...	Niu Hsi Medicine, pls. 1.30, value Tls. 7.80; shipped at Shanghai as Chin Chiao Medicine, pls. 1.30, value Tls. 6.50.	False declaration of quality at port of re-exportation.	9 October. Confiscated.	...	3.75	,, ,,	0.38	...
173	4 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	,, ,,	Chai Hu Medicine, pls. 1.94, value Tls. 7.76; shipped at Shanghai as Ch'ing Chin Medicine, pls. 1.94, value Tls. 9.70.	,, ,,	6 October, Confiscated.	...	6.00	J. Morgan, ...	0.60	...
174	5 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Jun Hao, Chinese Firm.	Tang Kuei Medicine, ... pls. 2.41 Declared to be ..... ,, 2.20	False declaration of weigh to land.	6 October. Fined.	2.63	...	N. Tattersell,	0.26	...
175	,, ,,	Chinese Crew, ...	Saltpetre, pls. 0.87, ...	Landing contraband goods.	5 October. Confiscated.	...	11.26	Native Tide-waiter Wang.	1.13	...
176	5 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Velvets, 1 piece, ...	Landing without permit.	6 October. Fined.	2.00	...	Native Tide-waiter Chang	0.20	...
177	6 October, Reg. Boat *No.* 74.	Shanghai Shipper, ...	Chin Shih Medicine, ... pls. 1.06 Chin Ku ,, ... ,, 0.36 Ching Yen ,, ... ,, 0.11 Jan Shen ,, ... ,, 0.72 Total, ... ,, 2.25 shipped, at Shanghai as Nan Hsing Medicine, pls. 2.25.	False declaration of quality at port of re-exportation.	6 October. Confiscated.	...	7.97	Office, ...	...	...
178	7 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Medicine, pls. 1.32, value Tls. 6,..	Shipping without permit.	7 October. Fine.	2.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	0.20	...
179	8 October, Reg. Boat *No.* 86.	I Mao, Chinese Firm,.	Cows' Hoofs, ... pls. 9.00 Declared to be, ... ,, 8.13	False declaration of weight to ship.	8 October. Fine.	1.30	...	J. M. Land, .	0.13	...
					Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*	7.93	122.13	.....	12.21	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 7.93	*Hk. Tls.* 192.13	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 12.21	*Hk. Tls.* ...
180	8 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Chu Fêng, Chinese Firm.	Tu Chung Medicine, pkg. 1.90, value Tls. 380, declared to be value Tls. 228.	False declaration of value to land.	8 October. Fined.	7.60	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.76	...
181	9 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Tai Chang, Chinese Firm.	Salt Fish, ... pkg. 54.50 Declared to be, ... ,, 49.00	False declaration of weight to land.	9 October. Fined.	14.85	...	N. Tattersell,	1.49	...
182	10 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Nankeens, ... cts. 39 Silk Piece Goods, ... ,, 3½ Tobacco, Prepared, ... ,, 11 Corean Ginseng, 2nd qual. ,, 0½ Asses' Glue, ... ,, 0½ Pills, ... ,, 2 Prepared Opium, ... ,, 2½	Landing without permit.	10 October. Fined.	15.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	1.50	...
183	11 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Hsing Ho, Chinese Firm.	Salt Crabs, ... pkg. 26 Declared to be, ... ,, 22	False declaration of weight to land.	11 October. Fined.	8.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.80	...
184	12 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Tung Hsing, Chinese Firm.	Silk Piece Goods, cts. 10½, ...	Landing without permit.	12 October. Fined.	15.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	1.50	...
185	12 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Shanghai Shipper, ...	Black Bicho de Mar, pkg. 2.75 re-exported from Shanghai as White Bicho de Mar, pkg. 2.75.	False declaration of quality.	16 October. Confiscated.	...	20.00	J. Morgan, ...	2.00	...
186	14 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Silk Piece Goods, cts. 24, ...	Shipping without permit.	14 October. Confiscated.	...	86.25	F. Knäpel, ...	8.62	25.88
187	16 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Shing Chi, Chinese Firm.	Deer Horns, ... pkg. 16.85 Declared to be ..... ,, 15.60	False declaration of weight to land.	16 October. Fined.	1.56	...	E. F. Ottaway	0.16	...
188	,, ,,	Chinese Crew, ...	Saltpetre, pkg. 1.47, ...	Landing contraband goods.	16 October. Confiscated.	...	19.55	,,	1.96	...
189	17 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Saltpetre, pkg. 0.42, ...	,, ,,	17 October. Confiscated.	...	5.58	,,	0.56	...
190	,, ,,	,, ,, ,, ...	Medicine, cts. 16, ...	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	...	1.88	Customs Boatman.	0.19	...
191	18 October, British s.s. *Chinkiang.*	,, ,, ,, ...	Saltpetre, cts. 39, ...	Landing contraband goods.	18 October. Confiscated.	...	12.37	M. F. Dzionk,	1.24	...
192	19 October, Customs Jetty.	Tai Chi, Chinese Firm,	Birds' Nests, 1st quality, ... cts. 48 ,, 2nd ,, ... ,, 2 Declared to be 1st ,, ... ,, 4 2nd ,, ... ,, 44 3rd ,, ... ,, 2	False declaration of quality on export.	19 October. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land,..	0.50	...
193	19 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Nankeens, ... cts. 15 Silk Piece Goods, ... ,, 9½	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	5.00	...	Native Tidewaiter Tai.	0.50	...
194	20 October, Customs Jetty.	Fu Chang, Chinese Firm.	Birds' Nests, 1st quality, cts. 78, declared to be 2nd quality.	False declaration of quality.	20 October. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, .	0.50	...
195	,, ,,	Jung Hsing, Chinese Firm.	T'ien Chih Medicine, peculs 0.45, value Tls. 135, declared to be value Tls. 32.	False declaration of value to land.	,, ,,	5.00	...	,,	0.50	...
196	21 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Firecrakers, pkg. 2.17; Preserved Eggs, pcs. 200.	Landing without permit.	21 October. Confiscated.	...	7.34	Native Tidewaiter Chang	0.73	...
197	,, ,,	Yü Ho, Chinese Firm,	Ivory-ware, ... pkg. 1.67 Declared to be..... ,, 1.58	False declaration of weight to land.	21 October. Fined.	5.00	...	H. J. Waller,	0.50	...
198	21 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Opium Skins, ... cts. 9 Silk Tassels, ... ,, 5 Brass Buttons, ... ,, 5½ Ink, ... ,, 6 Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, ,, 2 Nankeens, ... ,, 19 Dye-stuff, ... ,, 1½	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	15.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	1.50	...
					Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*	109.94	275.10	.....	37.72	25.88

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 109.94	*Hk. Tls.* 275.10	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 37.72	*Hk. Tls.* 25.88
199	21 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Chên Hsin-kao, Chinese,	Grey Shirtings, ...pcs. 4 Spanish Stripes, ... ,, 1 Silver Bangles, ...prs. 1	Landing without permit.	21 October. Fined.	5.00	...	E. F. Ottaway,	0.50	...
200	22 October, Regd. Boat *No.* 93.	Fu Chang, Chinese Firm.	Chien Hu Medicine, ...pls. 9 Ku Shêng ,, ... ,, 5.30 Chü Huo ,, ... ,, 4.43 Tang Kuei ,, ... ,, 1.20 Tso Haieh ,, ... ,, 1.30 Declared to be— Chien Hu Medicine, ...pls. 12 Ku Shêng ,, ... ,, 5.30 Chü Huo ,, ... ,, 4.50	False declaration of quality to ship.	22 October. Confiscated.	...	40.16	J. M. Land,	4.02	...
201	22 October, Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Jadestone Ornaments, 4 pieces, ...	Landing without permit.	22 October. Fined.	10.00	...	J. Knäpel, ...	1.00	...
202	26 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Fang I-ho, Chinese Firm,	Bicho de Mar, Black, declared to be White, pls. 3.10.	False declaration of quality to ship.	26 October. Fined.	5.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.50	...
203	,, ,,	Hêng I-ta, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, ... pls. 3.36 Declared to be ..... ,, 1.90	False declaration of weight to ship.	,, ,,	5.00	...	,, ...	0.50	...
204	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese, ...	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 24 Red Silk Tassels, ... ,, 12 Gold Lace, ... ,, 4½ Brass-ware, ... ,, 31 Cap Buttons, Silk, ... ,, 10 Cotton Cord, ... ,, 6 Pouches, ...pcs. 162 Hoods, ... ,, 120 Pans, ... ,, 190 Hats, ... ,, 80 Cat Skins, ... ,, 16	Landing without permit.	30 October. Confiscated.	...	174.34	J. Knäpal, ...	17.43	...
205	27 October, German s.s. *China.*	Shun Chang-shêng, Chinese Firm.	Silk Ribbons, ... cts. 76 Declared to be ..... ,, 65	False declaration of weight to ship.	27 October. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, ..	0.50	...
206	28 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Hêng Ta, Chinese Firm,	Mats, ... pcs. 230 Declared to be, ... ,, 108	False declaration of quantity to ship.	28 October. Fined.	5.00	...	H. J. Waller,	0.50	...
207	28 October, British s.v. *Po Yang.*	Chin Shêng, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, ... pls. 4.39 Declared to be, ... ,, 3.70	False declaration of weight to land.	29 October. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land,	0.50	...
208	28 October, Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Shên Chi, Chinese Firm,	Dye-stuff, ... pls. 34.74 Declared to be, ... ,, 34	,, ,,	28 October. Fined.	5.00	...	H. J. Waller,	0.50	...
209	29 October, British s.v. *Po Yang.*	Ho Tai, Chinese Firm,	Medicine, ... pls. 14.23 Declared to be, ... ,, 13.40	,, ,,	29 October. Fined.	10.00	...	J. M. Land, ..	1.00	...
210	29 October, Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 4½	Shipping without permit.	30 October. Fined.	6.00	...	E. F. Ottaway	0.60	...
211	,, ,,	,, ,,	Pills, ... cts. 19 Prepared Opium, ... ,, 1½	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	5.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	0.50	...
212	30 October, Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Forrester & Co., American Firm.	White Sharks' Fins, ... pls. 2.82 Declared to be, ... ,, 2.50	False declaration of weight to ship.	,, ,,	5.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.50	...
213	1 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	Yuan Chang, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, ... pls. 1.42 Declared to be, ... ,, 1.28	,, ,,	1 November. Fined.	5.00	...	,, ,,	0.50	...
214	2 Nov. Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Clean Camphor Barcos, ... cts. 2	Landing without permit.	30 November. Confiscated.	...	5.36	Native Tide-waiter Wang.	0.54	...
215	3 Nov. Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	,, ,, ...	American Ginseng, Clarified, cts. 34 Silk Piece Goods, ... ,, 3	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	48.35	M. F. Dzionk,	4.83	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	185.94	543.31	.....	72.14	25.88

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
			Brought forward,			185.94	543.31		72.14	25.88
216	4 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Satin Scrolls, ... pcs. 36 Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 1	Landing without permit.	4 November. Fined.	10.00	...	W. H. Williams, Native Tidewaiter Wang.	1.00	...
217	,, ,,	Chang Kuei-yung, Chinese.	Grey Shirtings, ... pcs. 5 Drills, ... ,, 5 Dyed Shirtings, ... ,, 2 Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 6½	,, ,,	,, ,,	10.00	....	M. F. Dzionk,	1.00	...
218	6 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Cabbages, ... 23 Baskets. Green Olives, ... 2 ,, Pears, ... 3 ,, Saltpetre, ... pls. 2	Landing without permit and landing contraband goods.	6 November. Confiscated.	...	58.99	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tidewaiter Chang.	5.90	...
219	7 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	,, ,, ...	Plasters, ... cts. 12 Nankeens, ... ,, 30 Lustres, ... pcs. 1 Broadcloth, ... ,, 1 Spanish Stripes, ... ,, 1	Landing without permit.	7 November. Fined.	5.00	...	N. Tattersell,	0.50	...
220	8 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	Yuan Lai, Chinese Firm.	Bamboo Shoots, ... pls. 8.20 Salt Fish, ... ,, 0.50 Salt, ... ,, 1 Fishmaws, ... ,, 0.46	Shipping without permit dutiable and contraband goods.	8 November. Fined.	20.00	...	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tidewaiter Wang.	2.00	...
221	9 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Mo Ch'êng, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 1.40, value Tls. 25 Declared to value..... ,, 9	False declaration of value to ship.	9 November. Fined.	5.00	...	E. F. Ottaway	0.50	...
222	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese, ...	Cinnamon, ... cts. 12	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	5.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	0.50	...
223	,, ,,	,, ,,	Squirrel Skins, ... pcs. 20 Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 1 Opium, ... ,, 2 Silk Thread, ... ,, 7 Corean Ginseng, 1st qual., Tls. 12	,, ,,	,, ,,	5.00	...	,, ,,	0.50	...
224	10 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	Chin Chi, Chinese Firm,	Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, ... cts. 0½ Japan Ginseng, 2nd quality, ,, 3	,, ,,	10 November. Fined.	3.00	...	W. H. Williams.	0.30	...
225	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese, ...	Squirrel Skins, ... pcs. 40 Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 2 Native Ginseng, ... ,, 2 Japan Ginseng, 2nd quality, ,, 3	,, ,,	,, ,,	20.00	...	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tidewaiter Wang.	2.00	...
226	,, ,,	Chên T'ai-nan, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 8.90, value Tls. 130 Declared to value..... ,, 89	False declaration of value to ship.	,, ,,	10.00	...	N. Tattersell,	1.00	...
227	10 Nov., Reg. Boat *No.* 86.	I Ho, Chinese Firm, ...	Medicine, pls. 3.20, value Tls. 64 Declared to value ..... ,, 25	,, ,,	,, ,,	5.00	...	J. M. Land,	0.50	...
228	10 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Glass Lamps, ... pcs. 62	Landing without permit.	30 November. Confiscated.	...	7.88	M. F. Dzionk,	0.79	...
229	11 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	,, ,,	Glass Lamps, ... pcs. 60	,, ,,	11 November. Fined.	10.00	...	E. F. Ottaway,	1.00	...
230	,, ,,	,, ,,	Satin, ... cts. 2 Silk Ribbons, ... ,, 0½	,, ,,	30 November. Confiscated.	...	8.67	N. Tattersell,	0.86	...
231	12 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	,, ,,	False Gold Leaf, ... pkgs. 62 Silver Leaf, ... ,, 28	Shipping without permit.	12 November. Fined.	5.00	...	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tidewaiter Wang.	0.50	...
232	12 Nov., Amer. s.v. *Tales.*	Chü Fêng, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 47, value Tls. 1,786 Declared to value..... ,, 1,249	False declaration of value to land.	,, ,,	10.00	...	J. M. Land, ...	1.00	...
			Carried forward,			308.94	618.85		91.99	25.88

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward,		308.94	618.85		91.99	25.88
233	14 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Kuang Ta, Chinese Firm.	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 3½ Nankeens, ... ,, 63 Cotton Cord, ... ,, 15 Brass-ware, ... ,, 19 Brass Buttons, ... ,, 10 Cow Glue, ... ,, 14 Grey Shirtings, ... pcs. 2	Landing without permit.	14 November. Fined.	25.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	2.50	...
234	15 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Fu Chang, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 1.10, value Tls. 13 Declared to value..... ,, 6	False declaration of value to ship.	15 November. Fined.	5.00	...	N. Tattersell,	0.50	...
235	16 Nov., Amer. s.v. *Tales.*	Chang Chi, Chinese Firm.	Cotton Seed, ... pls. 131.34 Declared to be, ... ,, 126.72	False declaration of weight to ship.	18 November. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, ...	0.50	...
236	17 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Ho Tai, Chinese Firm,	Medicine, ... pls. 17.53 Declared to be, ... ,, 16.80	False declaration of weight to land.	17 November. Fined.	10.00	...	E. F. Ottaway,	1.00	...
237	18 Nov., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Glassware, ... cts. 35	Landing without permit.	20 November. Confiscated.	...	5.04	N. Tattersell,	0.50	...
238	18 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Chang Hung-chi, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 1.40, value Tls. 19 Declared to value..... ,, 7	False declaration of value to ship.	18 November. Fined.	2.00	...	E. F. Ottaway,	0.20	...
239	18 Nov., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Brass, ... pls. 4.50	Landing without permit.	19 November. Confiscated.	...	23.31	M. F. Dzionk,	2.33	...
240	18 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	,, ,, ...	Pillows, ... pcs. 32 Cushions, ... ,, 28 Lamps (Glass), ... ,, 12	,, ,,	19 November. Fined.	10.00	...	E. F. Ottaway, W. H. Williams.	1.00	...
241	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Lamps (Glass), ... pcs. 96	,, ,,	30 November. Confiscated.	...	8.82	E. F. Ottaway,	0.88	...
242	19 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Chang Chi, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 5, value Tls. 40 Declared to value ..... ,, 30	False declaration of value to land.	19 November. Fined.	5.00	...	,,	0.50	...
243	20 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Hupeh.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Satin, ... cts. 18	Landing without permit.	30 November. Confiscated.	...	36.07	W. H. Williams.	3.60	...
244	,, ,,	,, ,,	Lamps, (Glass), ... pcs. 51 Glassware, ... cts. 19	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	19.17	E. F. Ottaway,	1.92	...
245	,, ,,	Chêng Fu, Chinese Firm	Medicine, ... pls. 5.62 Declared to be, ... ,, 5.24	False declaration of weight to land.	20 November. Fined.	5.00	...	,,	0.50	...
246	20 Nov., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Prepared Opium, ... cts. 2½ Broadcloth, ... pcs. 2	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	10.00	...	Native Tide-waiter Tal.	1.00	...
247	,, ,,	Chinese Steward, ...	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 26	Shipping without permit.	30 November. Confiscated.	...	83.02	M. F. Dzionk,	8.30	24.91
248	22 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Chinese Fireman, ...	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 23	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	88.17	,,	8.82	26.45
249	,, ,,	Unknown Chinese, ...	Native Opium, ... cts. 3	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	...	5.67	Native Tide-waiter.	0.57	...
250	,, ,,	F. Coit, American, ...	Tobacco Leaf, ... pls. 64 Declared to be, ... ,, 60	False declaration of weight to land.	22 November. Fined.	5.00	...	E. F. Ottaway,	0.50	...
251	23 Nov., Reg. Boat *No.* 76.	Ch'üan Ch'ang, Chinese Firm.	Bran, peculs 29, value Tls. 11 Declared to value ..... ,, 8	False declaration of value to ship.	23 November. Fined.	2.90	...	J. M. Land, ...	0.29	...
252	23 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Kingfishers' Feathers, ... pcs. 600	Landing without permit.	30 November. Confiscated.	...	8.35	M. F. Dzionk,	0.83	...
253	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Saltpetre, ... cts. 50	Landing contraband goods.	23 November. Confiscated.	...	6.62	W. H. Williams.	0.66	...
254	23 Nov., Reg. Boat *No.* 76.	Shêng Chi, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, pls. 19 value Tls. 94 Declared to value..... ,, 31	False declaration of value to land.	23 November. Fined.	10.00	...	J. M. Land, ..	1.00	...
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		403.84	903.09	.....	129.89	77.24

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward,		403.84	903.09		129.89	77.24
255	23 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese,	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 3	Landing without permit.	23 November. Confiscated.	...	15.40	W. H. Williams.	1.54	...
256	,, ,,	,, ,,	Dye-stuff, ... cts. 9	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	2.68	R. F. Ottaway.	0.27	...
257	,, ,,	Chinese Postman,	Medicine, ... pls. 1.68 Cows' Sinews, ... cts. 30	Shipping without permit.	23 November. Fined.	15.00	...	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tide-waiter Tai.	1.50	...
258	24 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsi.*	Unknown Chinese,	Glass Beads, ... pcs. 1,500 Pewter Ornaments, ... ,, 500	Landing without permit.	24 November. Confiscated.	...	4.41	W. H. Williams.	0.44	...
259	,, ,,	Chinese Postman,	Tobacco Pouches, ... pcs. 15,500 Stockings, ... prs. 140 Dye-stuff, ... cts. 90 Medicines, ... ,, 87 Nankeens, ... ,, 10	,, ,,	24 November. Fined.	...	30.00	M. F. Dzionk, Native Tide-waiter Tai.	3.00	...
260	25 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Yüan Chi, Chinese Firm.	Bamboo Shoots, ... pls. 3.10	Shipping without permit.	25 November. Fined.	5.00	...	R. F. Ottaway,	0.50	...
261	26 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Musk, ... cts. 1¼	,, ,,	26 November. Confiscated.	...	11.87	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	1.19	...
262	26 Nov., British s.s. *Ningpo.*	T'ung Ch'un, Chinese Firm.	Ivory-ware, cts. 84; Silk Ribbons, pls. 1.17, declared to be cts. 80 and cts. 98, respectively.	False declaration of weight to land.	26 November. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, .	0.50	...
263	26 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Native Opium, ... cts. 4	Shipping without permit.	26 November. Confiscated.	...	6.47	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	0.64	...
264	26 Nov., Chinese s.s. *Tahysw.*	,, ,, ...	Wood-ware, ... pls. 1	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	4.25	R. F. Ottaway,	0.42	...
265	27 Nov., German s.v. *Chang-an.*	Mei Chi, Chinese Firm,	Dye-stuff, ...pls. 3.96 Declared to be..... ,, 3.50	False declaration of weight to land.	27 November. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, .	0.50	...
266	27 Nov., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	False Gold Leaf, ... pkgs. 47	Shipping without permit.	27 November. Confiscated.	...	3.46	M. F. Dzionk,	0.35	...
267	1 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	,, ,, ...	Native Ginseng, ...cts. 8½ Ginseng Beard, ... ,, 1 American Ginseng, ... ,, 1	Landing without permit.	7 December. Confiscated.	...	13.30	J. Morgan, ...	1.33	...
268	,, ,,	Chinese Postman,	Cotton Thread, ... pkgs. 1 Knives, ... pcs. 24 Felt Hats, ... ,, 88 Kingfishers' Feathers, ... box. 10 Medicine Pills, ... cts. 4 Silk Tassels, ... ,, 1½ Dye-stuff, ... ,, 9 Nankeens, ... ,, 3½ Cotton Cord, ... ,, 9	,, ,,	6 December. Fined the amount of full and half duty.	5.48	...	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	0.55	...
269	2 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsi.*	,, ,, ...	Cinnamon, ... cts. 3 Silver Leaf, Refuse, ... ,, 0½ Silver Leaf, ... pkgs. 40 False Gold Leaf, ... ,, 38	,, ,,	6 December. Fined the amount of full and half duty. Cinnamon confiscated.	1.73	1.99	,, ,,	0.37	...
270	,, ,,	Nan Chi, Chinese Firm,	Medicine, ... pls. 252 Declared to be, ... ,, 220	False declaration of weight to ship.	2 December. Fined.	5.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.50	...
271	3 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Chinese Postman, ...	Green Paint, ... cts. 17 Brass-ware, ... ,, 10 Tobacco Pouches, ... pcs. 400 Table Cloths, ... ,, 4	Landing without permit.	7 December. Fined the amount of full and half duty.	1.77	...	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	0.18	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	477.82	966.92	.....	143.67	77.24

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Porn paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
			Brought forward,		.....	477.82	966.92	.....	143.67	77.24
4	4 Dec., Regd. Boat *No.* 94.	Wan Ch'ang, Chinese Firm.	Ti-ku-pi Medicine, ... pls. 10.60 Declared to be, ... ,, 10	False declaration of weight to land.	6 December. Fined value of excess.	4.20	...	J. M. Land,..	0.42	...
4	4 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	C. T. Wong, & Co., British Firm.	Chung-pai-chu Medicine, pls. 2.65 Declared to be, ... ,, 1.71	False declaration of weight to ship.	4 December. Excess, cts. 94, confiscated.	...	11.61	J. Morgan, ...	1.16	...
5	5 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese,.....	American Clarified Ginseng, cts. 5 Japan Ginseng, 2nd qual., ,, 1 Native Opium, ... ,, 2½	Landing without permit.	7 December. Confiscated.	...	8.55	W. H. Williams.	0.85	...
6	6 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	,, ,,	Medicine Pills, ... cts. 25	Shipping without permit.	6 December. Fined.	5.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	0.50	...
7	7 Dec., German s.s. *China.*	,, ,,	Opium Bowls,..... pcs. 68 Ink-stones, ... ,, 7 Dressing Cases, ... ,, 4 Linen, ... ,, 3 Opium Picks, ... ,, 400 Pewter-ware, ... cts 56 Prepared Tobacco, ... ,, 22 Bamboo-ware, ... ,, 4 Ivory-ware, ... ,, 1 Vermilion, ... ,, 1 Medicine Pills,..... ,, 3 Brass Buttons,..... ,, 5 Grass-cloth, (Coarse),... ,, 2 Medicine Tea, ... ,, 8	Landing without permit.	9 December. Fined.	10.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	1.00	...
7	7 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	,, ,,	Silk Piece Goods,..... cts. 4½	Shipping without permit.	8 December. Fined the amount of duty	0.54	...	,,	0.05	...
8	,, ,,	,, ,,	Saltpetre,..... cts. 40	Landing contraband goods.	7 December. Confiscated.	...	5.26	M. F. Dzionk,	0.52	...
9	,, ,,	,, ,,	Satin, ... cts. 21	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	...	49.87	,,	4.99	...
10	8 Dec., Cargo Boat.	Comprador, Chinese German s.s. *China.*	Camphor Baroos, ... cts. 3 Medicine Tea,..... ,, 1 Bamboo-ware, ... ,, 2	,, ,,	11 December. Confiscated.	...	28.97	E. F. Ottaway,	2.90	...
11	9 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Saltpetre, ... pls. 1	Landing contraband goods.	9 December. Confiscated.	...	13.16	W. H. Williams.	1.31	...
12	9 Dec., German s.s. *China.*	T'ung Shêng, Chinese Firm.	False Pearls, cts. 34, declared to be Glassware.	False declaration to land.	11 December. Fined.	10.00	...	J. M. Land,.	1.00	...
13	9 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Satin,..... cts. 6½ Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, ,, 4	Landing without permit.	9 December. Confiscated	...	19.82	F. Knäpel, ...	1.98	...
14	,, ,,	,, ,,	Glassware, ... pkgs. 4 Kerosine Lamps, ... pcs. 24	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	6.65	N. Tattersell,	0.66	...
15	10 Dec., German s.s. *China.*	Tung Chun, Chinese Firm.	Opium Lamps, ... pcs. 340 Declared to be ..... ,, 242	False declaration of number to land.	11 December. Pcs. 98 confiscated	...	9.91	J. M. Land,.	0.99	...
16	10 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Chinese Crew, ...	Bamboo Shoots, ... pcs. 7.50 Salt, ... ,, 1.86	Concealing dutiable and contraband goods on board.	11 December. Confiscated.	...	14.38	M. F. Dzionk,	1.43	...
17	11 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Japan Saltpetre, ...pls. 1.58 (Fraudulently addressed to a foreign merchant).	Landing contraband goods.	,, ,,	...	20.79	W. H. Williams.	2.08	...
18	11 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangsu.*	,, ,,	False Gold Leaf, ... pkgs. 311 Silver Leaf, ... ,, 108 Silver Leaf Refuse, ... cts. 1½	Shipping without permit.	15 December. Confiscated.	...	40.65	M. F. Dzionk,	4.06	...
			Carried forward, ...		*Hk. Tls.*	507.56	1,196.54	.....	169.57	77.24

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward, ...	...	507.36	1,196.54	...	169.57	77.94
289	11 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Chinese Postman, ...	Native Opium, ... cts. 6 Nankeens, ... ,, 34 Prepared Tobacco, ... ,, 35 Cotton Cord. ..... ,, 5 Medicine Pills, ... ,, 4 Ink, ... ,, 10½ Imitation Gold Lace, ... ,, 1½ Mushrooms, ... ,, 5 Spanish Stripes, ... pcs. 1 Lustres, ... ,, 1 Head Dresses, ... ,, 220	Landing without permit.	23 December, Opium confiscated, remainder released on payment of fine.	15.00	7.85	M. F. Dzionk	2.28	...
290	,, ,,	Tai Chi, Chinese Firm,	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 4½	Shipping without permit.	15 December. Fined.	5.00	...	Native Tide-waiter Chang	0.50	...
291	13 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	Richards & Co., American Firm.	Leather, ... pls. 5.66 Declared to be, ... ,, 4.65	False declaration of weight to land.	14 December. Excess confiscated.	...	26.60	N. Tattersell,	2.66	...
292	14 Dec., Reg. Boat *No.* 78.	Shipper at Shanghai, ...	White Bicho de Mar, ... pls. 4.66 Declared to be, ... ,, 5.30	Goods not in accord with what was passed through Shanghai Customs.	14 December. Fined.	25.00	...	J. M. Land, ...	2.50	...
293	,, ,,	,, ,,	Black Bicho de Mar, ... pls. 3.12 Declared to be, ... ,, 3.40	,, ,,	,, ,,	10.00	...	,,	1.00	...
294	14 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Wood-ware, ... pls. 6	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	3.00	...	F. Knäpel, ...	0.30	...
295	14 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	,, ,, ...	Saltpetre, ... cts 45	Landing contraband goods.	14 December. Confiscated.	...	5.92	R. F. Ottaway	0.59	...
296	15 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Shansi.*	,, ,, ...	Birds' Nests, 1st quality, ... cts. 1¾ Prepared Opium, ... ,, 2½	Landing without permit.	16 December. Confiscated.	...	11.65	Native Tide-waiter Chang	1.16	...
297	15 Dec., Regd. Boat *No.* 78.	Fu Chang, Chinese Firm.	Glass Lamps, pcs. 190, value Tls. 45 Declared to value ..... ,, 20.6	False declaration of value to land.	15 December. Fined.	5.00	...	J. M. Land, .	0.50	...
298	16 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Kwang Shêng, Chinese Firm.	Huai Shan Medicine, ... pls. 32.70 Declared to be ..... ,, 27.90	False declaration of weight to ship.	16 December. Fined.	5.00	...	N. Tattersell,	0.50	...
299	16 Dec., Regd. Boat *No.* 77.	Ho Chi, Chinese Firm,	Fresh Plants, pcs. 1,042, value Tls. 50 Declared to value..... ,, 15	False declaration of value to land.	20 December. Fined.	10.00	...	J. M. Land, .	1.00	...
300	16 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Sheep Skins, ... pcs. 5 Embroidery, ... ,, 1 Nankeens, ... cts. 10	Landing without permit.	23 December. Fined.	5.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	0.50	...
301	,, ,,	,, ,, ...	Prepared Opium, ... cts. 2½	,, ,,	16 December. Confiscated.	...	4.99	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	0.50	...
302	,, ,,	Richards & Co., Amer. Firm.	Preserved Beancurd, ... pls. 89 Declared to be ..... ,, 84.50	False declaration of weight to ship.	17 December. Excess confiscated.	...	8.01	J. Morgan, ...	0.80	...
303	17 Dec., British s.s. *Chinkiang.*	Chinese Crew, ...	Saltpetre, ... pls. 20.66	Concealing contraband goods on board.	17 December. Confiscated.	...	271.84	M. F. Dzionk, F. Knäpel.	27.18	81.55
304	,, ,,	Chinese Comprador, ...	Ivory and Gilt Ornaments, 14 sets. Brass Foil, ... cts. 10 Watches, ... pcs. 12 Girdle Buckles, ... ,, 2 Salt Fish, ... pls. 3.41 Medicines, ... cts. 8½ Crape Scarfs, ... ,, 0⅝	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	23 December. Confiscated.	...	100.70	,, ,,	10.07	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	590.36	1,634.10	.....	221.61	158.73

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel: and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
			Brought forward,			590.56	1,634.10		221.61	158.79
305	18 Dec., Reg. Boat *No.* 74.	C. T. Wong & Co., British Firm.	Lung-ngans, ... pls. 47.64 Declared to be, ... ,, 45.15	False declaration of weight to land.	31 December. Excess confiscated.	...	11.40	J. M. Land, ..	1.14	...
306	18 Dec., Brit. s.s. *Chinkiang.*	Shun Chang-shêng, Chinese Firm.	Silk Ribbons, ... pls. 1.27 Declared to be, ... ,, 1.05	,, ,,	18 December. Fined.	25.00	...	,, ,,	2.50	...
307	18 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Ku Chi-ta, Chinese, ...	Silk Piece Goods, ... cts. 1½ Pongees, ... ,, 8 Ass Glue, ... ,, 2	Landing without permit.	23 December. Fined the amount of full and half duty.	2.01	...	M. F. Drionk,	0.20	...
308	18 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Shanghai Shipper, ...	Chuen Tang-shêng, Medicine, pls. 3.74, declared to be pls. 4.20.	Obtaining an undue amount of drawback at port of re-export.	24 December. Fined.	5.00	...	N. Tattersell,	0.50	...
309	21 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Shoes, ... 20 pairs.	Shipping without permit.	23 December. Confiscated.	...	8.15	Native Tide-waiter Wang.	0.81	...
310	23 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Hung Chi, Chinese Firm,	Iron Locks, ... pls. 3.15 Declared to be, ... ,, 2.75	False declaration of weight to land.	24 December. Fined.	5.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	0.50	...
311	,, ,,	Ho Tai, Chinese Firm,	Shan Yo Medicine, pls. 2.05, value Tls. 100, declared to value Tls. 50.	False declaration of value to land.	,, ,,	15.00	...	,, ,,	1.50	...
312	23 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Agate Stones, ... pcs. 13,364 Jadestone Rings, ... ,, 6 Medicine, ... bottles 70 Ivory-ware, ... cts. 2½ Medicine, ... ,, 25 Bamboo Combs, ... ,, 10 Fine Grasscloth, ... ,, 1½ Medicine Pills, ... ,, 2 Cinnamon, ... ,, 4½	Landing without permit.	24 December. Confiscated.	...	34.75	E. F. Ottaway	3.47	...
313	23 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Hêng I-tai, Chinese Firm.	Pai-shu Medicine, ... pls. 20.67 Declared to be, ... ,, 18.50	False declaration of weight to ship.	24 December. Fined.	10.00	...	J. Morgan, ...	1.00	...
314	24 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Liang Chi, Chinese Firm.	Hemp, ... pls. 147.75 Declared to be, ... ,, 133	False declaration of weight to land.	,, ,,	25.00	...	,, ,,	2.50	...
315	24 Dec., Amer. s.v. *Kintungles.*	Hsin Chi, Chinese Firm,	Tobacco Leaf, ... pls. 40.87 Declared to be, ... ,, 39.50	,, ,,	,, ,,	10.00	...	J. M. Land,	1.00	...
316	25 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Black Bicho de Mar, ... cts. 20 Compoy, ... ,, 12 Cotton Cord, ... ,, 6 Nankeens, ... ,, 17 Imitation Silver Thread, ,, 1½ Brass-ware, ... ,, 2½ Silk Thread, ... ,, 0½ Horn Hair Brushes, ... pcs. 80 Pouch Ornaments, ... ,, 7,500 Cap Ornaments, ... ,, 100 Wax Matches, ... gross 2 Gloves, ... prs. 72	Landing without permit.	31 December. Fined.	20.00	...	Native Tide-waiter Tai.	2.00	...
317	26 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Chinese Postman, ...	Kingfishers' Feathers, ... pcs. 250 Needles, ... cts. 14	Shipping without permit.	31 December. Confiscated.	...	9.50	Native Tide-waiter Chang	0.95	...
			Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*			707.57	1,697.90	.....	239.68	158.79

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *NINGPO—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward,		707.57	1,697.90		239.68	138.79
318	29 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Chinese Postman,	Nankeens, ... cts. 73 Brass-ware, ... ,, 57 Cow Glue, ... ,, 14 Compoy, ... ,, 12 Corean Ginseng, ... ,, 1 Native Ginseng, ... ,, 0½ Asses' Glue, ... ,, 2 Birds' Nests, 2nd qual., ,, 1 Cotton Cord, ... ,, 2½ Medicine, ... ,, 8 Silk Thread, ... ,, 3½ Silk Piece Goods, ... ,, 7 Ink, ... ,, 1½ Head Ornaments, ... pcs. 110 Felt Hats, ... ,, 162 Hoods, ... ,, 49 Rugs or Blankets, ... ,, 7 Silk Pouches, ... ,, 24 False Pearls, ... ,, 500 Pipe Cases, (Fish Skin), ,, 50 Jade Head Ornaments, ,, 3 Socks, ... prs. 40 Gloves, ... ,, 72 Spanish Stripes, ... yds. 10	Landing without permit.	31 December. Fined.	60.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	6.00	...
319	31 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Nankeens, ... cts. 39 Firecrackers, ... ,, 14 Sheep Skins, ... pcs. 3	,, ,,	31 December. Fined.	10.00	...	M. F. Dzionk,	1.00	...
320	31 Dec., Regd. Boat *No.* 86.	Chinese Crew, ...	Tin-foil, ... pls. 2.25 Leather, ... cts. 57 Samshoo, ... pls. 2.10	Shipping without permit.	31 December. Confiscated.	...	42.54	,, ,,	4.25	...
321	31 Dec., Amer. s.s. *Kiangse.*	,, ,, ...	Felt Hats, ... pcs. 305	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	85.15	M. F. Dzionk, W. H. Williams.	8.51	25.54
322	31 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Tahyew.*	Unknown Chinese, ...	Japan Ginseng, 1st quality, cts. 1 Native Ginseng, ... ,, 2½	Landing without permit.	,, ,,	...	6.11	E. F. Ottaway,	0.61	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		777.57	1,831.70	...	260.05	184.33

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *FOOCHOW*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.										
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
52	October 5, Foochow.	Sung Chi, Chinese. British s.s. *Thales.*	Nankeens:— Declared weight, ... pls. 1 Actual ,, ... ,, 1.35 Excess, ... ,, 0.35	False declaration of quantity.	October 6. Fined.	5.00	...	W. Jenkins, .	0.50	...
53	October 6, Foochow.	Yü Chi, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Thales.*	Declared as Ch'ai Hu, Medicine, pls. 5.62, proved to be Ch'ai Hu, Medicine, pls. 2.33; Tang Shêng, Medicine, pls. 3.29.	False description of goods.	October 7. Fined.	10.00	...	B. R. Johnson.	1.00	...
54	October 9, Pagoda.	Chinese Comprador. British s.s. *Yesso.*	Fire-crackers, ... pls. 0.37½	Landing without permit.	November 2. Confiscated.	...	2.92	W. Johnstone,	0.29	...
55	October 12, Pagoda.	Chinese Crew, British s.s. *Yesso.*	Bamboo Combs, ... pls. 1.38	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	25.32	S. Rosenbaum.	2.53	...
56	October 16, Foochow.	Ch'ang Chi, Chinese. British s.s. *Thales.*	Skins, ... pcs. 1,337 Declared value, Hk. Tls. 3,985 Actual ,, ,, 4,875 Excess, ... ,, 890	False declaration of value.	October 16. Fined.	32.50	...	W. Jenkins, .	3.25	...
57	October 16, Pagoda.	Chinese Crew, British s.s. *Douglas.*	Ginseng, pls. 0.39½; Dried Fish, pls. 0.13½; Satin Shoes, prs. 33; Silk Jacket, piece 1; Nankeen Shoes, prs. 12; Silk Trowsers, pcs. 5; Red Hangings, pcs. 9; Medicine, pls. 0.22; Peppermint Oil, bottles 100; Fire-crackers, pls. 0.11; Needles, mille 60; Foreign Brass Buttons, gross 10; Garters, dozens 12; Sardines, tins 24; Cinnamon, pls. 0.00½; Native Brass Buttons, pls. 0.03½; Head Ornaments, pcs. 300; Native Stockings, pairs 10; Silk Piece Goods, pls. 0.05½; Broadcloth, yards 6; *T*-Cloths, pcs. 4; Blankets, pairs 3; Rattan Pillow, piece 1; Rattan Cushions, pcs. 8; Pewter Pints, pcs. 13; Joss Ornaments, pcs. 15; Lamp Wicks, pkge. 1; Cocktail Shakers, pcs. 12; Chinese Tape, pls. 0.03; Dominoes, sets 4; Wood Shavings, pls. 0.02; Jade-stone Bangles, pairs 35; Jade-stone Hair Pins, pcs. 160; Jade-stone Ear-rings, pairs 50½; Jade-stone Rings, pcs. 27; Jade-stone Beads, pcs. 17; Glass Bangles, pairs 11; Cotton Cord, pls. 0.06½; Cornelian Stones, pcs. 108; Silk Thread, pls. 0.03; Pearls, Tls. 9; Foreign Leather, pls. 0.13½; Silver Watch, piece 1.	Concealment on board,	November 2. Confiscated.	...	467.76	J. P. Saunderson.	46.78	233.88
58	October 26, Foochow.	Wan Shun, Chinese. British s.s. *Thales.*	Declared as Safflower, ...pls. 4.15 Tu Chung Medicine, ... ,, 0.48 Yao Chü ,, ... ,, 0.98 Proved to be Safflower,.. ,, 4.37 Tu Chung Medicine, ... ,, 0.63 Yao Chü ,, ... ,, 1.64 Excess: Safflower, ... ,, 0.22 Tu Chung Medicine, ... ,, 0.15 Yao Chü ,, ... ,, 0.66	False declaration of quantity.	October 27. Fined.	5.00	...	W. Jenkins,..	0.50	...
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		52.50	496.00	.....	54.85	233.88

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *FOOCHOW—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 32.50	*Hk. Tls.* 496.00	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 54.85	*Hk. Tls.* 233.81
59	November 5, Pagoda.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Thales.*	Kerosine Lamps, ... pcs. 10	Landing without permit.	December 7. Confiscated.	...	7.97	R. Stisbee, ...	0.80	...
60	November 20, Foochow.	Ch'ên Shan-wei, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Thales.*	Oranges, Declared weight, ... pls. 160 Actual weight, ... ,, 176 Excess, ... ,, 16	False declaration of quantity.	November 20. Fined.	0.78	...	Office, ...	...	...
61	December 7, Pagoda.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Glaucus.*	Native Opium, ... pls. 1.80	Landing without permit.	December 10. Confiscated.	...	315.85	J. Dubois, S. Rosenbaum	31.58	...
62	December 10, Pagoda.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Haining.*	Native Opium, ... pls. 0.08½	,, ,,	December 31. Confiscated.	...	3.55	Kao Ch'i-shan	0.36	...
63	December 20, Pagoda.	Chinese Comprador. Brit. s.s. *Haining.*	Nankeens, ... pls. 1.34	Concealment on board,	,, ,,	...	55.82	J. Dubois, ...	5.58	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		53.28	879.19	.....	93.17	233.81

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *TAMSUI*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Nil.

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *TAKOW*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
	II.—NEW CASES.									
4	3 November, At Takow.	Ch'ên Li, Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Hailoong.*	3 pkgs. American Clarified Ginseng, 6½ catties.	Attempting to evade payment of duty and not repairing to Customs Jetty when instructed to do so by a Customs officer.	5 November. Full duty levied and Fined.	*Hk. Tls.* 2.00	*Hk. Tls.* ...	W. E. Moxham.	*Hk. Tls.* ...	*Hk. Tls.* ...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *AMOY*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.						*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
32	Oct. 6, On board in Passenger's Cabin.	Chinese Crew. Brit. s.s. *Douglas*.	10 bags Oolong Tea, peculs 2.38; 3 packages Nankeens, pieces 15, pls. 0.23; 9 pkgs. Chinese Shoes, 45 pairs; also	Carrying goods clandestinely, not entered in manifest; breach of Art. XXXVII. of Brit. Treaty.	October 7. Confiscated.	...	40.58	A. Norden, ...	3.98	...
			1 bag Saltpetre, pls. 0.50, ...	Concealing exceptional goods in violation of clause 5 of Rule V. appended to the Tariff.	Confiscated. Not yet disposed of.	...	...	,, ...	...	...
33	Oct. 7, On board.	Unknown Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Kwangtung*.	1 pkge. Chinese Shoes, 30 pairs, ...	Attempting to ship without permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	October 8. Confiscated.	...	5.89	,, ...	0.58	...
34	Oct. 15, In Sampan afloat.	Ch'in Ngan-liang, Supercargo. Brit. s.s. *Carisbrooke*.	4 boxes Manila Cigars, 2,000 pieces,	Landing without permit, breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	October 19. Confiscated.	...	15.71	,, ...	1.54	...
35	Nov. 6, In Sampan afloat.	Tê Hua, Hao. British s.s. *Yesso*.	11 pcs. White Shirtings; 2 pcs. T-Cloths; 5 pcs. Drills; 5 pcs. Spanish Stripes; 1 pce. Bunting; 2 pcs. Camlets; 1 pce. Italian Cloth; 1 pce. Dyed Shirtings.	Landing dutiable goods without a permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	November 12. Confiscated.	...	58.25	,, ...	5.71	...
36	Nov. 10, On board.	Yung Ch'ang, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Fleur a Castle*.	1 pkge. Coarse Ginseng, pls. 0.04	Shipping without permit and offering bribe of $ 10 to officer; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	November 11. Fined 10 times amount of bribe offered; goods confiscated.	65.46	60.87	,, ...	12.51	...
37	Nov. 18, On board.	Unknown Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Kwangtung*.	Chinese Shoes, ... prs. 35	Shipping without permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	November 18. Confiscated.	...	6.02	W. Lührss, ...	0.59	...
38	Nov. 25, On board.	K'uan Tê-hao, Chinese Ch'ên Tu. British s.v. *Eulie*.	1 pkge. Chinese Pens, pcs. 2,300; 1 pkge. Brass Pipes, pcs. 5; Ivory-ware, pls. 0.03; 1 pkge. Paper Hangings, 28 pcs; 3 pkgs. Horn-ware, pls. 1.00; 2 pkgs. Iron-ware, pls. 0.20.	Shipping dutiable articles without permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	November 26. Confiscated.	...	55.24	A. Norden, ...	5.41	...
39	Nov. 27, Customs Jetty.	Kau Yiu, Chinese Merchant. British s.v. *Eulie*.	260 pkgs. Congou Tea, declared to weight, pls. 49.40, proved to weight, pls. 53.56; Excess, pls. 4.16.	False application to ship in violation of Rule 7 of Amoy Customs Regulations.	November 27. Fined 5 times duty on excess.	52.00	...	C. J. Price, ..	5.20	...
40	Nov. 29, in Sampan, afloat.	Huang Tê-li, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Hockung*.	2 pkgs. containing:—Silk Caps and Hats, pcs. 28; Nankeens, pls. 0.18; Silk and Cotton Mixture, pls. 0.12; Silk Piece Goods, pls. 0.02½; White Shirtings, piece 1; Mirror and Stand, piece 1.	Landing dutiable goods without permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Tientsin Treaty.	November 29. Confiscated.	...	51.49	A. Norden, ...	5.05	...
41	Nov. 29, Customs Jetty.	Wên Mou, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Hockung* from Shanghai.	1 pkge. Silk and Cotton Mixture, and Silk Piece Goods, declared to weigh pls. 0.94, proved to weigh pls. 1.25.	Case in abeyance, ...	Outstanding.	...	...	The Office, ...	...	...
42	Dec. 15, Unauthorised Jetty.	Gerard & Co. Siamese s.v. *Meridian*.	1 bale Canvas from Hongkong declared for transhipment to a vessel in port.	Landing dutiable goods for ship's use without permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Tientsin Treaty.	December 28. Fined $ 10.	6.55	...	,, ...	...	...
43	Dec. 20, Amoy Harbour.	Siamese s.v. *Soo-tek-sing*.	60 Passengers in excess of the number allowed.	Breach of the 1874 Passenger Rules.	December 24. Fined $ 60.	39.27	...	The Harbour Master's Office.	...	...
44	Dec. 21, Office and Jetty.	Agent of Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for Chinese. Spanish s.s. *Leonor* from Tamsui.	649 packages Oolung Tea, declared and found to weigh pls. 168.74. Export duty proof for pls. 162.25.	Goods not corresponding with Tamsui Customs documents; breach of Art. XLIV. of Spanish Treaty.	December 31. Fined once full duty.	421.85	...	The Office, ...	...	...
					Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*	585.13	294.05	.....	40.37	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *AMOY—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 585.13	*Hk. Tls.* 294.05	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 40.27	*Hk. Tls.* ...
45	Dec. 22, Office and Jetty.	Chinese Merchant, Foo Lin. Spanish s.s. *Leonor* from Tamsui.	278 packages Oolung Tea, declared and found to weigh pls. 75.06. Export duty proof for pls. 70.89.	Goods not corresponding with Tamsui Customs documents; breach of Art. XLIX. of Spanish Treaty.	December 31. Fined once full duty.	187.63	...	The Office, ...	...	...
46	Dec. 24, On board.	Chinese Merchant, Lâ Chi. British s.s. *Kwangtung.*	1 pkge. Medicine Pills, ... pls. 1.20 American Ginseng, ... ,, 0.05	Landing dutiable goods without a permit; breach of Art. XXXIX. of Treaty.	December 27. Confiscated.	...	7.85	A. Norden, ...	0.77	...
47	Dec. 29, In Harbour	Chinese Registered Cargo Boats.	2 Cargo Boats remaining alongside a steamer after hours.	Breach of Amoy Customs Regulations, Rule 5.	December 30. Fined each $1.	1.31	...	The Harbour Master's Office.	...	...
48	Dec. 30, On board.	Chinese Crew and Compradore of Messrs. Giles & Co., Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Esmeralda.*	18 pkgs. containing:—English Drills, pcs. 2; 2 pkgs. American Clarified Ginseng, pls. 0.22. Also,	Secreting goods in passengers' cabin not entered in manifest; breach of Art. XXXVII. of British Treaty.	December 31. Confiscated.	...	31.71	J. Hollander.	3.11	...
			14 bags Saltpetre, ... pls. 7	Concealing exceptional goods.	Confiscated. Not yet disposed of.					
					Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*	774.09	333.61	.....	44.45	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *SWATOW*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
II.—NEW CASES.						Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
16	22 Oct. Brit. s.s. *Yesso*.	Unknown Chinese, ...	Spanish Stripes, ... chang 2 *T*-Cloths, ... pcs. 4½ Dyed Shirtings, ... ,, 1 Muslins, ... ,, 2 Umbrellas, ... ,, 10 Sundries, ... box 1 Sharks' Fins, White, ... pls. 0.18 Cowhides, ... ,, 0.25	Landing without permit; concealed in a Sampan.	28 October. Confiscation.	...	29.45	Antoni, ...	2.80	...
17	27 Oct. Brit. s.s. *Emeralda*.	Chü Hsing, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, Hu Lien, pls. 2.22 value Tls. 24. White Nuts, pls. 3.60 value Tls. 11	Landing: contents falsely declared to be Medicine, Hu Lien, pls. 1.12, value Tls. 12; White Nuts, pls. 1.25, value Tls. 5.50.	3 November. Confiscation of excess in each lot, Medicine, pls. 1.10; White Nuts, pls. 1.35	...	11.78	H. Schaumlöffel.	1.12	...
18	3 Nov. Examination Shed.	T'ai Hsing, Chinese Firm.	Medicine, Pa Chi, ... pls. 7.71 Value ..... Tls. 36	Shipping: contents falsely declared to be pls. 6.20, value Tls. 30.	3 November. Confiscation of excess, pls. 1.51.	...	7.00	,, ...	...	...
19	19 Nov. Examination Shed.	Shêng Hsing, Chinese Firm.	Coarse Chinaware, ... pls. 1.27	Shipping: denomination falsely declared to be Earthenware.	19 November. Fine of four times the duty	2.28	...	,, ...	...	...
20	1 Dec. Examination Shed.	J'ui Chang, British Firm, for Chinese.	Brown Sugar, ... pls. 228.01	Shipping: weight falsely declared to be pls. 214.42.	1 December. Fine of ten times the duty on short declaration, Tls. 13.59.	16.31	...	,, ...	1.63	...
21	2 Dec. Examination Shed.	Fu Yuan, British Firm, for Chinese.	White Sugar, ... pls. 54.90	Shipping: denomination falsely declared to be Brown Sugar.	3 December. Fine of one duty on White Sugar, pls. 54.90.	10.98	...	W. Pollock,	1.10	...
22	8 Dec., Examination Shed.	Kuang Yi-yü, Chinese Firm.	Brown Sugar, ... pls. 139	Shipping: weight falsely declared to be pls. 128.	1 December. Fine of ten times the duty on the excess, pls. 11	13.20	...	,, ...	1.32	...
23	10 Dec., Examination Shed.	Yi Chi, Chinese Firm,	Vinegar, ... pls. 15.96 Value, ... Tls. 15	Shipping: contents falsely declared to be peculs 11.55, value Tls. 11.	11 December. Fine.	3.00	...	,, ...	...	...
24	16 Dec., Chinese s.s. *Pootah*.	Lai Shêng, Chinese Firm	Ginseng Refuse, ... pls. 1.56 Value, ... Tls. 66	Landing: falsely re-exported from Shanghai as Ginseng Refuse, peculs 1.74, value Tls. 104.	Unsettled, ...	...	...	Office, ...	...	...
25	28 Dec., Examination Shed.	Fu Ho, Chinese Firm,	Preserved Plums, ... pls. 28 Value, ... Tls. 17	Shipping: contents falsely declared to be peculs 23.24, value Tls. 14.	28 December. Fine.	2.00	...	W. Pollock,	...	...
26	29 Dec., Native Firm	Unknown Chinese, ...	Patna Opium, 1 ball, 3 catties,	Carrying smuggled goods.	29 December. Confiscation.	...	9.82	J. H. Allcot,	...	...
27	31 Dec., British s.s. *Arratoon Apcar*.	Hsing Chang, Chinese Firm.	Cotton, Raw, ... pls. 36	Landing: weight falsely declared to be pls. 24.	31 December. Fine of five times half duty on excess.	10.50	...	G. Harman,	1.05	...
28	31 Dec., British s.s. *Kwangtung*	Fu Hsing, Chinese Firm,	Chinaware, Coarse, ... pls. 41.43	Landing: weight falsely declared to be pls. 36.48.	31 December. Fine of ten times full duty on pls. 4.95.	22.28	...	,, ...	2.23	...
				Total, ... Hk. Tls.		80.55	58.05	.....	11.25	...

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON*, for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1875.

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
I.—OLD CASES (Settled.)										
269	28 Sept., Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Powan.*	2 bags Brimstone, 30 catties; 1 bag Foreign Salt, 90 catties; 5 pkgs. Revolver Cartridges, 500 pcs.; 20 boxes Musket Cartridges, 200 pieces; Muskets, 6 pieces.	Concealing contraband goods on board.	30 September. Confiscated 31 Dec. Sold at Hongkong.	*Hk. Tls.* ...	*Hk. Tls.* 11.19	H. Eldridge, J. H. Logan, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, J. Burns, G. D. Sharnhorst, Huang Shih-ch'ing.	*Hk. Tls.* 1.10	*Hk. Tls.* ...
II.—NEW CASES.										
271	2 October, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. British s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 piece Patna Opium, ... 0¾ catty.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	2.40	N. H. Sennett.	0.24	...
272	4 October, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 cake Malwa Opium, .. 0½ catty.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	2.07	'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	0.20	...
273	6 October, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, 1½ catty.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.73	J. H. Logan,	0.56	...
274	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	3 pieces Patna Opium, 2¼ catties; 10 half-balls Patna Opium, 15 catties; 8 balls Patna Opium, 24 catties.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	158.07	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, J. H. Logan, G. Nutter, G. Mason, N. H. Sennett, J. Burns.	15.49	37.37
275	,, ,,	,, ,,	3 bags Saltpetre, 87 catties, ...	Concealing contraband goods on board.	29 October. Confiscated 31 Dec. Sold at Hongkong.	...	2.61	,, ,,	0.24	...
276	8 October, Canton.	1Ch'ang-shêng, Chinese. British s.s. *White Cloud.*	Declared to be 24 boxes Jadestone, pls. 52.56, value Hk. Tls. 2,365, value found to be Hk. Tls. 4,518.	False declaration of value on import.	8 October. Fined.	100.00	...	F. H. Ewer, .	10.00	...
277	9 October, Canton.	Chinese Lamp-trimmer. British s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 parcels Malwa Opium, 6 cts.; 2 pcs. Malwa Opium, ¾ catty.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	28.67	G. Mason, ...	2.81	...
278	,, ,,	Chinese Seaman. British s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.73	'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	0.56	...
279	11 October, Canton.	Person Unknown. British s.s. *Spark.*	16 half-balls Patna Opium, 24 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	91.73	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, G. Nutter, G. Mason, N. H. Sennett, J. Burns, J. Murphy, H. Heather.	8.99	...
280	,, ,,	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	8 balls Patna Opium, ... 24 cts. 6 half-balls Patna Opium, 9 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods in clothes box.	,, ,,	...	127.20	Lin Su, ...	12.47	37.40
281	12 October, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, 3 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	11.47	G. D. Sharnhorst.	1.13	...
282	,, ,,	Chinese Fireman. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	11.47	,, ,,	1.12	...
283	15 October, Canton.	A Tsai, Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 ,, ,, 3 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	11.47	'Huang Shih-ching.	1.12	...
					Carried forward, ...	100.00	469.81	.....	56.03	74.77

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 100.00	*Hk. Tls.* 469.81	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 56.03	*Hk. Tls.* 74.72
284	15 October, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 piece Patna Opium, ... 0⅜ cts. 2 balls ,, ,, ... 6 ,, 3 pieces Malwa ,, ... 1¼ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	31.17	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, H. Heather, G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su.	3.06	...
285	15 October, Whampoa.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Spark.*	888 Wai Sing Lottery Tickets, 1⅛ catty.	Importing prohibited books.	15 October. Confiscated and destroyed.	...	...	A. Duncan.	...	...
286	16 October, Canton.	Person Unknown. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	6 balls Patna Opium, ... 18 cts. 6 half-balls Patna Opium,.. 9 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	104.00	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, H. Heather, Lin Su, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	10.19	27.20
287	18 October, Canton.	Person Unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	7 balls Patna Opium, ... 21 cts. 7 half-balls Patna Opium,.. 10½ ,, 1 Old Woollen Blanket.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	122.64	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, N. H. Sennett, G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing, A Yung.	12.02	27.25
288	18 October, Whampoa.	Chinese female Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 ball Patna Opium, ... 3 cts. 4 half-balls Patna Opium,.. 6 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	34.53	,, ,,	3.38	10.15
289	21 October, Canton,	Sau Li, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	3 baskets Green Ginger, pls.	13.12	Shipping without a permit.	21 October. Fined.	6.00	...	N. H. Sennett,	0.60
290	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	8 balls Patna Opium, ... 24 cts. 1 half-ball Patna Opium,.. 1½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	98.53	H. Eldridge, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, J. E. Kennedy, G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	9.66	...
291	23 October, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	4 half-balls Patna Opium, 6 cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	22.93	G. Mason, ...	2.25	6.74
292	25 October, Canton.	A Ch'i, Chinese Servant. British s.s. *Spark.*	5 ,, ,, ,, 7½ ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	28.67	G. D. Sharnhorst.	2.81	...
293	27 October, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	17 ,, ,, ,, 25½ cts. 1 piece ,, ,, 0⅜ ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	100.09	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. Burns, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	9.81	16.86
				Carried forward, ...*Hk. Tls.*		106.00	1,012.37	.....	109.81	182.92

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON*—*Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 106.00	*Hk. Tls.* 1,012.37	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 109.81	*Hk. Tls.* 162.93
294	27 October, Canton.	Wu Mien-hsuan, Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 piece Crystal, 21 catties, value Hk. Tls. 40.	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	27 October. Fined.	2.00	...	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcott, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. Burns, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	0.20	...
295	,, ,,	Chinese Passenger, Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	12 Small Clocks; 1 Large Clock, ...	,, ,,	29 October. Confiscated and sold.	...	18.40	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, J. H. Logan, G. Nutter, G. Mason, N. H. Sennett, J. Burns.	1.80	...
296	28 October, Canton.	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	4 pieces Patna Opium, 3 cts., ...	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	10.53	G. Nutter, ...	1.03	...
297	29 October, Canton.	Chinese female Passenger. British s.s. *Ichang.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, 3 cts. 4 pieces Patna Opium, ... 3 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	21.72	G. D. Sharnhorst.	2.13	6.39
298	30 October, Canton.	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.60	,, ,,	0.55	...
299	1 November, Canton.	Ho Hsing-kung, Chinese. British s.s. *Ningpo.*	2 pkgs. Weighing beams with weights, 3 pieces.	Not repairing to Customs Jetty for examination.	1 November. Fined.	1.00	...	F. H. Ewer, .	0.10	...
300	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	6 balls Patna Opium, ... 18 cts. 24 half-balls Patna Opium, .. 36 ,, 1 cake Malwa Opium, ... 1 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	206.75	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, J. Burns, N. H. Sennett, H. Washbrook H. Heather, G. D. Sharnhorst. 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	20.26	46.51
301	3 November, Canton.	Chinese female Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	102 cards Jadestone, Ornaments, 1,182 pieces; Jadestone Ornaments, 7,200 pieces; Jadestone ear-drops, 371 pairs; Jadestone Head Ornaments, 290 pieces; Jadestone Thumb-rings, 3 pieces; Jadestone Bangles, 33 pieces; Jadestone Beads, 120 pieces; Coral Fragments, 2½ catties; Silver Ear-rings, 9 pairs; Pearls, False, ½ catty; Kingfishers' Feathers, 540 pieces; Glass Beads, 3⅜ cts.; Cotton Bed Quilt, Old, 1 piece; Cotton Wrappers, 3 pieces; Cotton Jacket, 1 piece.	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	,, ,,	...	98.83	'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	9.68	29.06
302	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	4 half-balls Patna Opium, 6 catties 2 pieces ,, ,, 1½ ,, 1 parcel Malwa ,, 3 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	41.01	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. Burns, J. Murphy, G. D. Sharnhorst. 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	4.02	10.45
				Carried forward, ... *Hk. Tls.*		109.00	1,415.21	.....	149.58	253.33

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
			Brought forward, ...			109.00	1,415.21	.....	149.58	255.33
303	3 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	Victoria Lawns, each 12 yards, 40 pcs. Clocks, ... 8 ,, Watch Cases, ... 6 ,, Matches, ... 4,320 box. Japan-ware, ... 12 ,, ,, ,, ... 40 trays Japanese Toys, ... 99 box.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	62.20	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. Burns, J. Murphy, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	6.10	...
304	4 November. Canton.	Chinese Sampanman. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	3 pkgs. Cot. Handkerchiefs, 15 doz.	Landing goods without permit.	,, ,,	...	8.13	G. Nutter, ...	0.80	...
305	5 November. Canton.	Yên A-ching, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 Leather Trunk, 9 catties, containing: Cotton Clothing, Old, ...6 pcs. 2 half-balls Patna Opium, ...3 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	,, ,,	...	13.37	Li Ping, ...	1.31	3.93
306	,, ,,	Person Unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	9 balls Patna Opium, ... 27 cts. 7 half-balls Patna Opium, 10½ ,, 2 pcs. Patna Opium, ... 1½ ,, 5 parcels Malwa Opium, ... 15 ,, 2 Cakes Malwa Opium, ... 1½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	217.27	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. Burns, J. Murphy, J. L. Avetoom, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Hung Shih-ch'ing.	21.29	57.79
307	8 November, Canton.	,, ,,	8 pcs. Patna Opium, ... 6 cts. 9 half-balls Patna Opium, 13½ ,, 6 balls Patna Opium, ... 18 ,, 1 cake Malwa Opium, ... 0½ ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	141.34	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, J. Burns, J. Murphy, J. E. Kennedy, G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	13.87	20.03
308	9 November, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	9 pkgs. Silk Threads, ... 12 cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	26.67	G. Mason,	2.61	...
309	,, ,,	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 cake Malwa Opium, ... 0½ catty	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	,, ,,	...	2.50	'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	0.24	...
310	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	11.20	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, J. Burns, J. Murphy, J. E. Kennedy, G. D. Sharnhorst.	1.10	...
			Carried forward, ... Hk. Tls.			109.00	1,898.09	.....	196.90	337.05

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.		Hk. Tls.	Hk. Tls.
				Brought forward,	.....	109.00	1,898.09	.....	196.90	337.08
311	9 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	Coloured Cotton Handkerchiefs, 492 pcs.; Woollen Blankets, 7 pcs.; Native Cloth, 8 cts.; Turkey Red Cloth, each 20 yards, 10 pcs.; Opera Glasses, 6 pcs.; Eye Glasses, 72 pcs.; Dyed Shirtings, each 20 yards, 2 pcs.; Japan-ware, 4 box.; Japan-ware, 20 trays; Matches, 2,080 box.; Silver Watchs, 2 pcs.; Watch Cases, empty, 5 pcs.; Clock, pcs. 1.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	90.47	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, J. Burns, J. Murphy, J. E. Kennedy, G. D. Sharnhorst.	8.87	...
312	,, ,,	Tao Hsing, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Howsang.*	10 cases Paper, 1st quality, pls. 13.14, declared as 2nd quality.	False declaration of quality on Export.	9 November. Fined.	10.00	...	Sha Ming-yew.	1.00	...
313	11 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, 1½ cts. 3 cakes Malwa ,, 3 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	18.73	H. Heather, G. D. Sharnhorst.	1.84	...
314	12 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 piece Patna Opium, ⅞ catty; 11 half-balls Patna Opium, 16½ catties; 24 balls Patna Opium, 72 catties; 3 cakes Malwa Opium, 1⅞ catty.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	345.81	H. Eldridge, G. Nutter, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, H. Heather, J. E. Kennedy, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ching.	33.89	66.09
315	13 November, Canton.	Yu Sheng-hsiang, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	Declared as 1 package Woollen and Cotton Mixture, 10 pieces, equal to 21 pieces of 31 yards. Found on examination to be 1 package Inferior Spanish Stripes, 10 pcs., 84.2 chang.	False declaration of quality on Import.	13 November. Fined.	10.00	...	G. Jones, ...	1.00	...
316	15 November, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	11.20	T. Phillips, ...	1.10	...
317	17 November, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 piece Patna Opium, ... ⅝ catty,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	2.85	G. D. Sharnhorst.	0.28	...
318	18 November, Canton.	Ping Chi. Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Chinkiang.*	Declared as 1 package Compasses, 158 pieces, value Hk. Tls. 8; Sundials, 270 pieces, value Hk. Tls. 4. Found on examination to be Compasses, 150 pieces, value Hk. Tls. 64; Sundials, 270 pcs., value Hk. Tls. 21.	False declaration of value on Export.	18 November. Fined.	10.00	...	F. Ewer, ...	1.00	...
319	19 Nov., Canton.	Chinese Passenger. British s.s. *White Cloud.*	4 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 6 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	22.40	Lin Su, ...	2.19	6.59
320	,, ,,	Person unknown, Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	2 bags. Copper Cash, 13½ strings, weighing 1 pecul.	Exporting exceptional goods without permit.	,, ,,	...	3.07	N. H. Sennett,	0.79	...
321	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 pieces Patna Opium, 1½ cts. 8 half-ball Patna Opium, 12 ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	50.29	H. Eldridge, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, H. Heather, W. Washbrook G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su.	4.93	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	139.00	2,447.91	.....	253.79	409.76

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON*—*Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
						Hk. Tls.	*Hk. Tls.*		*Hk. Tls.*	*Hk. Tls.*
				Brought forward, ...	.....	139.00	2,447.92	.....	253.79	409.76
322	19 November, Canton.	Abdool Kadi, British Indian. British s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 Old Leather Trunk, containing 1 jar Sandalwood Oil, 28⅓ catties.	Concealing dutiable goods on luggage.	26 November. Fined.	20.00	...	H. Eldridge, G. Nutter, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, H. Heather, W. Washbrook G. D Sharnhorst, Lin Su.	2.00	6.00
323	20 November, Canton.	Person Unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	2 pcs. Patna Opium, ... 1⅓ cts. 11 half-balls Patna Opium, 16½ ,, 1 bag Old Opium, ... 4⅓ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	73.09	H. Eldridge, G. Nutter, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. L. Avetoom, N. H. Sennett, J. Murphy, W. Washbrook H. Heather, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	7.16	6.56
324	22 November, Canton.	Person Unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	11.20	G. Mason,	1.10	3.29
325	,, ,,	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	2 pcs. Malwa Opium, ... 1½ cts. 1 half-ball Patna Opium, 1½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	12.30	G. Nutter,	1.20	...
326	,, ,,	,, ,,	3 half-balls Patna Opium, 4½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	16.80	W. Washbrook	1.63	...
327	,, ,,	Tai Hsing, Chinese. Chinese s.s. *Fuyew.*	11 cases, Declared as Brass Buttons, pls. 7.21: Brass-foil, cts. 45; Brass-ware, cts. 20; Silk Ribbons, cts 55; Silk Piece Goods, cts. 6; Horn-ware, (Opium Boxes), cts. 20; Paper, 1st quality, cts. 74; Lamps, pcs. 1,390, value Hk. Tls. 50; Mirrors with Frames, pcs. 450, value Hk. Tls. 7.50; Opium Trays, pcs. 100, value Hk. Tls. 3; Scented Beads, stgs. 300, value Hk. Tls. 6; Sandalwood Oil, bottles 1,000, catty ½, value Hk. Tls. 2; Compasses, pcs. 400, value Hk. Tls. 7; Peppermint Oil, bottles 300, catty ½. Found to be Brass Buttons, pls. 9.64; Brass Foil, cts. 45; Brass Wire, cts. 20; Silk Ribbons, cts. 60; Silk Piece Goods, cts. 7; Horn-ware (Opium Boxes), cts. 23; Paper, 1st quality, cts. 70; Opium Lamps, pcs. 1,450, value Tls. 10; Mirrors with Frames, pcs. 450, value Tls. 15; Opium Trays, pcs. 100, value Tls. 5; Compasses, pcs. 445, value Tls. 10; Scented Beads, stgs. 300, value Tls. 8; Sandalwood Oil, bottles 1,000, catty ½; value Tls. 5; Peppermint Oil, bottles 300, catty ½	False declaration of particulars on export.	22 November. Fined.	30.00	...	J. Poynter, ...	3.00	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	189.00	2,561.30	.....	269.90	425.64

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 189.00	*Hk. Tls.* 2,561.30	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 269.90	*Hk. Tls.* 425.64
328	24 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	Silver Watches, ... 2 pcs. 5 balls Patna Opium, ... 15 cts. 13 half-balls Patna Opium, 19½ ,, 9 pieces Patna Opium, ... 6¾ ,, 3 cakes Malwa Opium, ... 1½ cty.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	29 November, Confiscated and sold.	...	171.39	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, G. Nutter, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. Burns, J. Murphy, W. Washbrook, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ching.	16.80	39.51
329	,, ,,	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 tins = 1 ball Patna Opium, 3 cts. 3 pieces Malwa Opium, ... 1½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	18.30	Li Ping, ...	1.79	...
330	,, ,,	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Spark.*	4 half-balls Patna Opium, 6 cts.,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	22.40	N. H. Sennett, Lin Su.	2.19	6.58
331	,, ,,	Chinese Carpenter. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 pieces Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	5.04	G. D. Sharnhorst.	0.49	...
332	25 November, Canton.	Chêng Ch'ang, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Yangtsze.*	Declared as 200 bags Brown Sugar, pls. 256.50. Found to be 200 bags White Sugar, pls. 256.50.	False declaration of quality.	25 November. Fined.	25.00	...	Sha Meng-yan	2.50	...
333	26 November, Canton.	Shên Ho, Chinese. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	1 case Bombazettes, ... 44 pcs.	False declaration of import particulars on re-export.	26 November Fined.	20.00	...	F. Ewer.	2.00	...
334	27 November, Salt Flats, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	16 half-balls Patna Opium, 24 cts. 1 ball Patna Opium, 3 ,,	Throwing dutiable goods overboard.	29 November. Confiscated and sold.	...	101.04	G. Mason, Ah-sing.	9.90	...
335	27 November, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium,... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	5.60	T. Phillips,...	0.55	...
337	28 November, Canton.	Chinese Sailor. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	4 half-balls Patna Opium, 6 cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	22.40	G. D. Sharnhorst.	2.20	...
336	27 November, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	Silver Watches, 2 pieces, ...	,, ,,	31 December. Confiscated and sold.	...	8.33	T. Phillips,...	0.82	...
338	29 November, Canton.	Yuan Chi, Chinese. German s.s. *China.*	Declared as 5 packages Cassia Lignea, peculs 10.22; 10 pkgs. P'ai Ts'ao Medicine, peculs 13.14. Found to be 5 packages Cassia Lignea, peculs 9.93; 10 packages P'ai Ts'ao Medicine, peculs 12.52; Camphor Baroos, pecul 0.12.	Fraudulent packing and false declaration of goods on export.	4 December. Confiscated and sold.	...	120.00	H. Eldridge,	12.00	36.00
339	30 November, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Spark.*	11 bags Copper Cash, 99 strings, peculs 6.50.	Exporting exceptional goods without a permit.	31 December. Confiscated and sold.	...	61.35	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, Li Ping.	6.01	18.04
340	2 December, Canton.	Chinese Passenger, Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.,	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	10.60	Li Ping, ...	1.04	3.12
341	,, ,,	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 cake Malwa Opium,..... 0¾ cts. 2 half-balls Patna Opium, 3 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	13.12	G. D. Sharnhorst.	1.29	...
342	3 December, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. British s.s. *Spark.*	2 balls Patna Opium, ... 6 cts. 6 half-balls Patna Opium, 9 ,, 4 pieces Native Cloth,..... 25 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	60.93	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, G. Nutter, T. Phillips, G. Mason, J. Burns, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing.	5.97	6.70
343	6 December, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. British s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium,... 1½ cts.,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.30	H. Heather, .	0.52	...
				Carried forward, ...	..... *Hk. Tls.*	234.00	3,287.10	.....	335.97	535.64

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON—Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong, Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realized by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 234.00	*Hk. Tls.* 3,187.10	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 335.97	*Hk. Tls.* 535.60
344	7 December, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	2 half balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	31 December, Confiscated and sold.	...	10.60	H. Eldridge, J. H. Allcot, G. Nutter, G. Mason, C. Wanderleach. N. H. Sennett, G. D. Sharnhorst, Lin Su.	1.04	...
345	8 December, Canton.	Chinese Seamen. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium,... 1½ cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.30	G. Nutter, ...	0.52	...
346	,, ,,	Yung Hsiang, Chinese. s.s. *Yungching.*	49 pkgs. Sandalwood Ornaments, 245 pcs., found to contain indecent Pictures, 112 pcs.	Exporting articles containing indecent Pictures.	31 December. Confiscated: Pictures destroyed, Ornaments sold.	...	2.83	F. H. Ewer,	0.28	...
347	10 December, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	2 half-balls Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.	Landing goods without permit.	31 December, Confiscated and sold.	...	10.60	C. Wanderleach.	1.04	...
348	11 December, Canton.	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *Spark.*	1 pkge. Black Silk Thread, 2½ catties; 2 pkgs. Silk Cord, coloured, 3⅝ catties; 1 pkge. Floss, Silk (Canton), ⅝ catties; Native Shoes, 5 pairs.	Shipping goods without a permit.	,, ,,	...	13.33	C. Nutter, ...	1.31	...
349	13 December, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	Jadestone (Fancy) Ornaments, 2,348 pieces; Jadestone Drops, 7 pairs; Jadestone Head Ornaments, 144 pieces; Jadestone Pipe Stems, 25 pieces; Jadestone, (Fancy), Ornaments, 50 pieces; Jadestone Ornaments, 95 cards 380 pieces; Jadestone Ornaments, 1,142 pairs; Spectacles (Native) Crystal, 14 pairs.	Attempting to ship without a permit.	,, ,,	...	27.27	,, ...	2.67	...
350	15 December, Canton.	Chinese female Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Yungtze,*	2 balls Patna Opium,..... 6 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods in luggage.	,, ,,	...	22.80	T. H. Demetta	2.23	...
351	,, ,,	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	5.30	G. D. Sharnhorst.	0.52	...
352	16 December, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	28 balls Patna Opium, 84 catties; 7 half-balls, Patna Opium, 10½ catties; 1 parcel Malwa Opium, 3 catties; 1 cake Malwa Opium, ⅝ catty; 2 parcels Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, 1 catty.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	375.79	H. Eldridge, T. Phillips, G. Nutter, G. Mason, C. Wanderleach, N. H. Sennett, J. Murphy, H. Heather, G. D. Sharnhorst, 'Huang Shih-ch'ing, Ah Ming.	36.83	109.35
353	17 December, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	8 half-balls Patna Opium,... 12 cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	42.40	N. H. Sennett,	4.16	12.48
354	18 December, Canton.	Chinese Passenger. British s.s. *Kinshan.*	3 balls Patna Opium, ... 9 cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	34.20	G. Nutter, ...	3.35	10.05
355	21 December, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s *Kinshan*	1 half-ball Patna Opium,... 1½ cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	5.30	G. D. Sharnhorst.	0.52	...
356	,, ,,	,, ,,	2 tins Prepared Native Opium, 3½ catties.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	7.60	T. Phillips,...	0.74	...
				Carried forward, ...	*Hk. Tls.*	234.00	3,750.42	.....	391.18	667.48

PRECIS of FINES and CONFISCATIONS at the Port of *CANTON*—*Continued.*

Case No.	Date and Place of Offence or Seizure.	Name of Offender: Hong Individual, or Vessel; and Nationality.	Denomination and Quantity of Goods.	Offence committed or Rule broken.	Decision: Date and Nature.	Amount of Fine.	Amount realised by sale of Goods confiscated.	Officer by whom seized.	Portion paid to Seizing Officer.	Portion paid to Informant.
				Brought forward, ...	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 234.00	*Hk. Tls.* 3,750.42	.....	*Hk. Tls.* 391.18	*Hk. Tls.* 667.41
357	22 December, Canton.	Chinese female Passenger. British s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 pieces Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	31 December. Confiscated and sold.	...	5.14	J. Murphy, ...	0.50	...
358	24 December, Canton.	Chinese Servant. Brit. s.s. *White Cloud.*	3 cakes Malwa Opium, ... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	4.09	G. Mason, ...	0.42	...
359	27 December, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Ichang.*	7 bags Copper Cash, 50 strings, peculs 3.46.	Exporting exceptional goods without permit.	,, ,,	...	32.66	T. Phillips, ...	3.20	9.60
360	,, ,,	Chinese Passenger, Brit. s.s. *Kiukiang.*	1 half-ball Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	5.30	,,	0.52	...
361	,, ,,	,, ,,	1 ,, ,, ... 1½ ,,	Concealing dutiable goods on board.	,, ,,	...	5.30	Lin Su, ...	0.52	...
362	28 December, Canton.	Person unknown. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	3 bags Foreign Salt, peculs 1.56 5 bags Saltpetre, ... ,, 4.90	Concealing contraband goods on board.	,, ,,	...	14.91	H. Eldridge,	1.39	...
363	30 December, Canton.	Chinese Seaman. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	2 pieces Patna Opium, ... 1½ cts.	Concealing dutiable goods on person.	,, ,,	...	5.60	'Huang Shih-ching.	0.55	...
364	30 December, Whampoa.	Chinese Passenger. Brit. s.s. *Kinshan.*	4 pieces Patna Opium, ... 3 cts.	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	10.73	Chun A-lung,	1.05	...
365	,, ,,	,, ,,	4 ,, ,, ... 3 ,,	,, ,,	,, ,,	...	10.73	J. L. Avetoom,	1.05	...
				Total, ... *Hk. Tls.*		234.00	3,845.08	.....	400.38	677.01

PART IV.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Nil.

PART V.

MOVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE:

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, TRANSFERS, LEAVES, &c.

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS.

MOVEMENTS IN THE SERVICE.

(Gazette No. 17.)

From 1st September to 30th November, 1875.

I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

1°. IN-DOOR.

1875.

Aug. 24: AUGUSTIN DILLON, 2nd Assistant, *A*, Tientsin : *deceased.*

Sept. 1: W. HANCOCK, 4th „ „ Chefoo : to be 4th Assistant, *A*, in the Insp^te General, Peking.
J. L. CHALMERS, 4th „ „ Tientsin : „ 4th „ „ Chefoo.
F. HIRTH, 2nd „ *B*, Canton : „ 2nd „ *B*, Amoy.
C. W. DE STE. CROIX, 1st „ „ Newchwang: „ 1st „ „ Canton.
R. M. HOBSON, 2nd „ „ Chefoo : „ 2nd „ „ Newchwang.

„ 25: H. EDGAR, 1st „ „ Kiukiang : *granted three months' leave.*

Oct. 1: T. DICK, Commissioner (Shanghai Supernumerary List): *granted six months' extension of leave.*
H. RUBERY, 1st Assistant, *A*, Tientsin: to be 1st Assistant, *A*, Ningpo.
A. MACPHERSON, Commissioner (Inspectorate Supernumerary List): to be Commissioner, Tientsin (*assumed charge 24th November*).

Nov. 1: E. MCKEAN, Deputy Commissioner and Chief Assistant, Ningpo: to be Deputy Commissioner and Chief Assistant, Swatow.
F. SCHJÖTH, 2nd Assistant, *A*, Swatow: *granted two years' leave.*
G. DETRING, Commissioner Officiating, Ningpo: to be Commissioner, Chefoo:
transferred charge at Ningpo to Senior Assistant RUBERY, 9th November:
assumed „ „ Chefoo, 23rd November:
transferred „ „ Chefoo to Senior Assistant HOLWILL, 24th November.
ROBT. E. BREDON, Commissioner Officiating, Chefoo: to be Commissioner Officiating, Ningpo (*assumed charge 2nd December*).
R. M. HOBSON, 2nd Assistant, *B*, Newchwang: to be 2nd Assistant, *A*, Newchwang.
E. SPECHT, 3rd „ *A*, Hankow : „ 2nd „ *B*, Hankow.
C. C. STUHLMANN, 3rd „ *B*, Swatow : „ 3rd „ *A*, Swatow.
P. H. KING, 4th „ *A*, „ : „ 3rd „ *B*, „

Sept. 1: J. B. DUDFIELD, Clerk (Harbour Master's Office), Shanghai: *granted two years' leave.*

BY IMPERIAL DECREE.

On the 13th December 1875, (Kwangsü, 1st year, 11th moon, 16th day) an Imperial Decree was received, conferring

Civil Rank of the Third Class, 三品銜, on { A. Macpherson, Esquire, / A. Huber, Esquire, } Commissioners of Customs.

2°. OUT-DOOR.

Confirmed Appointments.

March 7, 1874:	George Mason,	to be 3rd class	Tidewaiter,	Canton.
„ 17, „	George Friedrich Wilhelm Lührss,	„	„	„	Amoy.
Sept. 1, „	Augustus Norden,	„	„	„	„
„ 26, „	James Luis Trebutt,	„	„	„	„
Jan. 1, 1875:	Paul Spohn,	„	„	„	Shanghai.
Feb. 1, „	John Henry Hollander,	„	„	„	Amoy.
„ 19, „	Sigmund Rosenbaum,	„	„	„	Foochow.
March 1, „	John Patrick Donovan,	„	„	„	Shanghai.
„ 15, „	Thomas James Scott,	„	„	„	Swatow.
April 1, „	Thomas Charles Jennings,	„	„	„	Shanghai.
„ 15, „	Fritz Knäpel,	„	„	„	Ningpo.
„	Johann Christian August Holz,	„	„	„	Shanghai.
May 1, „	Charles Killeen,	„	„	„	Chefoo.
„ 15, „	Thomas James Ballard,	„	„	„	Newchwang.

1875.

Sept. 1:	J. M. Land,	Examiner, Amoy; *returned from leave:* to be Examiner, Ningpo.						
	A. Wilgaard,	1st class Tidewaiter, Canton: *granted one year's leave.*						
	T. G. Lant,	2nd „	„	Shanghai: to be	1st class	Tidewaiter,	Tientsin.	
	G. R. Davidson,	2nd „	„	Amoy: „	2nd „	„	Shanghai.	
	E. V. Calver,	3rd „	„	„ „	2nd „	„	Amoy.	
„ 10:	Francis Philip de la Cour,	Assistant Examiner, Shanghai: *deceased.*						
„ 17:	Thomas Chapman,	3rd class Tidewaiter, Canton: *dismissed.*						
„ 30:	C. J. Eldredge,	Acting Assistant Tidesurveyor, Ningpo (Chinhai): *resigned.*						
Oct. 1:	J. Lowe,	Examiner, Chinkiang: to be Acting Asst. Tidesurveyor, Ningpo (for Chinhai).						
	J. Mahon,	1st class Tidewaiter, Shanghai: to be Assistant Examiner, Chinkiang.						
	G. Swainson,	2nd „	„	Kiukiang: „	1st class	Tidewaiter,	Shanghai.	
	W. ap Weale,	3rd „	„	„ : „	2nd „	„	Kiukiang.	
	J. H. Burnett,	Assistant Examiner, Shanghai: „ Examiner, Shanghai.						
Nov. 1:	G. Clarke,	Chief Examiner, Newchwang: *granted sixteen months' leave.*						
	E. D. Burrell,	1st class Tidewaiter, Foochow: to be Assistant Examiner, Shanghai.						
	B. R. Johnson,	2nd „	„	„ : „	1st class	Tidewaiter,	Foochow.	
	J. Ruthven,	3rd „	„	Tamsui: „	2nd „	„	„	
	J. H. Logan,	3rd „	„	Canton: „	3rd „	„	Tamsui.	
	W. F. Stevenson,	Assistant Examiner, Foochow: „ Assistant Examiner, Shanghai.						
	W. Foster,	„	„	Shanghai: „	„	„	Foochow.	
	J. Poynter,	„	„	Canton: *returned from leave.*				

3°. COAST.

Sept. 1:	F. A. Hitchcock,	Acting 2nd Engineer, *Fei Hoo*: to be Acting Chief Engineer, *Kua Hsing.*						
	Robert Wolfenden,	„ 3rd „	*Ling Ping*: „	„ 2nd „	*Fei Hoo.*			

II.—MARINE DEPARTMENT.

1°. ENGINEERS.

Aug. 1: GERARD E. WELLESLEY, to be Assistant Engineer.
Oct. 7: JOHN WAKFER, Diver: *deceased.*

2°. HARBOURS.

Confirmed Appointment. April 1, 1875: ANDREW BARTLE CRONON, to be Constable, River Police, Shanghai.

3°. LIGHTS.

Confirmed Appointments.

March 1, 1875: EDWARD HELDEN, to be First Mate, *Tungsha* Lightship.
Aug. 1, „ JAMES KIMBALL, „ 3rd Lightkeeper, *B*, Shanghai district.
ALFRED EMIL BRAUER, „ 3rd „ *B*, „ „

Sept. 1: JOSEPH EBENEZER PLACE, to be Acting First Mate, *Newchwang* Lightship.
„ 21: F. M. COFFIN, 1st Mate, *Langshan* Lightship: to be 2nd Lightkeeper, *B*, Shanghai district.
Oct. 1: C. G. AMY, 2nd Lightkeeper, *A*, Sh'ai district: „ 2nd „ *A*, Chefoo.
J. ANDERSON, 3rd „ *A*, „ „ 3rd „ *A*, „

By order of the Inspector General,

COLIN JAMIESON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

INSPECTORATE GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
PEKING, 31*st December*, 1875.

MEDICAL REPORTS

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1875;

FORWARDED BY THE SURGEONS TO THE CUSTOMS AT THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA;

BEING No. 10 OF THE SERIES,

AND

FORMING THE SIXTH PART OF THE

CUSTOMS GAZETTE

No. XXVII.—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1875.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL REPORTS

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1875;

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The Inspector General of Customs.

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IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL REPORTS

FOR THE

HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1882;

TOGETHER WITH

REPORTS BY THE SURGEONS TO THE CUSTOMS AT THE OUTPORTS IN CHINA;

VOLUME IX. OF THE SERIES.

AND

FORMING THE EIGHTH PART OF THE

CUSTOMS GAZETTE

No. XXVII. JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1879.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF

The Inspector General of Customs.

SHANGHAI:

IMPERIAL MARITIME CUSTOMS STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Inspector General's Circular No. 19 of 1870.

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, 31*st December*, 1870.

SIR,

1.—It has been suggested to me that it would be well to take advantage of the circumstances in which the Customs Establishment is placed, to procure information with regard to disease amongst foreigners and natives in China; and I have, in consequence, come to the resolution of publishing half-yearly in collected form all that may be obtainable. If carried out to the extent hoped for, the scheme may prove highly useful to the medical profession both in China and at home, and to the public generally. I therefore look with confidence to the co-operation of the Customs Medical Officer at your port, and rely on his assisting me in this matter by framing a half-yearly report containing the result of his observations at.....upon the local peculiarities of disease, and upon diseases rarely or never encountered out of China. The facts brought forward and the opinions expressed will be arranged and published either with or without the name of the physician responsible for them, just as he may desire.

2.—The suggestions of the Customs Medical Officers at the various ports as to the points which it would be well to have especially elucidated, will be of great value in the framing of a form which will save trouble to those members of the Medical profession, whether connected with the Customs or not, who will join in carrying out the plan proposed. Meanwhile I would particularly invite attention to—

a.—The general health of.....during the period reported on; the death rate amongst foreigners; and, as far as possible, a classification of the causes of death.

b.—Diseases prevalent at.....

c.—General type of disease; peculiarities and complications encountered; special treatment demanded.

d.—Relation of disease to { Season. / Alteration in local conditions—such as drainage, &c. / Alteration in climatic conditions.

e.—Peculiar diseases; especially leprosy.

f.—Epidemics { Absence or presence. / Causes. / Course and treatment. / Fatality.

Other points, of a general or special kind, will naturally suggest themselves to medical men; what I have above called attention to, will serve to fix the general scope of the undertaking. I have committed to Dr. Alex. Jamieson, of Shanghai, the charge of arranging the reports for publication, so that they may be made available in a convenient form.

3.—Considering the number of places at which the Customs Inspectorate has established offices, the thousands of miles north and south and east and west over which these offices are scattered, the varieties of climate, and the peculiar conditions to which, under such different circumstances, life and health are subjected, I believe the Inspectorate, aided by its Medical Officers, can do good service in the general interest in the direction indicated; and, as already stated, I rely with confidence on the support and assistance of the Medical Officer at each port in the furtherance and perfecting of this scheme. You will hand a copy of this Circular to Dr. ....., and request him, in my name, to hand to you in future, for transmission to myself, half-yearly reports of the kind required, for the half-years ending 31st March and 30th September—that is, for the Winter and Summer seasons.

4.— * * * * *

I am, &c.,

(signed) ROBERT HART,
I. G.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS,—*Newchwang*, *Tientsin*, *Chefoo*, *Hankow*, *Kiukiang*, *Chinkiang*, *Shanghai*, *Ningpo*, *Foochow*, *Tamsui*, *Takow*, *Amoy*, *Swatow*, and *Canton*.

SHANGHAI, *1st January*, 1876.

SIR,

IN accordance with the directions of your despatch No. 6 *A* (Returns Series) of the 24th June 1871, I now forward to the Statistical Department of the Inspectorate General of Customs the following documents:—

A.—Remarks on Lymph Scrotum, Elephantiasis, and Chyluria, pp. 1-14;

B.—Notes of cases of Unusual Milk Secretion, pp. 15-17;

C.—Note on the Etiology of Cancer, pp. 18-21;

D.—Note on the Use of the Root Bark of Ailanthus in Dysentery, pp. 22-24;

E.—Note on a case of Recovery from Rinderpest, p. 25;

F.—Report on the Health of Amoy, for the half year ended 30th September 1875, p. 26;

G.—Report on the Health of Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage), for the half year ended 30th September 1875, pp. 27-45;

H.—Report on the Health of Hankow, for the year ended 30th September 1875, pp. 46-52;

I.—Report on the Health of Shanghai, for the half year ended 30th September 1875, pp. 53-66.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your obedient Servant,

R. ALEX. JAMIESON.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF CUSTOMS,
Peking.

The Contributors to this Volume are—

PATRICK MANSON, M.D., CH. M., ...	Amoy.
AUG. MÜLLER, M.D., ...	
DAVID MANSON, M.D., CH. M., ...	
R. ALEX. JAMIESON, M.A., M.D., ...	Shanghai.
J. H. BLAIR, Esq., ...	
Mons. E. DUGAT, ...	Peking.
J. R. SOMERVILLE, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., ...	Pagoda Anchorage, Foochow.
A. G. REID, M.D., F.R.C.S.E.	Hankow.

A.—Remarks on Lymph Scrotum, Elephantiasis, and Chyluria. By Patrick Manson, M.D.

In previous numbers of these Reports (No. 2 p. 13, No. 5 p. 9 and No. 8 p. 67) I published short notes of cases of a disease which, for want of a better name, I designated "Lymph Scrotum." At the time those cases were seen I was not aware that anything of the kind had been noticed by medical writers, and indeed none of the usual text books on surgery or pathology, or monographs on skin diseases or diseases of the scrotum, contain any allusion to this particular pathological condition. Recently, however, I have had an opportunity of consulting the different Indian medical periodicals and other works relating to elephantiasis, and have found that this peculiar disease has been observed by others, and that since the discovery by Dr. Lewis of the *filaria sanguinis hominis*, it is beginning to occupy the attention of the profession, especially in India. As it seems likely to form the link required to associate such apparently dissimilar diseases as chyluria and elephantiasis, a short résumé of what I have been able to glean and my conclusions may prove interesting and instructive.

Though many cases of lymphorrhagia from different parts of the body, especially the legs and groins, have been published, and although in descriptions by various authors of cases of elephantiasis lymphous discharges from the parts affected have been alluded to, yet the first description of lymph scrotum as a distinct pathological condition dates so recently as 1854. It was reported by Mr. Ardaseer Jamsetjee in the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay* (Vol. ii. New Series, p. 341,) as follows:—

"Patient a stout Parsee merchant, æt. 50; duration of the disease 17½ years, preceded "by an injury. There are vesicles of a minute size at the front and upper part of the scrotum, "where the integument is rough and thick, from this exudes a white milky fluid sometimes to "a large amount; this coagulates and afterwards separates into two parts; there are no "corpuscles in it. The discharge is irregular in its appearance and subsequently the vesicles "subside. The general health is good. The author supposes the occurrence of this discharge "prevents increase of the hypertrophy of the scrotum which otherwise might take place." This is the case as condensed by Dr. Carter; he adds that the character of the "milky" discharge was not detected.

A second and a third case were published in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for January 1860, under the title of "Milky Exudation from the Scrotum," as an extract from the "Report "of the Missionary Hospital at Kumleefou in the western suburbs of Canton, for the year 1858-9, "by Wong-fun, M.D." The description of the first of these is accurate and careful and corresponds with my cases in every particular.

The next and most important notices are by Dr. Vandyke Carter in the *Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Bombay*, 1861 and 1862, and in the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, (Vol. xlv. 1862). In these publications will be found several well marked cases very fully and carefully described, along with an elaborate discussion on the pathology of the

disease and its connection with the ordinary form of elephantiasis. One of the cases is of unusual interest, and resembles some of mine in affording an illustration of the significant combination of a varicose condition of the scrotal lymphatics and chyluria. The history of this case I will give. "Four months since the scrotum began to enlarge, native applications were "made, and it was only after a time that the peculiar corrugation of the skin appeared. The "milky discharge regularly occurs spontaneously, and it intermits; at present it has been going "on for two days, and he reckons to have lost about one pound of fluid daily. It does not issue "from any one spot but from several; it may be according to the number and position of the "tubercles that have burst. When it ceases, and sometimes also when the discharge is going on, "the urine becomes chylous and frequently coagulates. Such is his own account. Health in-"different. No appetite. He was afterwards admitted into hospital, and I found that the tume-"faction of the inguinal glands seemed to alternate with the appearance of chyle in the urine. "This circumstance was sufficiently established. The parts became tumefied a short time (2 or "3 hours) after a full meal, and then again subsided. There did not appear to be any regularity "in the appearance or disappearance of chyle in the urine." These are some of the facts of the case which supplied Dr. CARTER with the key to the pathology of what hitherto had been a most obscure disease, and to him undoubtedly belongs the great merit of making the first step towards a rational explanation of a most important point.

In his work on *Clinical Surgery in India*, published in 1866, Dr. FAYRER describes a case of this disease on which he operated—he calls it "Nævoid Elephantiasis." After the tumour was removed it "weighed a little more than a pound, and shrank and curled itself up remarkably; "so much so as almost to obliterate the appearance of cellulo-erectile tissue which was very well "seen just after it was removed. On examination it was found to be a modified form of the "ordinary elephantiasis. The tissue subjacent to the epidermis was dilated into numerous "interlacing and intercommunicating sinuses and cells. These, owing to the contractility of the "dartoid tissue, had shrunk almost to obliteration, but they could be followed by a probe and "traced to their extremities, the probe in each case appearing near the surface and covered only "by a thin layer of tissue. As to the microscopic appearance of the remainder of the growth, "it was precisely that of the ordinary examples of elephantiasis, the chief distinction between the "two forms being the cellular arrangement I have attempted to describe." Dr. FAYRER again alludes to the disease in his *Clinical and Pathological Observations in India*, published in 1873, and lately in the *Practitioner* for August 1875. A paper by Surgeon K. McLEOD in the *Indian Medical Gazette* for August 1874, contains an interesting analysis of the literature of this subject, and describes a well marked case observed by himself. He calls the disease "Varix Lymphaticus" and remarks that it is not of infrequent occurrence in India.

These notices, along with brief allusions to it by Dr. DRUITT in the *Medical Times and Gazette*, by Dr. LEWIS in papers in the *Reports of the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India*, by RINDFLEISCH, and cases published by me in the *Customs Medical Reports*, include all that has been written on this matter, as far as, after a diligent search, I have been able to learn.

The interest of the subject, however, does not stop here, for taken in connection with Dr. LEWIS' discovery of the *filaria sanguinis hominis*, it is likely to supply a link in the hitherto

obscure pathology of elephantiasis and chyluria, and to bring these apparently very different diseases under the same etiological heading.

In the following remarks I will endeavour, if possible, to establish: first, the generic identity of lymph scrotum and the ordinary form of elephantiasis; second, the generic identity of elephantiasis and tropical chyluria; third, I will bring forward evidence to support the inference that these three diseases acknowledge the same etiological cause; and, lastly, this cause I hope to show is the *filaria* of LEWIS.

I.—First, with regard to the connection existing between lymph scrotum and elephantiasis, I think there can be little room for doubt that they are not only similar diseases, but that they are the same disease in slightly different forms, or at different steps, and for the following reasons:—They both attack the same part, the scrotum; they are both accompanied by the same kind of fever and inflammation; they both involve primarily the lymphatics; their geographical distribution, as far as known, is identical—at least lymph scrotum has been found only in countries where elephantiasis is endemic; the course of both diseases is similar; and, lastly, they both sometimes occur in the same individual together, or one after the other. If these points can be established no room for doubt can exist. With the exception of one, viz., the lymphatic nature of elephantiasis, they are all conceded or can be easily proved.

Lymph scrotum depends on a varicose condition of the lymphatics; this is in fact the pathology of the disease. The nature of the discharge, the appearance of the vessels containing it before evacuation, the peculiar feeling conveyed to the finger in examining the universally enlarged inguinal glands, sufficiently establish this. Opinion, however, is not unanimous about the lymphatic nature of the common form of elephantiasis. Some have ascribed it to inflammation of the skin and cellular tissue, to erysipelas, phlebitis and other causes; and, if these views are correct, we could only look on the diseases under consideration as, though similar to some extent in appearance and history, entirely different in nature.

Dr. Allan WEBB in a paper on "Elephantiasis Orientalis" in the *Indian Annals of Medical Science* (No. iv., April 1855,) says:—"Indeed the disease neither originates in lymphitis nor "in phlebitis, but is formed exterior to the vessels by nuclei which develope themselves into "mixed fibro-cellular and elastic tissue, enclosing albuminous fluid. In fact we shall see that "the disease is essentially *fibrous outgrowth* from albuminous blastema." This must not be read as meaning that the lymphatics have nothing to do with the existence of the "albuminous blastema" from which the "fibrous outgrowth" is formed. He even gives a case which, in itself alone, is almost sufficient to prove that the lymphatics are first affected, and that in them or from them the "albuminous blastema" is obtained. The case is interesting. The patient detailed the usual history of fever and inflammation, and said "that after each attack of fever "during a period of four years the scrotum would transude a quantity of *white ropy looking* "*matter*, which very much reduced its bulk . . . But about ten months ago this suddenly "ceased and the tumour rapidly doubled in size . . . The manner of transudation," he says, "is, that during the paroxysm of the fever minute vesicles about the size of a pin's head appear. "They are scattered all over the surface of the tumefied scrotum. They become more prominent "and distended with serum (?) after the fever subsides, and break rapidly and discharge their "contents." The description of the discharge is not very full, but sufficient is said to recognise

it as the discharge characteristic of lymph scrotum, in fact lymph, which, after ceasing to find an escape by the skin, accumulated in the scrotum and undoubtedly became the "albuminous blastema" from which the "fibrous outgrowth" was formed; for, not till after this fluid ceased to flow did the tumour grow and acquire the appearances of elephantiasis.

BRETT (*A Practical Essay on some of the Principal Surgical Diseases of India*), WISE (*Transactions of the Medical and Physical Society of Calcutta*, Vol. vii.), BOUILLAND, RAYER and some others maintain that the disease is dependent on a venous cause. Nevertheless, the balance of opinion, as well as the evidence of facts, is very decidedly in favour of its lymphatic nature. ALARD, VIRCHOW, MOHAMMED ALY Bey, FAYRER, CARTER, and most modern writers who have seen much of the disease, are of this opinion. PAGET (*Lectures on Surgical Pathology*, 3rd Ed.) recognises the presence of lymphatic disease; he says, "sometimes elephantiasis may co-exist "with an obstructed and dilated condition of the lymphatics situated in the connective tissue of "the parts. The dilated lymph vessels in some of these cases have contained a quantity of "milky chyle-like fluid." The testimony of Dr. James HENDY, who wrote in 1784 *A Treatise on the Glandular Disease of Barbadoes, proving it to be seated in the lymphatic system* is almost in itself conclusive. He mentions that in the examination of a leg amputated for elephantiasis, the lymphatic "on the top of the foot" admitted a large quill with ease; other lymphatics were similarly affected, their walls being so thinned and weakened that they could not bear quicksilver injection. Such a state of lymphatics I have seen in the living body during the progress of an operation for elephantiasis, and so large was the stream of lymph from the proximal end of one of these vessels which I divided, that a ligature had to be used.

Such evidence of the lymphatic nature of elephantiasis is in itself of great weight, and if we find that disease in combination with well marked lymph scrotum, there can be little doubt as to the nature of elephantiasis or of the identity of the two diseases. Good illustrations of such a combination—not to pass from my own experience—are to be found in several of the cases I have recorded. No. 10 of the series was a well marked case of lymph scrotum. On account of its size the scrotum was removed, and on section the diseased mass had the "usual appearance "of elephantiasis—a strong outer rind of about ½ an inch in thickness and the interior filled "with a gelatinous mass. The vesicles on the surface communicated with the central part; a "wire could be passed from the one to the other." Again, in case 15, "the skin of the upper "part of the scrotum was covered with numerous vesicles which on puncture discharged 10 ounces "of straw-coloured fluid; the skin covering the penis was very much thickened and elongated so "that the glans was invisible—elephantiasis." The combination of the diseases, or rather the gradual passing of the one into the other, is still better illustrated in case 21. In this case the scrotum, for upwards of ten years, discharged regularly about once a month, from 10 to 50 ounces of white fluid; this stopped and the parts then gradually enlarged, assuming the usual appearance of elephantiasis, for which he was operated on seven years after. All discharge had ceased, and a characteristic tumour was removed.

Enough, I think, has been advanced to prove the close relationship, if not the identity, of these two diseases. The cause of the slight difference is, I believe, not difficult to find. Assuming for the time being, what I afterwards hope to prove, that in both there is obstruction to the circulation of lymph, I would suggest that in the case of lymph scrotum the obstruction

is not complete, that the upward progress of the lymph, though retarded, is not thoroughly arrested, and that it is kept fluid by being allowed thus to circulate, just as the blood is in veins made varicose by obstruction. Or perhaps the obstruction above may be complete, but yet a movement of the lymph is allowed by the rupture of a vessel on the surface of the scrotum, and it is thus prevented from stagnation and coagulation. On the other hand, in ordinary elephantiasis, I conjecture that the obstruction is complete or nearly so, and that there is no rupture of vessels on the surface. In consequence of this there is complete stagnation of lymph; it coagulates, and eventually becomes organised into degraded forms of the tissues in which it has accumulated. A somewhat analagous thing occurs in the contents of an aneurism when the vessel, as in one operation, is tied on the distal side of the swelling.

II.—The second point I propose to consider, viz., the generic identity of tropical chyluria and elephantiasis, is more difficult to establish; but still, I think, sufficient evidence can be brought together to warrant such a conclusion.

That the urine in chyluria derives its peculiar characteristics from an admixture of chyle or lymph, is now pretty generally admitted; the chemical and physical qualities of the secretion, and the exact counterfeit of it produced by an artificial admixture of chyle and urine, prove this. But the way in which the chyle gets access to the urinary passages is not by any means so clear. Lately, however, and especially since the publication of Dr. CARTER's papers above referred to, the opinion is gaining ground that this is effected by rupture of lymphatics in the kidney, ureter, or bladder. This ingenious theory, as it is compatible with all the phenomena of the disease and can be supported by facts, may be accepted. Dr. Lionel BEALE and Dr. ROBERTS strongly favour such a view. They look upon the state of the urine as dependent on a condition of the lymphatics of some part of the urinary passages similar to what obtained in the many cases of lymphorrhagia now on record. One case, given by Dr. ROBERTS, is almost conclusive. It is that of a man, the skin of the lower part of whose abdomen was studded with numerous vesicles filled with a milky white fluid, in fact, the appearance of the part and the nature of the fluid seemed to be identical with that of lymph scrotum. There was, with the exception of short intervals, a discharge of lymphous fluid constantly distilling from the part. The condition of the urine was carefully noted during the progress of the case, and on three occasions it presented all the characters of chylous urine; while the chyluria lasted the eruption was dry. The man died, and although nothing peculiar was remarked in the lymphatic system of the interior of the abdomen at the post-mortem examination, yet who cannot agree with Dr. ROBERTS in believing that the case throws light on the pathology of chylous urine; and that at one time, when the urine was chylous, there existed a state of lymphatics of some part of the urinary apparatus similar to that on the skin of the abdomen, and that from this the chyle was derived? I have already described a similar case occurring in Dr. CARTER's practice. From the facts of this and two other cases—one of lymphorrhagia from the groin uncomplicated with chyluria, and one of chyluria uncomplicated with external lymphorrhagia—Dr. CARTER argues, and I think conclusively, that the lymph in the urine of chyluria is derived directly from ruptured lymphatics. Two cases of my own—Nos. 10 and 16—completely bear out this view. In the first, a large discharge of fluid, at first clear, but becoming as it flowed milky, and finally bloody, was obtained by pricking some vesicles at the back part of the scrotum. The patient's

urine had been chylous for some weeks, but after the escape of fluid from the scrotum it became natural, though whether it remained so after his discharge from hospital I cannot say. The other case, No. 16, had suffered from well marked lymph scrotum for three years, and his scrotum on admission to hospital yielded a very large supply of the characteristic fluid, 54 ounces at one time and 12 ounces at another. "A week afterwards the patient called attention to his urine which, "he said, he had been unable to pass for 8 or 10 hours. The urine was in large quantity, of a "reddish white colour, and coagulated rapidly. He complained of pain in the passage. After a "few days the urine again became natural. The diseased part of the scrotum was removed by "the knife and the parts healed up rapidly; but on the day following the operation the urine "became white like milk and in quantity about 20 ounces. After three weeks he went home. "Two months afterwards he returned to hospital. He stated that his urine still continued white, "but sometimes it was almost natural. A small patch, about one inch square, of the skin of the "scrotum was seen to be covered with vesicles. It was excised. Since then he has been passing "large quantities of chylous urine,—on an average 70 to 80 ounces in 24 hours."

For further and more detailed evidence on this point I would refer the reader to the writings of ROBERTS, BEALE and CARTER; but sufficient, I think, has been advanced to show that the urine in tropical chyluria derives its lymph from ruptured lymphatics. That the lymphatics in such cases are in a similar state to those in lymph scrotum may be inferred from the fact that the two diseases have been frequently found together in the same patient, as in the cases quoted. Seeing, then, that lymph scrotum and elephantiasis are proved to be closely allied, the inference that the latter and tropical chyluria are similarly connected may be drawn. To confirm this, case No. 10 shows the three diseases—lymph scrotum, elephantiasis and chyluria—all co-existing in a single individual.

III.—That these diseases acknowledge the same etiological cause is to be presumed from many facts their histories have in common. They are endemic in the same countries. Sporadic instances of chyluria and elephantoid disease, it is true, are found elsewhere than in the countries where they may be said to be endemic; but this can be held to prove no more than that causes, other than that which produces these diseases, may bring about similar pathological states. They are all distinguished by intermissions and remissions of their more acute symptoms. I will endeavour further on to show that, pathologically, they are almost identical. All have been found associated with a peculiar condition of the blood; and, as I have just said, all have been found at the same time in the same individual.

IV.—This brings us to the last point—the etiological cause of these diseases.

It can be gathered from the above remarks and the cases I have given, that in these diseases there exists an abnormal condition of the lymphatics, that they are dilated. What then is the cause of this condition? Dr. ROBERTS suggests that in chyluria the lymphatic network of some part of the urinary apparatus "becomes immensely hypertrophied; that its "channels become varicose (as it were); that the contained cells assume by degrees the property "and functions of the cells lining the lacteal ducts and lacteal glands," and that from these the secretion is derived. This glandular hypothesis of Dr. ROBERTS, however, will not explain all the phenomena of elephantiasis, nor of lymph scrotum. If such is the explanation, how is it that in pricking one of the vesicles in the latter disease the fluid that escapes in some cases first

runs clear, then milky, and perhaps finally bloody? If a glandular structure such as he describes is the source of the fluid, how could different specimens taken from the same body at the same time have different qualities; or how is it, that for days or months chyle may be altogether absent from the urine, and then suddenly appear and as suddenly vanish? A glandular structure could not be thus suddenly called into existence and operation, nor thus suddenly cease secreting. The cause is more likely a mechanical one and operates by occluding the lymphatic passages. This is CARTER'S idea, and BEALE'S too. It is difficult, in the absence of post-mortem evidence, to say where it is applied, but one condition of its application we know—it is intermittent; else how account for the intermittence of the acuter symptoms. Further light as to its nature has been supplied, I think, by the discoveries of Dr. LEWIS.

As the details of these interesting and important discoveries have not appeared at any length in the English medical journals, nor obtained the publicity their importance should command, and as they are only to be found fully reported in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, the *Indian Annals*, or in Blue Books, works not generally accessible to practitioners in China, I will take the liberty of giving a condensed account of the principal results of Dr. LEWIS'S labours in as far as they bear on the subject under consideration.

In March 1870, Dr. LEWIS first discovered in the urine of an East Indian, a patient in the General Hospital, Calcutta, suffering from chyluria, the parasite now known as the *filaria sanguinis hominis*. Since then he has given a great deal of attention to the subject, examining the urine in many cases of chyluria, and in such cases he has, on every occasion, found the *filaria* present. Towards the end of July 1872, while examining the *blood* of an East Indian suffering from diarrhœa, he observed nine minute nematoid worms in a state of great activity on a single slide of the microscope. These, on comparison, were found to be exactly similar to the *filaria* he had already observed in chylous urine. A few days afterwards an opportunity presented to examine the blood and urine of a chyluria patient, and in both fluids *filaria* were found to be present. This patient, a woman, remained under observation for upwards of two months, and though the urine slightly improved in appearance, and the *filariæ* diminished in numbers, yet both in it and in the blood they could generally be detected. A third case presented itself, and in this also chyluria was associated with *filariæ* in blood and urine. In this case the blood was loaded with parasites, as many as twelve having been observed on a single slide. Dr. LEWIS sets down 140,000 as a very reasonable estimate of the number in this patient's body. Some time after this, (two years after the appearance of the chyluria,) this man's scrotum became the subject of elephantoid enlargement, and when last examined *filariæ* could still be detected in his system. A fourth case in which hæmatozoa and chyluria were associated, had a fatal termination; the immediate cause of death being diarrhœa. A post-mortem examination threw no light on the source of the *filariæ*. A second post-mortem examination of a person whose blood contained the parasite was obtained, but, as in the other, the results were negative.

Towards the end of 1873, Dr. LEWIS had the opportunity of examining a case in which chyluria was combined with an elephantoid state of the scrotum. The urine, in addition to the chylous matter, contained a little coagulated blood, and *filariæ* were detected in this. "The "patient was a Jew, and was suffering from acute pain produced by an inflamed condition of a "moderately large scrotal tumour. This tumour had been coming on for many years, and

"increased and diminished in bulk at irregular intervals. It was studded with tubercular promi-
"nences, soft and yielding to the touch, and when a trocar was introduced several ounces of
"sanguineous fluid were withdrawn. . . . . The chyluria had only been observed about a
"fortnight previously." In a second case of scrotal tumour, but in which no chyluria was present, the patient had been affected for nine months; "when the disease commenced, it was "looked upon as a hydrocele and the tumour was repeatedly tapped and a milky, pus-like fluid "withdrawn. The swelling, however, continued to increase, became very painful, and eventually "attained the size of a man's head. The patient was admitted to the Presidency General "Hospital for 'thickening and enlargement of the scrotum." The tumour was twice tapped in "hospital and the fluid removed sent to me for examination. It presented a somewhat purulent "appearance but the odour was not offensive. Under the microscope it was seen to consist of "broken-down granular matter, and every slide of it contained some half-a-dozen specimens of "the *filaria*." A third example, of a similar kind, in which an elephantoid condition of scrotum and foot co-existed with chyluria, supplied specimens of the hæmatozoon. It was found in the blood obtained by pricking the fingers and toes. In a fourth case, in which the existence of chyluria was not ascertained, *filariæ* were found in the chyle-like fluid obtained from an elephantoid scrotum.

It may be useful to some to know how to obtain the hæmatozoon; the following is Dr. LEWIS's description of the plan he adopts:—"A piece of narrow tape is coiled tightly round the "end of one of the fingers or toes, so as to produce a little temporary congestion of the part, but "not to such an extent as to cause the slightest pain; and with a clean, finely-pointed needle the "finger is gently pricked—half-a-dozen slides and covering glasses having been previously "prepared. The drop of blood thus obtained will suffice for several slides, but I find it a good "plan to squeeze out only a very small drop and transfer it altogether to one slide, by drawing the "edge of the covering glass along the tip of the finger so as to *scrape* off the droplet. The glass "is then carefully pressed on to the slide by a gliding motion, in order to produce as thin a layer "as possible and to ensure that all the fluid removed is retained beneath the cover, because there "is a tendency on the part of the fluid to carry the hæmatozoon towards the edge of the slide, just "as is observed to take place in the examination of the urine for 'casts' of the kidney tubules." The slides must be very carefully examined, a quarter of an hour at least being devoted to each. If the first specimens have been found to contain no *filariæ*, fresh punctures must be made and the blood transferred as before to the covering glass and slide. A $\frac{2}{3}$ of an inch objective answers the purpose of a searcher. Should anything unusual be observed, the low power must be replaced by a $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch or better an $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch objective. Though sometimes easily found, occasionally slide after slide must be examined with the utmost care. Dr. LEWIS particularly insists on this; he says, "Any one who imagines that they can be detected with the same ease as a white blood "corpuscle had better not make the attempt;" and that "no great amount of foresight is required "to be able to predict that, owing to want of proper appliances, want of time, or other circum-"stances, such remarks as '*filariæ* were searched for but not found,' will not infrequently be "recorded in connection with reports of chyluria cases."

Dr. LEWIS has given a very careful and complete description of the *filaria* as thus obtained. It is sufficient for purposes of recognition to say that, as seen in the blood, it is a long, snake-like

animal, very active in its movements, having a diameter about equal to that of a blood corpuscle and a length about 46 times its width. It looks as if it were provided with a sort of lash, but this is not the case, this appearance being produced by the extremities of the thin, transparent envelope within which the body of the parasite is rapidly retracted and extended. Traces of an alimentary canal have been seen, but very indistinctly.

Helminthologists know that these *filariæ* are the young of some mature nematode which, though it has hitherto escaped detection, must exist in the body bearing its progeny. In two post-mortem examinations of bodies in which *filariæ* were present, a prolonged and careful search failed to bring to light the parent parasite. Something, however, of its nature and habits may be inferred from further investigations by Dr. Lewis on an analagous parasitic affection common among the pariah dogs of Calcutta.

This canine disease appears to be extremely prevalent, for it was detected in 10 out of 27 animals examined with the special object of finding it. In these 10 cases the blood was infested with *filariæ* resembling, though different from, the *filaria sanguinis hominis;* and associated with this condition of blood were found the following pathological conditions:—

1. "Fibrous-looking tumours, varying from the size of a pea to that of a filbert or walnut, "along the walls of the thoracic aorta and œsophagus, both tubes being affected, or "only one.
2. "Minute nodules in the substance of the walls of the thoracic aorta, from the size of "duck shot to that of small peas. They can be felt as tubercles, and usually project "somewhat on the outer surface of the vessel, a depression or slight extravasation "of blood, corresponding to the nodule, being visible on the inner side of the aorta, "and frequently a slight abrasion of the lining membrane.
3. "A pitted or sacculated appearance of various parts of the thoracic aorta, with thinning "of its walls at some parts; the lining membrane roughened at the spots affected; "the roughening, however, is not of an atheromatous character, but due to the "membrane being thrown into delicate rugæ, as if from contraction of the middle and "outer coats.
4. "Enlargement and softening of some glandular body adjoining the vessels at the base of the heart."

When the above-mentioned tumours were cut into, they were "found to contain one to six or more "mature nematoid worms, of a pinkish sanguinolent tint, and varying in size from one inch to "three and a half inches in length;" these proved to be male and female of the same parasite, producing young similar to those found in the blood. The smaller tumours contained younger and only partially-matured parasites; and the pitting and sacculation of the aorta is to be attributed to the death, softening and absorption of the parasites and their envelopes. The larger tumours containing the mature parasites, the smaller tumours containing the immature animal, and the pitting and sacculation are all to be found in the same aorta. The fourth condition described was found once only; a gland near the origin of the left carotid artery was enlarged and softened, and contained five mature specimens of the nematode. With regard to the parasites in the tumours of the aorta Dr. Lewis remarks, "Sometimes they may be seen to "have crept outside the tumour, lying between it and the serous covering investing the artery,

"or a parasite may be seen emerging through a minute orifice communicating between the "tumour and the interior of the aorta and swinging itself across the lumen of the artery. I have "observed the channel of the aorta almost entirely blocked up after death by a clot which had "formed around a worm in this position"; and again, "with reference to these embryos, it may be "further remarked that the thickish, yellowish fluid in which the mature worms are imbedded "may be squeezed through the orifice in the tumour (usually found without difficulty) communi- "cating either with the aorta or œsophagus, according to its anatomical relations. In this way "innumerable ova may be made to pass into either channel, as the fluid is well charged with "eggs in all stages of development." This explains the manner in which the immature *filariæ* obtain entrance to the circulation in which they are found in such prodigious numbers.

Applying these facts in the history of the canine hœmatozoon to that of man, we are justified in assuming that in some similar manner the *filaria sanguinis hominis* is lodged and obtains access to the blood; that the mature nematode is lodged in the walls or neighbourhood of an artery, vein, or lymphatic, and through a rupture in the lining of such vessel it pours its brood of ova or immature *filariæ* into the blood, where they may be afterwards found when searched for.

Thus, it would appear that, at one time at any rate, there is connected with the circulation a large parent nematode, probably fixed and enclosed in a fibrous envelope; and a whole crowd of minute immature *filariæ* floating about in the blood. Can we refuse to see in either the one or the other the cause of the diseases with which we have found them associated? I think not. Their association is too frequent to be accidental. One or the other must be considered the etiological cause of these diseases. Which of these, parent or progeny, is the cause? The latter are so small that they can easily pass through the capillaries; they are unprovided with any boring apparatus, so that they are not likely to pierce lymphatics and allow the contents to escape; any disease they could produce by their mechanical presence would be of a hæmorrhagic and not of a lymphous nature; they have been found in blood after all symptoms of chyle in the urine have disappeared and in cases where there was no lymphatic disease; their congeners in the dog seem to be associated with no particular disease, the "host" being often in the enjoyment of good health. Such facts, I think, militate strongly against the supposition that the immature *filariæ* are the cause. As regards the parent nematode, I think otherwise. We have seen that in the dog a great amount of local mischief is done by its presence in the thoracic aorta; tumours and even the animals themselves project into the circulation, and the walls of the vessel are eroded and sacculated. If such and so great damage is done by the canine nematode to its favourite nidus, we may infer that something similar occurs in the case of the human subject. We do not as yet know the seat of the parent parasite, but I suppose it to be on or in the lymphatics, the receptaculum chyli, or thoracic duct, or some blood-vessel in the neighbourhood of these. I conjecture that as the animal is developed it becomes surrounded by an increasing tumour, as in the dog, and that this tumour, though perhaps a very small one and easily overlooked at a post-mortem examination, by pressure on the outside, or by bulging into the wall of a lymphatic vessel, causes an obstruction to or perhaps a complete stoppage of the flow of lymph. The calibre of the lymphatics, and even of the thoracic duct, is very small, and could easily be obstructed by a minute body. In consequence of this interference to the progress upwards of the

lymph, there is accumulation on the distal side of the stoppage, dilatation of lymphatics, perhaps rupture in parts where their walls are very thin or superficial as in the scrotum (lymph scrotum), or bladder (chyluria), or perhaps only stasis and accumulation of lymph materials which undergo a certain amount of organisation (elephantiasis). At the same time the young *filariæ* escape into the channel of the lymphatic, some on the proximal side of the obstruction, and appear in due course in the circulation; some on the distal side, and these finding their way down the dilated vessels, or carried by the regurgitating lymph, appear in the urine or discharge from the scrotum. After a time the parent nematode dies or escapes; the tumour that enclosed it is absorbed or disintegrated; the lymph channel again becomes patent, its circulation is renewed, and the chyle disappears from the urine, the scrotum no longer discharges, or the elephantiasis ceases to increase. Other nematodes progress in their development (in the thoracic aorta of the same dog they may be found in all stages of development); the lymph channel is again obstructed (perhaps in a different place, producing the appearance of metastasis, a thing well known to happen in elephantoid disease), there is a fresh attack of chyluria, lymph scrotum or elephantiasis.

Such is a short statement of some of the facts I have collected on this subject; and if they do not admit of the interpretation I have put upon them, yet their association must be regarded as most significant. Post-mortem evidence is still wanting, and it is a matter for regret that the prejudices of the Chinese deny us the chance of obtaining it here. However, from India, where the natives are not so averse to their dead being dissected, we may hope, ere long, to have the remaining difficulties and obscurities cleared up.

The only fact in the history of these diseases, which the hypothesis I have propounded does not satisfactorily explain, is the occurrence of inflammation and fever in elephantoid affections. Perhaps the distension of the lymphatics is sufficient to account for this. The fever we may look on as secondary. Everything else, as far as I know, tallies with such a hypothesis. For example, a peculiarity of elephantoid disease is that it has a great preference for certain parts, the lower extremities and scrotum, and (including chyluria) the urinary organs. Dr. WARING, in some very valuable statistics, has shown that only about five per cent. of cases presented the disease in any other part, and his statistics apply to nearly 1,000 individuals. His observations are confirmed by Dr. DAY. This fact supports the hypothesis I have given, inasmuch as it shows that this nematode, like other parasites, has a favourite habitat, though occasionally to be found elsewhere. I think that it also points to the road travelled by the animal seeking its nest in the nearest suitable lymphatic; that, like the Guinea worm, it penetrates the skin from without, such parts being most frequently attacked as are most exposed to substances containing the animal.

The geographical distribution of the disease accords entirely with what we know of some other allied diseases well known to be produced by parasites. Certain localities alone produce them. Elephantoid disease thus resembles in its distribution at least two well-known parasitic diseases, the hæmaturia of the Cape, Mauritius, Egypt, and the Brazils, so well described by GRIESINGER, Dr. John HARLEY and BILHARZ as depending on the Bilharzia hæmatobia, and the Guinea worm disease.

There is some evidence, too, that elephantiasis has been imported to a country where it did not previously exist—I refer to Barbadoes. On this subject, Dr. HENDY says, in 1784, "The

"glandular disease was unnoticed in this island till about eighty years ago. The first white "person in whom it was very conspicuous, as I have been informed by credible persons of "advanced age, was named Francis Briggs, though better known as 'Christopher Columbus.' "It was, indeed, with difficulty I could find out his real name. It was so uncommon a thing at that "time to see a person with these large legs, that this poor man's name was used as a bugbear to "frighten children with. It is not improbable that the negroes might have been affected with "this disease, and their complaints not sufficiently attended to. I have made very strict inquiry "and have not been able to discover, with any degree of certainty, that it ever did appear in the "neighbouring islands, except only in one instance, which I shall mention." He conjectures that the negroes brought it with them from Africa. If this is really a fact, what can better explain it than the supposition of its parasitic origin?

The bearing of the parasitic theory of these diseases on prophylaxis and treatment, is too obvious to require more than mention.

Continuation of series of Lymph-Scrotum cases.

17.—Phhe-lim; a cook; æt. 43; native of Amoy; enjoyed good health until the autumn of his 13th year, when he was attacked with fever and ague, the illness lasting for more than 30 days, and had similar attacks again when 14 and when 20 years of age. Within 24 hours of the onset of this last attack, swelling and pain of the inguinal glands and scrotum began and continued for about 10 days, the scrotum becoming covered with vesicles. From this time up to his 37th year, sometimes once a year, sometimes twice a year, had attacks of fever of about a month's duration. On the 5th of March 1875, the fever, with inflammation of glands and scrotum, appeared as usual; one of the vesicles gave way and a large quantity of white fluid was discharged; after this the swelling of the scrotum subsided and the vesicle healed up. By the 20th of May the scrotum had again become distended, and on that day a vesicle ruptured again allowing a large quantity of fluid to escape, as before. On the 25th of June he came to hospital; his scrotum had the usual appearance found in this disease; on a vesicle being pricked, about 40 ounces of white coaguable fluid escaped; on the following night had fever and ague.

18.—Tchug-ban-hok; æt. 48; schoolmaster; native of Haitêng; enjoyed good health up to his 41st year, when, during the winter, he had an attack of fever and pain in his scrotum, in the lower part of which an abscess formed; after 3 months the abscess burst, discharging about 10 ounces of pus; it healed up rapidly. In his 43rd year had fever and ague with pain and swelling of the inguinal glands and scrotum; these subsided after a few days. Every year since then, during the summer, he has had similar attacks of about a month's duration. In his 48th year, during one of these attacks, vesicles appeared on the scrotum; four months afterwards a vesicle burst and discharged more than 10 ounces of white fluid; since this the scrotum discharges regularly every 20 or 30 days. On coming to hospital on 26th June, his scrotum presented the usual appearances; a vesicle was opened and 15 ounces of fluid escaped.

19.—Lim Long; æt. 43; a field labourer; his father died of dyspepsia, his mother and brothers of fever. From birth to his 24th year he enjoyed good health; he then contracted a fever and ague which did not leave him during more than a year; since then his left testicle has been slowly enlarging. When 40 years old had fever for 24 hours, with pain in

the left groin and left side of the scrotum; in both of these situations abscesses formed, and bursting after about 20 days, discharged several ounces of pus; sinuses healed up in about a month.

4th May, 1875.—Came to hospital to consult about his left testicle, which had been slowly enlarging since his 24th year; hydrocele was diagnosed and tapped; 20 ounces of clear fluid removed; was not injected, but patient told to return before the hydrocele had become as large as previously.

18th June.—Patient returned; on examining the scrotum previous to tapping and injecting iodine, numerous small lymph vesicles were found on the lower and back part; one was opened and milky fluid escaped. It is probable that they had been overlooked on 4th May. Patient had never seen or felt them.

20.—PING-TO; æt. 44; native of Chinpho, a pedlar, whose usual food was rice, sweet potatoes, salt fish and salt mustard plant, with an occasional meal of pork. He states that he was healthy up to his 18th year, when he was attacked with fever and ague, which continued to recur once every four months, for 3 or 4 days, up to his 28th year, when it left him. When 39 years old the ague returned, accompanied with pain and swelling of the scrotum, also great itching of the skin. Numerous vesicles formed on the surface, some of which bursting discharged about 50 ounces of clear fluid. From this time onwards his scrotum would enlarge, accompanied with fever, once every 20 days or 30 days, or it might be 2 months, when vesicles would form and discharge a yellow fluid, each time about 30 ounces. During this time the skin gradually became thicker. On admission to hospital the scrotum presented the usual appearances of elephantiasis, weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds.

21.—CHHAN-CHIN; æt. 47; native of Chian-an; field labourer, whose usual food was rice, sweet potatoes, salt mustard plant, with occasionally some fish and pork. His father died of dyspepsia, his mother of fever. He enjoyed good health up to his 18th year when he was attacked with fever and ague, with pain and swelling of the left inguinal glands and scrotum. A small abscess formed in the left side of the lower part of the scrotum which burst after three months, discharging some pus. A few days afterwards the abscess healed up. A year after, he had fever and ague again, accompanied with pain and swelling of the inguinal glands and scrotum. From this time he was subject to attacks of fever and ague almost every month, up to his 28th year, when the fever continuing longer than usual, the scrotum became covered with many small vesicles. When 31 years old a vesicle burst, discharging a large quantity of white fluid. After a few days the vesicles filled as before. From this time, once in 30 or 40 days, a vesicle would burst, discharging from 10 to 50 ounces of fluid. When 40 years old the discharge stopped, but the scrotum commenced to enlarge. It continued to increase, with an occasional attack of fever and ague lasting 6 or 7 days. The tumour getting inconvenient from its size, he came to hospital 21st May, 1875. On 4th June the tumour was removed. The tumour weighed 8 lbs. and presented the usual appearances of elephantiasis. During the operation ESMARCH'S bandage was used. On the following night there was slight bleeding, easily controlled. The patient made a good recovery.

22.—TAN-CHOAN; æt. 28; native of Amoy; his usual food is rice, sweet potatoes, salt mustard plant and salt fish. He had good health up to his 17th year, when during the

summer he had an attack of fever and ague, accompanied with pain and swelling of inguinal glands on both sides, and of the scrotum. The swelling of the glands subsided, but the scrotum became covered with small vesicles. From this time he was subject to attacks of fever and ague, sometimes once in 30 days, sometimes once in 3 months, with inflammation in the parts as before. After 10 years a vesicle burst and discharged about 20 ounces of white fluid. From this time the scrotum would enlarge once every 5, 10 or 30 days and discharge from 10 to 20 ounces of fluid.

October, 1875.—Came to Hospital.

B.—Notes of Cases of Unusual Milk Secretion. By Dr. Müller.

Some months ago my attention was attracted by a chance remark made by one of the missionaries at Amoy, that a Chinese woman whom I knew to be old, was suckling the orphan child of a deceased relative. On enquiry, to my surprise, I found that the woman had had no child of her own for many years; indeed, her husband had been dead a long time, and she was of good character. Enquiry led to the conclusion that it is by no means a rare circumstance in these parts for a woman without milk to bring the secretion back for the sake of suckling an infant deprived in some way of its own natural aliment. I have always got the same answer: "Yes, "the practice is common; I knew So-and-so, and So-and-so, &c., who—" and so on, with the usual story. To test the truth of all this I induced three respectable women to try and bring back their milk, and furnished them with money to buy what they said was the diet proper to assist in producing the desired result.

Case No. 1.—Lien So; married; æt. 30; husband abroad for a year; one child 8 years old, none since, nor any abortion or miscarriages; child suckled to 2 years old, so that for six years the mammæ have been inactive. When I saw this woman in the middle of last March, the mammæ were shrivelled, indeed very little but loose skin. At the commencement of the last week in March she commenced to bring back her milk for the purpose of suckling a foundling she wished to adopt, aged 6 months. She ate piptupe stewed with a milk thistle, as well as her usual rice and fish, and applied the infant to the breast constantly. For the first ten days she had to apply to her milky neighbours to give her infant a meal twice or three times a day. At the end of this time, the milk began to be secreted in her breast and gradually increased in quantity up to May 11th, when I saw her and found the mammæ firm, well developed and yielding on pressure a free flow of milk. The child has now enough to feed on with the occasional help of a little rice water, and seems healthy and well nourished. During the time of this woman's lactation menstruation has entirely ceased, and there is no leucorrhœa. She felt a little lassitude during the hot weather, but looks quite healthy and well nourished.

Case No. 2.————; married; æt. 40; her husband is with her; has had children, the youngest 9 years old; one miscarriage since, 5 years ago. Suckled last child 3 years, but her breasts have been without milk for the last 6 years. When seen in the middle of last month the mammæ were mere bags of loose skin. She commenced at the same time as No. 1 to encourage the secretion of milk, and used the same means, with the addition of the boiled fruit of the tree melon, which in its unripe state has milky juice. She says her greater age necessitates stronger food to stimulate the breasts. She also took a foundling to adopt, aged 2 months. This woman's milk took much longer to bring on than No. 1, but by May 11th she had a fair quantity, nearly as much as the other. Her menstruation has not stopped, but is very small in quantity. No leucorrhœa. She looks well and says she is so.

Case No. 3 went wrong in health and had to abandon the attempt.

The milk of the first two cases was examined and found to be normal; S. G. 1030.

Whether the consumption of milky juice yielding vegetables has anything to do with the result is more than doubtful, but the Chinese always insist on using them.

As a pendant to Dr. MÜLLER's observations, I would cite the following case of artificially-induced milk secretion in a cow, which has been obligingly communicated to me by Dr. MACARTNEY of Nanking.

The cow in question was one of a lot of half a dozen which arrived from Sidney, N.S.W., about the middle of 1863. Her age was doubtful. It was not less than six years, and might have been nine or ten. She was not in milk when she was landed, but was supposed to be far advanced in calf, to which her lack of milk was attributed. The state of her udder shewed that she had had calves previously. She was tended for some time as if she were in calf, but afterwards, finding that this was not the case and not caring to wait until she would in the ordinary course of nature yield milk, I determined to make an attempt at producing it by artificial means. She was accordingly ordered to be regularly subjected to the usual manipulation attendant on the operation of milking. At first this, as anticipated, was attended with no visible result, but being persisted in, after two or three days, about a spoonful of a thick grumous fluid was drawn off. At the next milking this was more copious, thinner and less tinged with blood, and gradually, after a few days, the blood entirely disappeared, the fluid in all respects becoming like ordinary milk. From this out she was regularly milked and continued to give milk of excellent quality for a period of four years, and this without her having in the meantime had a calf, or being even applied to the bull. The supply was never so large as would probably have been yielded had it resulted from her having had a calf, but this I believe was due, not so much to the manner in which it had been induced, as to the want of care in milking her properly.

No stimulus excepting that resulting from the ordinary manipulation of milking was ever applied to the udder and teats, and no internal administration of drugs was resorted to. The animal was merely supplied with succulent and nutritious food such as is generally given to milch cows. From the time that the induction of milk was first attempted until it was finally established was about a week. It terminated only with the animal's life four years afterwards, when she was accidentally killed.

Though the induction of milk under such circumstances is unusual, it cannot be considered strange. The same thing might be done with any cow, and upon physiological grounds I believe it might also be done with a heifer.

It seems to me probable that in such instances as those adduced by Dr. MÜLLER, and in others less satisfactorily attested, such as that of a man yielding milk, which I have always regarded as apocryphal, the mental condition of the subject of observation counts for much, though its share must be indefinable. To state the proposition in a formal and general manner—there are many interactions of mind and tissue element which, though undoubtedly real, are absolutely inexplicable. Of course, this is not intended to touch in any way the question whether so-called mental phenomena are not themselves merely functions of physical states. But evidence is overwhelming that the proposition as formulated is true. The entire history of quackery confirms it. In PAGET's *Surgical Pathology*, 3rd Ed., p. 35, there is a remarkable case of a woman from whose shoulder a fatty tumour had been removed. After recovery from the operation she took it into her head that the tumour had been cancerous and would return. A large, firm, painful tumour did actually form in her breast, but PAGET "having heard all the account of it, and how her mind constantly "dwelt in fear of cancer, made bold to assure her, by all that was certain, that the cancer, as she supposed "it, would go away; and it did become very much smaller, without any help from medicine." When induration of the gland thus disappears under an altered mental condition, there seems no difficulty in anticipating that its normal secretion might, under an analogous stimulus be re-established. There is a case recorded by CARPENTER (*Mental Physiology*, p. 609) of a lady whose milk was leaving her, her baby being 13 months old, but in whose right breast the secretion was re-established under mesmeric influence, and continued so abundant that "in order to restore symmetry to her figure" the same change was in like manner induced in the left breast, for nine months after which she had a copious supply of milk. And, as additional examples, the subservience of the secretions to the emotions is proved by our daily experience of the effect of sorrow in producing tears, of apprehension in producing an increased secretion from the kidneys,

and conversely of the arrest of the salivary and gastric secretions under the influence of shock or excitement. To sum up—the mere volitional direction of the consciousness to a part even independently of emotional excitement, "suffices to call forth sensations in it, which seem to depend upon a change in its circulation." "Stimulated attention," says Sir Henry HOLLAND, "will frequently give a local sense of arterial pulsation "where not previously felt, and create or augment those singing and rushing noises in the ears which "probably depend on the circulation through the capillary vessels." "If," to quote CARPENTER again, "this "state (of expectant attention) be kept up automatically * * the change may become a source of "modification, not only in the functional action, but in the nutrition of the part." And as secretion is but a modification of nutrition, the phenomena are thus accounted for if not explained.

It is obvious that mental conditions such as those above referred to may act either beneficially or hurtfully. That is to say, while disease at first imaginary may be called into being, and gradually become real, structural alterations, either coarse or undetectable (functional) may, as in PAGET's case above cited, be cured by treatment addressed only to the mental state. "Let no one," says PLATO in *Charmides*, "persuade "you to cure the head, until he has first given you his soul to be cured by the charm. For this is the "great error of our day in the treatment of the human body, that physicians separate the soul from it." It is true that, in ordinary practice, we have far more frequently to observe the converse condition. There is often an interval before the friends and attendants of a sick person come to regard without some little impatience the apparently causeless irritability and even the total change in character which occasionally accompany various diseases.

For which digression from Dr. MÜLLER's text I trust that I shall be forgiven.

R. A. J.

C.—Note on the Etiology of Cancer. By R. A. Jamieson, M.D.

As the 4th Appendix to No. 3 of the *Reports of the Medical Officer of the Privy Council and Local Government Board* (New Series, 1874), there is published an important record of anatomical investigations into the etiology of cancer pursued by Dr. Creighton. After pointing out the limitation by continental pathologists of the term "cancer" to tumours of an epithelial type of structure, including mammary and gastric cancer, and detailing the attempts unsuccessfully made to ascertain, by means of artificial production, the agents and channels of infection as well as, by the same means, to observe the successive stages in the development of the disease, the author proceeds to describe the results of the investigation of secondary growths, chiefly in the liver, obtained in the ordinary way of post-mortem examination. As every one knows, it is usual to find in an organ secondarily affected, nodules in all stages of development, from the initial up to the most advanced. It is only requisite, in order to render conclusive the deductions drawn from such investigations, to establish the identity of the secondary tumours with the primary. This being established, two theories present themselves to explain the secondary formations. The first may briefly be indicated as that of *specific cell proliferation after migration*, the second as *dyscrasial cell transformation*. Inasmuch as the author discovered cells in all stages of transformation from normality up to the fully-developed cancer cell, the latter theory is the one that he adopts. Here again two opinions are encountered; one, held by Virchow, that the cells of the connective tissue are the elements which undergo transformation; the other, held by the author, that it is in the parenchymatous cells that the new growths take origin.

Given an elementary part or cell, its multiplication is effected by division of its protoplasm. This according to circumstances will be either a duplicative subdivision wherein the new cells are reproductions of the old and hyperplasia is the result, or an endogenous cell formation, wherein the product may depart widely from the type of the parent cell, and the result is heteroplasia. In the former case the law of continuity which is best illustrated by the repeated transverse division of the organisms found in variolous lymph, is observed; in the latter that law is abrogated, so that from parent cells, cells functionally diverse are produced by a process of evolution under laws about which nothing is known. The endogenous mode of cell growth is frequently exemplified in the vegetable kingdom, and the author shews that, under normal conditions and extending the term, as appears perfectly legitimate, to a process in which there is a provision for a totally fluid product instead of for the production of cells, it occurs likewise in the animal kingdom. He thus brings all secretions in the epithelial cells of mucous surfaces under the law, whatever it may be, of endogenous cell formation. For the illustrations and arguments the original must be consulted.

The mode of endogenous cell formation is distinguished by the collateral production of a vacuole containing a fluid the result of a transformation of the cell protoplasm. Accordingly the author adopts the term "Vacuolation" to indicate the process. He exhibits several examples of liver cells, still recognisable as such, but presenting various degrees of vacuolation, the substance

of the cell being more or less excavated to form a vacuole occasionally containing within it a free mass of germinal matter, and having generally at one side or one pole a mass of protoplasm of varying form, which is sometimes distributed uniformly round the vacuole. In most of his specimens, which had been preserved in spirit and afterwards mounted in Canada balsam, the vacuoles had the appearance of being empty, and the presumption is that they were originally occupied by fat, which had been dissolved out. In some, however, the vacuoles were filled with a thin, granular protoplasm, or (completing the transformation) with solid protoplasmic contents, substituted for the original oily matter or attracted to or secreted by the peripheral protoplasmic mass. A similar substitution of an albuminous fluid, the author remarks, has been observed in the subcutaneous fat, and in the medulla of bone.

The above specimens were derived from areas of hepatic tissue immediately surrounding developed superficial nodules, and corresponding exactly to the usual outline of tumours in the periphery of the organ. These areas of general vacuolation of the parenchymatous cells were definitely bounded from the adjacent liver tissue, which was normal. There was no doubt of the identity of these various cell forms with liver cells on the one hand and with tumour cells on the other, for they occurred in unmistakeable liver cylinders, and amidst mature spindle and giant cells. But various cases arise. Where vacuolation is so extensive that only a small round cell survives within the outline of the original liver cell, the tumour element commences at the lowest stage of "indifference" and may go on to attain the characters of a cell in the primary growth, or may abort. Where vacuolation has produced a signet-ring type of cell, the peripheral mass may detach itself from the slender ring of the vacuole which disappears. Or, as before noted, where the wall of the vacuole is more substantial, as evidenced by its possessing a greater or less capability of being stained, the vacuole does not break up or disappear but can be identified in the mature tumour cell.

Thus it appears that secondary tumours in the liver result from the substitution of the endogenous or heteroplastic mode of cell growth for the normal plastic activity of the liver cells, whereby the organ is either maintained at a certain point or at most undergoes a simple hyperplasia. What, then, is the cause of the substitution? The author compares it to a "spermatic "influence produced in some unknown manner by the parent tumour," the elements of which differ from those of the secondary tumours in the important point that they are histogenetically the equivalents of the cells proper to the situation in which they grow. Thus primary sarcomatous tumours originate in connective tissue structures, and primary epithelial tumours in mucous membrane.

Lastly, extending this theory to account for malignant tumours of epithelial parts, the author takes the mammary gland as an example. The epithelial cell undergoes vacuolation, extending to its extreme limit and producing the normal milk secretion, or incomplete where there is a co-ordinate protoplasmic mass, as in the colostrum corpuscle, or to a still less extent when the solid element will preponderate. Thus, by a normal or abnormal metaplasia, there would be produced from the epithelium of the gland, non-epithelial, or in other words heteroplastic elements, and thus may be explained the otherwise inexplicable "atypism" of the epithelium of the gland to the growth of which WALDEYER ascribes mammary cancer.

Through the kindness of Dr. LITTLE, I have recently had an opportunity of going over the ground thus explored by Dr. CREIGHTON. A case of cancer of the rectum having proved fatal in

the General Hospital, I obtained portions of the liver at the post-mortem made twelve hours after death. The specimens thus obtained were washed in distilled water and left in that fluid for three hours and a half, when sections were made. The region of the liver examined was the entire thickness of the lower three inches of the right lobe at its internal margin. The organ had not been removed from the body, but was manifestly much enlarged in every direction. Close to the edge of the piece removed there was a cylindrical nodule going through the entire thickness, and 1¼ inch in diameter. On both surfaces were several small nodules about the size of peas, projecting about $\frac{1}{10}$ inch from the surface, the peritoneum being adherent to each, but capable of being stripped off the intervening region. The peritoneal investment of all the portion of the gland examined was thickened and opaque. To the naked eye the liver substance was deeply congested round these nodules for a distance of from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, according to the size of the nodule.

Sections were first made through the fresh, apparently healthy hepatic tissue at some distance from a nodule. Each field presented an abundance of large parenchymatous cells full of brownish-yellow granules, with interspersed oil globules, some with a brilliant nucleus, some without, or perhaps obscured by the granular matter. In two out of three slides there were found a few true signet-ring forms very large. In all there were apparently withered hepatic cells lying in the neighbourhood of what seemed to be escaped nuclei. Fat globules were very numerous, while closely packed linear and curvilinear groupings of red corpuscles, answering, no doubt to gorged capillaries, were embedded in a finely granular material. In one field there was a curious mass of round cells of the size of white corpuscles, several of which were bottle-shaped,  , and one cell of the same character but presenting two nipple-shaped protuberances from its surface.

The next group of sections was made through the smallest nodules, including some of the surrounding tissue. These sections were left for six hours in a covered vessel filled with rectified ether. On removal, fresh ether was poured over them, and they were then carefully washed in distilled water. At the edge of the nodule, but within the as yet untransformed tissue, were multitudes of polygonal cells, mostly filled with granules, and in a few places arranged like a mosaic pavement, obviously in consequence of mutual pressure. A few broken down red corpuscles were present, and numerous large amorphous masses offering no recognisable structure. There were no giant cells in the sections examined. The signet-ring forms were also absent, but from the result of colouring I imagine that the amorphous masses just mentioned were due to the precipitate collapse of such cells under the influence of the ether. The transition to apparently healthy liver structure was very gradual.

A third group of sections was made in the same way as the last, but these sections, after being washed in distilled water, were transferred for four hours to an ammoniated carmine solution. They were then left in glycerine for four days, and examined on the fifth day. At its margin the nodular tissue was seen to consist of a fibrous stroma forming irregular meshes, scattered through which were innumerable cells of all sorts of shapes, frequently aggregated into masses. Here, also, were found many carmine coloured dumb-bell cells, several with brilliant nucleus, and of these many were apparently bulging the contour of the cell. There were many brilliantly coloured masses of varying shape and size.

I was unwilling to let the opportunity slip, but much allowance must be made for the imperfection of observations requiring for perfection much time and nicety, but in reality made amid frequent interruptions and the pressure of other engagements. But, so far as they go, these bear out the results obtained by Dr. CREIGHTON from long preserved specimens, and derive some value from having been made upon perfectly fresh sections. The power employed was a COLLINS's $\frac{1}{8}$ objective, with C eye-piece.

D.—Note on the Use of the Root Bark of Ailanthus in Dysentery. By M. E. Dugat, Physician to the French Legation in China.

(*Communicated through* Dr. Pichon.)

After having made a series of experiments, beginning in the month of November 1872, upon the Ailanthus, which satisfied me as to its value in the treatment of dysentery, I hastened to communicate the result of my observations to many other physicians in China, as well as to the naval surgeons stationed at Chefoo during the summer of 1873. Since then the drug has been employed by several physicians who for the most part have obtained results worthy of note. Dr. Dudgeon, moreover, lately contributed an article on Ailanthus to the *Customs Medical Reports* (No. 9, page 28), which has doubtless made its use familiar to practitioners at the out-ports. In the article referred to all needful information is given with regard to the botanical history of the plant, and its uses in the Chinese materia medica. I need not go over this ground. I will therefore merely extract from a report addressed by me in 1874 to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, such passages as may be of interest to physicians in China, and which will enable them to administer the drug in the same way that I have employed it. I should remark that I have in no wise modified the mode of preparation and of administration as described to me in 1872 by one of the Lazarist Missionaries at Peking.

Mode of Preparation.—Take from 15 to 20 drachms of the fresh bark and pound it in a mortar, aiding the operation by the addition of a few spoonfuls of cold water. Express the pounded bark through linen. The juice thus obtained is the remedy.

Mode of Administration.—The bottle being shaken, a teaspoonful is taken in a cup of weak tea for four consecutive mornings, fasting.

Diet.—Milk exclusively during the earlier days, but farinaceous food may be gradually introduced.

The drug may be used for four or five days, but the restricted diet must invariably be maintained for at least fifteen days, at the end of which period, if the disease has not yielded, the treatment may be renewed as before. Dr. Robert, fleet surgeon on the China station (1873), gives as the result of his experience on board the *Belliqueuse* that in default of the fresh root and of milk, the dried root may be administered, the diet meanwhile consisting of slops. He has also modified my formula without vitiating the results. Nevertheless I would advise the use of cold water in the preparation, for my first patient informed me after his recovery that unknown to me he had taken the Ailanthus in decoction and had derived no benefit from it.

Case 1.—M. de B., who had previously suffered from acute dysentery in Europe, which had left behind an irritable condition of the bowels, contracted dysentery in August 1872, after a long ride through heavy rain. From that time until January 1873, when Ailanthus was prescribed, the various remedies employed proved of but slight and temporary service.

January 4th, 1873.—He was now passing eight stools daily, containing bloody mucus, epithelial debris, &c. A teaspoonful of the juice was administered, and milk diet ordered. In the evening he had one stool, somewhat consistent, containing mucus debris, but very little blood.

5th.—Medicine and diet continued. In the evening, one formed homogeneous stool, no mucus, and very little blood.

6th.—Medicine and diet continued. At 2 P.M. a stool similar to the last, shewing some tendency to constipation.

7th.—Medicine omitted; diet as before. No stool until the 10th.

10th.—At 10 A.M. a fairly good stool, and at 10 P.M. a stool perfectly normal.

From this out, the diet being continued, one stool was passed every day. As there was some tendency to constipation I ordered gentle laxatives, and added some farinaceous articles to the diet. One glass of sound wine was allowed each day during the treatment. In less than 15 days the patient was perfectly well, and resumed his ordinary diet from which he had been debarred for six months. It would seem from the speedy threatening of constipation that even a smaller quantity of the drug would have sufficed in this case.

Case 2.—B., arrived August 3rd, 1872, from Saigon, where 10 months before he had contracted dysentery from which he was still suffering. My previous experience in Saigon sufficed to satisfy me that his case was a grave one, but residence in Peking improved him slightly. However, in spite of treatment, his dysentery persisted. He passed every day six or eight stools—pultaceous, mingled with pus and mucus debris and occasionally containing blood. Such was the condition of his rectum that injections of nitrate of silver produced no sensation of pain, yet his general condition was not very bad, and he retained his appetite. Such an appearance of health is, however, generally hurtful to dysenteric patients, for in defiance of advice they often continue the diet of health with the result of producing constant relapses and even occasionally perforation of the bowel. At the commencement of treatment by Ailanthus, the disease had already lasted for a year.

1st day.—A teaspoonful of the juice; milk diet. Two stools during the 24 hours. They were chrome yellow and of the consistence of cooked spinach, and contained two hard masses, quite grey on being crushed.

2nd day.—Medicine and diet as before. Two stools same as yesterday.

3rd day.—Medicine and diet as before. One homogeneous formed stool. The treatment was continued until the 6th day, when there was no passage.

7th day.—Medicine omitted; same diet. One stool nearly healthy, but not so satisfactory as the last. Up to the 12th day the stools were one or two daily, some natural, others containing a little blood.

12th day.—Medicine repeated; same diet. Two healthy passages.

13th day.—Medicine repeated; same diet. Two healthy passages. The medicine was stopped, and arrowroot, &c., added to the diet. The patient rapidly recovered, and is now perfectly well.

During 1874, I used the drug in two cases, one a dysenteric diarrhœa, the other a dysentery contracted at Saigon. Both recovered rapidly.

Case 5.—R., aged 27, a healthy man, sought advice on the 15th August 1875, for acute diarrhœa of some days standing. He was passing from 20 to 25 stools in the 24 hours. No improvement followed ordinary treatment, and by the 15th day acute dysentery of a severe form with high fever, was established.

16th day.—A teaspoonful of the juice; rice and milk diet. The medicine was rejected. Intense colic.

17th day.—Medicine repeated, in milk, and retained. Same diet. One large stool of a grey colour, and but little consistence, was passed after severe griping.

18th day.—Medicine repeated; same diet. A hard stool was passed.

19th day.—No stool. Castor oil. From this out one healthy stool was passed daily, but the rice and milk diet was continued for twelve days longer, that is, until the 17th September, when blood and mucus reappeared with colic. The drug was again exhibited. After the third dose the passages were of normal consistence, but as a little blood remained, a fourth dose was given. By the end of the month there was no doubt as to the permanence of the cure.

An attentive perusal of the above cases will satisfy the reader that although doubtless the milk diet counts for something in the treatment, the results obtained are not due to it.

E.—Note on a case of Recovery from Rinderpest. By J. H. Blair, Esq.

The cow which is the subject of the following note was in the country when the first symptoms of the disease declared themselves. I had her immediately brought in, and placed in the same stable with two other animals, both of which were in a very advanced stage—so advanced, in fact, that they died next day. My object in removing her was to avoid infecting another stable, and I considered it immaterial as regarded herself where she was kept, as I had no hope of saving her. As soon as she was in her new quarters I administered an enema of soap and warm water to remove accumulations in the lower bowel, which I had observed in previous cases had always preceded the onset of violent purging. Her eyes were severely inflamed, thick mucus was pouring from the nose, and the vagina was likewise in a state of inflammation. In the afternoon of the same day, having meanwhile come across a recommendation to try quinine, I give her one drachm of sulphate of quinine suspended in hot water, and repeated the dose after an hour. The medicine was merely poured down her throat. Next morning, 20 hours after the first dose, she was decidedly better, much less stupid and listless, and began to eat. Dr. Henderson, who has had such large experience in these cases in this place, saw her now, and considered her cured. On this day violent purging of most offensive stuff set in, but did not appear to weaken her. The fæces gradually changed in character and by the fifth day were healthy. I continued the treatment for three days, giving the quinine in gradually decreasing doses until I found her ruminating. On the fifth day her appetite was completely re-established, so that her craving for food could hardly be satisfied. She was several months in calf when she was seized, and ten days after her health was restored she aborted. The calf was dead, but she is now (28th December) in full milk.

Although this is for the present only a solitary case, the rapidity of improvement after the administration of quinine, joined with the inevitable fatality of the disease when left to itself, convinces me that to the quinine alone was her recovery due. I only regret that I did not get the hint sooner for the sake of the rest of the herd.

F.—Drs. Müller and Manson's Report on the Health of Amoy for the half year ended 30th September, 1875.

We are indebted to the Harbour Master for the following observations of temperature during the past year. The observations were made in the Custom House on the Amoy side of the harbour, where the temperatures in summer are, we think, about two degrees higher than on Kulangsu Island:—

——	Highest.	Lowest.
1874.		
October,	91°	61°
November,	84°	47°
December,	82°	46°
1875.		
January,	70°	40°
February,	70°	46°
March,	78°	47°
April,	81°	53°
May,	90°	58°
June,	92°	76°
July,	93°	77°
August,	95°	79°
September,	93°	72°

The temperature of the summer and autumn months has been higher than the average of former years. With this higher temperature we have noted the absence of thunder and rain during the afternoons and evenings.

The health of the Chinese population of Amoy and neighbourhood has been good, so far as we have been able to observe. During the months of July, August and September there was, perhaps, more than the usual amount of abdominal complaints—choleraic diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.

Among foreigners we have to notice the occurrence of 4 cases of typhoid fever: 1 case on shore, 3 afloat—1 case imported from Shanghai, 2 cases on board H. M. S. *Hart*, 1 case, fatal, in a child.

Among Sailors—there have been three deaths, viz.:

1 *pneumonia.*

2 *chronic dysentery.*

Among residents—there have been four deaths, viz.:

1 an adult. *Laryngitis* and *œdema glottidis.*

1 *choleraic diarrhœa* during convalescence from typhoid fever. Child of 3 years.

1 *dysentery.* Child of 3 years.

1 *confluent small-pox.* Adult.

G.—Dr. J. R. Somerville's Report on the Health of Foochow (Pagoda Anchorage) for the half year ended 30th September 1875.

I.—Meteorology.

I am indebted to the Harbour Master, Captain Rennell, for the following observations taken at the Custom House, Pagoda Anchorage.

They are made from the instruments of the British Meteorological Society.

I would again suggest the desirability of supplying all the Customs Stations with correct instruments. These Reports have now reached the 10th number, and the result is a collection of valuable material referring to both native and foreign practice. The medical history of a country must, however, always be incomplete without accurate meteorology. From Canton in the south to Newchwang in the north, the reports embrace an extent of over 17 degrees of latitude, and, as may be supposed, great variety of climate is found within these limits.

In the meantime, I desire to express my appreciation of the active interest taken by the Customs authorities here in this matter during the last two years. I would particularly mention Mr. J. P. Saunderson, who, in addition to his other onerous duties, has done most of the practical work.

I propose now shortly to make an analysis of the climate of the six months under consideration, and to compare it with that of the corresponding months of last year.

Analysis of the Meteorological Table.

(a.) Barometer.—The means for the six months are:—At 9.30 A.M., 29·769 in.; at 3.30 P.M., 29·758 in., and the mean of the two daily readings is therefore 29·763 in., against, for the same months last year 29·844 in., 29·776 in. and 29·810 in. respectively.

The highest reading of the barometer, 30·282 in., was made on the morning of the 30th April. Remark—"Wind N.E., cumulus, dull and cloudy; towards 4 P.M., rain and very hazy;" and the lowest, 29·382 in., on the afternoon of the 16th July. Remark—"A.M., fine, clear, agreeable weather; cumulus in light masses low down. P.M., falling barometer, heavy masses of cumulus, squally from N.E. 7 P.M., heavy showers, overcast, continued heavy rain, nimbus."

The range for the six months is therefore ·900 in., against ·837 in. for the corresponding months of last year.

The same diminution of pressure is noticed this season as the S.W. monsoon establishes itself, and the increase when N.E. winds set in. The minimum is reached, as before, in July.

(b.) Thermometer.—By comparing the maxima and minima daily means, the mean temperature of the several months is found to be as follows:—

	1875.	1874.
April,	64·1°	64·3°
May,	73·1°	72·2°
June,	82·1°	83·2°
July,	88·6°	83·9°
August,	84·7°	84·1°
September,	80·5°	81·4°

July was excessively hot this year. I notice in the monthly sheet that a maximum temperature in the shade of from 92° to 98° extends through the whole month, with scarcely a break. A mean temperature of 88·6° is a very high one. We observed several small birds fall dead from the heat this month.

June was not quite so hot as last year; May and August hotter.

The highest temperature in the shade, 98°, was reached on two days, the 4th and 5th July. Remark—"Very sultry, cirro-cumulus and cumulus in light, high masses." The highest temperature last year was 97·6° on the afternoon of 3rd August.

The lowest, 44°, occurred on the 1st April; the lowest last season was 47·6° on the morning of 2nd April.

The highest in the sun was reached on the 2nd August. Remark—"A.M. very pleasant morning, rather hazy and dull. 11, very sultry and warm. P.M., from noon very sultry; heavy masses of cumulus in S.W.; ends fine and clear."

The sheets show a very high solar radiation for July and August all through these months. The highest temperature in the sun last season was 166·2°.

A comparison of the maxima and minima means gives the mean difference of the day and night temperature for the several months as follows:—

	1875.	1874.
April,	15·0°	15·8°
May,	13·0°	11·7°
June,	13·7°	15·1°
July,	8·4°	15·0°
August,	14·5°	14·8°
September,	19·9°	12·6°

This shows excessively hot nights for July. I notice on the sheet for that month that the minimum temperature on two nights was as high as 90° and 91° respectively, while 88° and 89° are common throughout.

(*c*) *Hygrometer.—Humidity.*—From the abstract we find, by calculation, the mean difference between the dry and wet bulbs for the several months to be as follows:—

	1875.		1874.	
	At 9.30 A.M.	At 3.30 P.M.	At 9.30 A.M.	At 3.30 P.M.
April,	4·6°	6·5°	9·5°	8·9°
May,	4·9°	8·0°	4·2°	5·1°
June,	5·9°	6·1°	6·3°	7·2°
July,	6·2°	7·9°	6·1°	8·8°
August,	6·4°	9·1°	4·9°	6·2°
September,	2·4°	6·7°	3·3°	3·5°

The greatest difference between the bulbs occurred on the afternoon of the 17th April.

Dry Bulb,	70·5°
Wet Bulb,	55·9°
Difference,	14·6°

The range last year was as high as 17·3°.

Humidity.—The abstract shows the mean humidity of the several months to be as follows:—

	1875.	1874.
April,	·921	·655
May,	·798	·799
June,	·773	·738
July,	·741	·729
August,	·733	·785
September,	·764	·862

April shows a high degree of humidity; in the other months the two seasons do not differ much in this respect.

(*d*) *Rain.*—Rain fell on—

1875.	Amount.	1874.	Amount.
15 days in April,	5·138 inches.	10 days in April,	1·881 inches.
15 „ „ May,	3·551 „	20 „ „ May,	7·605 „
6 „ „ June,	4·878 „	8 „ „ June,	3·401 „
9 „ „ July,	7·230 „	7 „ „ July,	7·575 „
7 „ „ August,	4·050 „	12 „ „ August,	3·655 „
10 „ „ September,	2·310 „	15 „ „ September,	3·510 „
62 days.	27·157 inches.	72 days.	27·627 inches.

April was the great rainy month this season, instead of May. The greatest absolute amount fell in July, but the fall of over 7 inches in this month was made up of four days' heavy rain occurring after the excessive sultry weather in the first half of the month. The rains came earlier this season, and thus we were spared most of the muggy and horribly oppressive weather of average seasons. The total rain-fall, however, is within a fraction of that of last year.

(*e*) *Wind.*—The abstract shows the number of days in each month on which a particular wind prevailed. As usual, southerly and south-westerly winds are noticed as the prevailing ones in the middle of the hot season, and northerly and easterly at the beginning and end. The hot weather this year broke up with a terrific thunderstorm on the evening of the 10th September.

Abstract of Meteorological Observations taken at the Harbour Master's O

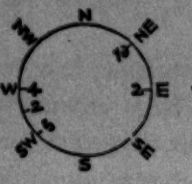
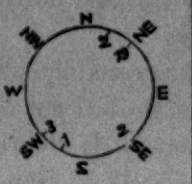
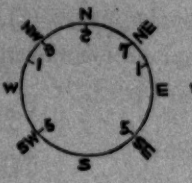
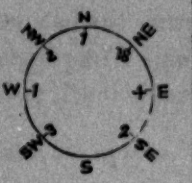
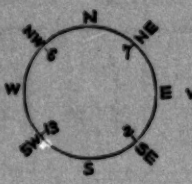
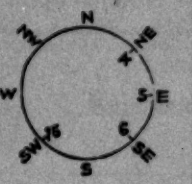
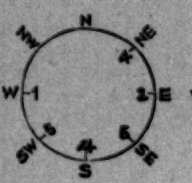
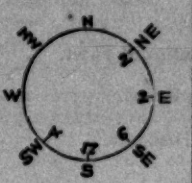
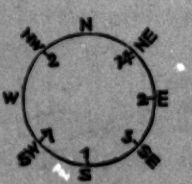
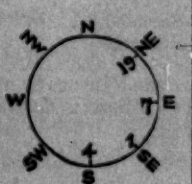
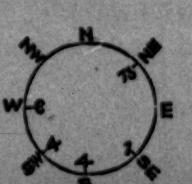
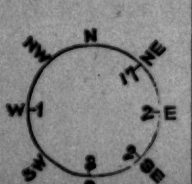
Latitude 25° 58′ 22″ North. Longit

Date.		Barometer, No. 272. Corrected for Index error, Capillary attraction, and to temperature of 32°		Thermometer. Dry bulb, corrected reading for Index error, No. 172.		Thermometer. Wet bulb, corrected reading for Index error, No. 173.		Hygrometer. Temperature of dew point, computed.		Hygrometer. Elastic force of vapour in inches of Mercury.		Hygrometer. Humidity 0—1.	
		9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.	9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.	9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.	9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.	9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.	9. 30 A.M.	3. 30 P.M.
1875.		inches.	inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°				
April,	Max.	30·282	30·153	77·4	88·3	71·5	76·0	68·9	75·5	·681	·883	·918	·925
	Mean	30·019	29·905	63·5	68·4	58·9	61·9	55·8	58·9	·457	·519	·768	·717
	Min.	29·823	29·678	48·3	50·8	50·3	51·8	43·9	46·5	·287	·320	·588	·393
May,	Max.	30·222	30·118	84·0	86·8	79·0	80·0	77·3	77·7	·935	·949	·934	·920
	Mean	29·699	29·837	74·4	78·4	69·5	70·4	67·3	68·7	·675	·707	·812	·784
	Min.	29·694	29·652	57·7	58·3	56·1	56·9	54·3	56·0	·422	·448	·592	·580
June,	Max.	29·994	29·888	90·3	93·7	82·6	86·3	80·3	84·5	1·033	1·182	·882	·939
	Mean	29·760	29·696	84·4	85·8	78·5	79·7	76·4	77·6	·910	·942	·774	·772
	Min.	29·640	29·544	73·9	74·9	71·3	73·1	69·8	70·7	·729	·750	·649	·609
July,	Max.	29·799	29·796	92·0	95·7	82·9	85·9	80·6	83·8	1·043	1·157	·930	·885
	Mean	29·704	29·646	86·6	90·0	80·4	82·1	78·2	79·5	·964	1·011	·763	·719
	Min.	29·415	29·382	77·8	81·9	76·2	78·4	73·0	75·5	·809	·911	·670	·589
August,	Max.	29·838	29·783	88·5	95·1	81·9	84·3	80·0	81·4	1·021	1·072	·923	·861
	Mean	29·699	29·647	84·7	89·6	78·3	80·5	76·1	77·5	·902	·914	·747	·719
	Min.	29·581	29·389	78·1	81·8	73·1	75·3	69·8	71·9	·731	·790	·643	·543
September,	Max.	30·001	29·963	88·2	92·0	82·4	84·1	80·6	82·6	1·043	1·091	·953	·921
	Mean	29·852	29·819	80·8	84·7	78·4	78·0	74·1	75·5	·831	·891	·784	·745
	Min.	29·680	29·616	73·2	71·9	69·7	70·2	67·2	69·3	·666	·716	·715	·594

Note.—Dew point, Elastic force of Vapour, and Humidity computed from Dr. Apjohn's Fo

…da Anchorage, Foochow, for the six months ended 30th September 1875.

…27′ 40″ East. Height above the sea, 30 feet.

…-Registering Thermometers.			Rain 24 hours.	Wind.						Clouds.	
…lar …iation …ometer 77072.	Maximum in Air.	Minimum in Air.		Velocity in miles per hour.	Force in lbs. per square foot.	Velocity in miles per hour.	Force in lbs. per square foot.	Summary of direction.		0—10.	
…A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	Inches.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	3.30 P.M.
	°	°									
56·0	89·4	68·1	1·000	…	1·406	…	2·000			1 at 0 3 ,, 1 1 ,, 2 2 ,, 3 3 ,, 4 1 ,, 5 3 ,, 6 2 ,, 7 5 ,, 8 4 ,, 9 5 ,, 10	0 at 0 1 ,, 1 5 ,, 2 0 ,, 3 2 ,, 4 0 ,, 5 4 ,, 6 3 ,, 7 3 ,, 8 6 ,, 9 6 ,, 10
17·0	71·6	56·6	·171	…	·349	…	·381				
64·0	52·8	44·0	·000	…	·170	…	·200				
58·0	91·8	75·4	·630	…	·494	…	·845			0 at 0 0 ,, 1 0 ,, 2 2 ,, 3 1 ,, 4 2 ,, 5 3 ,, 6 3 ,, 7 10 ,, 8 7 ,, 9 1 ,, 10	0 at 0 0 ,, 1 0 ,, 2 0 ,, 3 2 ,, 4 2 ,, 5 4 ,, 6 10 ,, 7 5 ,, 8 8 ,, 9 0 ,, 10
32·0	79·7	66·7	·115	…	·140	…	·231				
80·0	61·4	55·2	·000	…	·130	…	·700				
59·0	93·8	78·5	2·183	…	1·380	…	6·967			10	10
46·0	89·0	75·3	·163	…	·366	…	1·097			7·16	7·26
13·0	80·4	67·5	·000	…	·023	…	·007			4	4
54·0	98·0	91·1	1·600	…	·617	…	2·346			4 at 10 1 ,, 9 3 ,, 8 2 ,, 7 1 ,, 6 2 ,, 5 2 ,, 4 9 ,, 3 5 ,, 2 2 ,, 1	3 at 10 2 ,, 9 2 ,, 8 2 ,, 7 3 ,, 6 1 ,, 5 3 ,, 4 7 ,, 3 8 ,, 2
50·8	92·8	84·4	·233	…	·225	…	·580				
97·8	84·0	76·0	·000	…	·038	…	·005				
56·0	95·5	82·0	1·250	…	·629	…	1·561			10	9
52·6	92·0	77·5	·130	…	·131	…	·331			3·8	4·2
11·4	83·8	72·0	·000	…	·002	…	·017			1	1
99·0	95·8	78·5	1·270	…	·636	…	1·004			10	10
74·2	87·5	73·6	·077	…	·138	…	·258			4·9	5
50·1	74·5	66·5	·000	…	·015	…	·016			2	2

…above ground 4 feet 9 inches.

II.—Summary and General Remarks.

The general characteristics of the past season, then, are a very high day temperature during part of June, all July and part of August; a high night temperature, particularly in July; a high degree of humidity in April, a moderate one for the other months, and an average rainfall. It is a matter of general remark that the past summer was the hottest known to most of the oldest residents, and this opinion is confirmed by the above observations. With regard to season and disease, the latter was not appreciably increased by the heat, except in the case of intestinal catarrh and the various forms of what I term "heat malaise," to which I shall refer farther on. Only one of the deaths could be said to be due to climatic causes, and that was an old imported case.

It seems certainly surprising, in view of the excessive heat both by day and night of last summer, that we had not a large amount of sickness and a heavy mortality. The result of my experience here tends towards the general conclusion arrived at by other observers in hot climates, that a high degree of temperature alone does not necessarily produce wide-spread disease of a serious nature. Our immunity at this port is probably due to the moderate degree of humidity of the air during the hot months, and to the long, bracing winter that follows the advent of the N. E. monsoon. The physical conformation of the country (hilly, with a fine natural drainage) has also probably much to do with it.

III.—Diseases.

Nosological Return for the half year ended September 30th 1875.

DISEASES	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	Died.	REMARKS
I.—General Deseases.									
Section A:—									
Simple Continued Fever,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Ague,	—	1	2	4	1	—	8	—	
Remittent Fever,	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
II.—General Diseases.									
Section B:—									
Rheumatism,	—	4	1	1	—	2	8	—	All chronic.
Syphilis,—Primary,	—	1	4	3	3	2	13	—	Only 3 cases local—rest imported.
„ —Secondary,	2	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	
Phthisis Pulmonalis,	1	—	1	—	1	—	3	1	All imported.
III.—Diseases of the Nervous System and of Organs of Special Senses.									
Locomotor Ataxy,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Paralysis,	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	
Epilepsy,	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Ophthalmia,	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	—	Ordinary cases of conjunctivitis not noted.
Otitis,	Numerous Cases.								Numerous cases in the summer months, caused by water getting into the ears when swimming.

DISEASES.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	Died.	REMARKS.
IV.—Diseases of the Circulatory System.									
Organic Disease of the Heart, .	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	One case valvular disease, the other Hypertrophy.
V. & VI.—Diseases of the Absorbent System.									
Bubo, (Sympathetic,) . . .	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Hydrocele, ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	
VII.—Diseases of the Respiratory System.									
Bronchitis, ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Asthma, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
VIII.—Diseases of the Digestive System.									
Boils, ...	Numerous Cases in June and July.								
Heat Malaise, ...	Numerous Cases in May, June, July & Aug.								
Dysentery, ...	—	—	1	2	1	—	4	—	
Diarrhœa, ...	Numerous Cases.								
Hæmorrhoids, ...	1	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	
Worms, Lumbrici, ...	—	—	—	4	—	1	5	—	
„ Tænia, ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	
Hepatitis, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	Arrived in a dying state.
Congestion of Liver, ...	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	
IX. & X.—Diseases of the Urinary and Generative Systems.									
Gonorrhœa, ...	1	2	6	6	11	2	28	—	Only one case local—rest imported.
Stricture, ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	3	—	
Varicocele, ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Congestion of Cervix Uteri, .	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
XII. & XIII.—Diseases of Areolar Tissue and Cutaneous System.									
Phlegmon and Abscess, . .	—	—	3	2	—	—	5	—	
Ulcer, ...	—	—	3	—	—	1	4	—	Only large ones noted.
Psoriasis, ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	
Wounds and Injuries.									
Wounds, ...	—	—	4	—	—	—	4	2	One death from gun-shot wound, the other from a fall into the hold.
Fractures, ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	
Total, . . .	9	11	33	26	26	10	115	5	

Analysis of the Nosological Table.—The above cases are taken (including the shipping, and reducing it so far as possible to the condition of a fixed population) from about 717 individuals.

We have this season the unusual number of 5 deaths during the six months. It will be observed that of these, 2 were from accident. One man fell into the hold of a steamer and was killed on the spot. The other was the case of a Custom House officer who died from a gun-shot wound inflicted by a native smuggler. Of the other 3 deaths, 1 (phthisis) was an old imported case, in another (hepatitis) the subject, the captain of a vessel, arrived in a dying state. For

neither of these cases is the climate in any way responsible. The remaining death was from a seizure of the nature of serous or hæmorrhagic apoplexy, on which I now offer a few remarks.

(1). *Paralysis.*—A. C., a Dane, steward of the Seamen's Hospital. Shortly before 9 P.M. on the 5th June, while conversing with a friend in one of the wards, he was observed to wander in his talk for a second or two and immediately afterwards he dropped into his friend's arms. I reached the patient at 9, and found him with hemiplegia of the left side, imperfect articulation, restless, alarmed look, diplopia, left pupil considerably dilated, left arm and leg powerless. Next day the paralysis was more complete, and on the afternoon of the 7th, patient could no longer speak and was very feeble.

8th.—No improvement. Feeding him by means of a tube introduced through the nostrils and by nutritive enemata. Afternoon, coma complete; patient slowly sinking; temperature 104°.

9th.—Coma still complete; temperature 104°.

10th.—Much the same state.

11th.—Patient died at 5.20 P.M.

The pulse immediately after the seizure was quick, but not very full; on the 7th it was full and bounding; then it became softer and less full until, on the 10th and 11th, it had become very quick and feeble. The skin was covered on these days with a cold, clammy perspiration.

Post-mortem examination, 15 hours after death.—Body well nourished. Post-mortem rigidity normal. On opening head found dura mater moderately adherent, arachnoid opaque, surface vessels and pia mater much congested. Patches of recent lymph appeared between the convolutions all over both hemispheres. Brain substance healthy on section. On slicing the corpus striatum of right side, found a vessel which was rather brittle and was contained in a wide canal. Cannot affirm positively that this was abnormal, as there was no extravasation anywhere. Sliced the brain into thin sections without finding any effusion, tumour, abscess or other abnormal appearance. The vessels at the base of the brain were, so far as I traced them, apparently sound. The ventricles contained about the usual quantity of fluid.

It will be observed that the result of this autopsy is eminently unsatisfactory and disappointing. I did not discover the cause of the initial seizure. The post-mortem appearances were, of course, enough to account for death; but I regard the effused lymph and the congestion of the vessels merely as the result of the encephalitis following the primary lesion, whatever that may have been. It is likely enough that more minute investigation might have resulted more successfully, but when one is without any assistance, when the heat is intense, and when, besides, one has a pressure of other work, pathological research is prosecuted under great difficulties.

The symptoms pointed to a lesion in the corpus striatum, thalamus opticus, or neighbouring convolutions of the right side; yet, with the exception of the doubtfully brittle vessel in the corpus striatum, nothing abnormal was discovered in these nervous centres.

An interesting point in connection with the case is, that about six months before the seizure the patient complained to me of diplopia. I treated him for this with the biniodide of

mercury, and the diplopia completely disappeared in about 3 weeks, and did not return until the stroke occurred.

The heart sounds were normal both before and after the attack, and I had no reason to think that the patient had disease of the valves. There was no history of syphilis. Patient suffered several times from headache in the week preceding the attack, but this was all the warning it gave.

(2). *Otitis.*—Inflammation of the lining membrane of the bony canal of the ear is very common during the hot months among the floating population. It usually follows swimming, and I presume is caused by water lodging within the meatus. The pain is often so intense that no relief is obtained even from large doses of morphia and chloral hydrate. The disease sometimes terminates in abscess within the meatus, and when the abscess bursts the patient is at once relieved. In other cases, a thin muco-purulent discharge keeps up for a long time.

On examining the meatus nothing is seen in the majority of cases except a reddened and swollen appearance of the lining membrane, narrowing the canal and causing the sides to approach each other. I find the best treatment to be 2 or 3 leeches applied behind the ear, painting the latter part with the P.B. tincture of aconite undiluted, and syringing the ear with a warm, weak solution of carbolic acid in glycerine. The affection though often very obstinate, is purely local, produced by a specific cause, and in no way connected with the rheumatic diathesis, as is said to be the case at home.

(3). *Locomoter Ataxy.*—This is a well marked case of the *ataxie locomotrice progressive* of DUCHENNE. It is of about 18 months' standing, and has been under treatment in hospital for over 7 months. Thirteen months before admission, patient's partner noticed his "head giving "way," and six months before admission his legs failed him. He was confined to bed two months before admission.

Patient cannot walk without the aid of crutches. His movements in walking are very characteristic of the disease. He lifts the feet much higher than is necessary and lets them down in a clumsy way with a thump, the extremities of the toes first touching the floor. In making the step the foot describes the arc of a circle, the toes being pointed downwards and inwards, and the soles outwards and forwards. There is anæsthesia and much muscular atrophy of both legs. When first seen I found the patient in a very filthy condition, and passing his water in bed. After two or three severe ratings on the impropriety of this habit he was got to retain the urine until notice was given, and this happy amendment has continued till the present time. His mental faculties are much impaired, especially his memory.

As is usual in these cases, treatment has not done much towards re-establishing muscular co-ordination in the legs, but the man's ideas are now much clearer, and his memory in particular is improved.

(4). *Heat Malaise.*—I use this term to denote the ordinary effects of heat on the nervous system, and through it on the digestive organs. In this sense it is a protean malady, and I can only touch on a few of its usual phenomena as we meet them in the hot season.

Perhaps the most common subjective symptom is *giddiness.* This varies much both in degree and duration, and one has to be careful in forming an opinon of its value, for the sensation is sometimes so intense and persistent as to suggest organic disease of the brain. In the great

majority of cases, however, it disappears under treatment, or on the approach of cool weather. I had several instances this summer of men coming to me staggering and wild looking, and obliged to catch at some object to prevent falling. There is little doubt that when the effects of heat proceed to this extent the partition wall between the case and heat-stroke is very thin indeed.

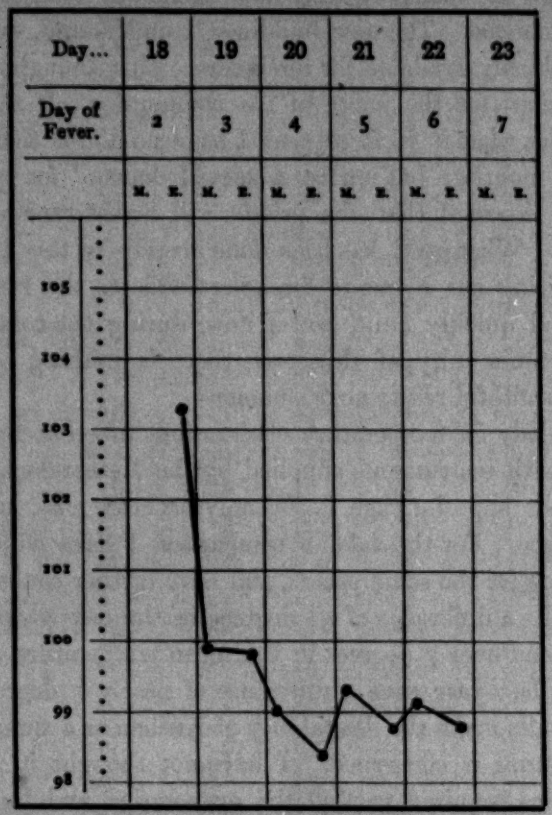
In one instance, a seaman, consciousness was actually lost for a few minutes. This case can be considered in no other way than as an abortive one of heat-stroke, and I feel sure it would have passed into the latter had prompt measures of treatment not been taken at the beginning. The man was copiously drenched with water whilst ice was being procured. Presently he fell into a deep sleep. On waking next morning his ideas were clear, and there was no paralysis of any kind, but he had a severe headache, and was weak and shaky. The latter symptoms evidenced a considerable impression on the nervous centres. He was quite well in about a week. This giddiness, experienced occasionally by most people during the hot season, is a curious sensation and impossible to describe accurately. The nearest indication I can give of it as a subjective symptom is a feeling as if the train of ideas were interrupted, and as if one were absent from oneself (so to speak) for a second. The same thing is noticed in persons who suffer from the various forms of dyspepsia, and the pathological condition in both cases is probably the same, viz., anæmia of the brain produced in the former case by exhaustion from heat and in the latter by imperfect assimilation. The giddiness is usually associated with other symptoms, such as languor and disinclination to exertion, want of appetite, headache, fever, and often with vomiting and diarrhœa. It is satisfactory to note that all these symptoms disappear on the approach of cool weather.

The above cases generally occur afloat, and are caused by exposure, assisted by the insanitary conditions with which, notwithstanding late improvements, sailors are still surrounded. Ships' cooks are particularly the subject of heat malaise, and it is no wonder, considering that they have to endure the heat of the galley in addition to that of the atmosphere. I remember some years ago having had the cooks of five vessels laid up at the same time from this cause. To the credit of the shipmasters visiting this port, I gladly mention that they do not expose their men intentionally, and with very few exceptions I have found them ready to listen to and act upon any advice of mine having reference to the health and comfort of their crews.

It is very rare now to see men aloft in the heat of the day; but there is one kind of duty, which though not so obviously dangerous, is sufficiently so in reality—I mean painting the ship's outside, except in the very early morning and in the evening. The radiation from wooden or iron vessels, especially if they are painted black, is so great that I have many instances, every season, of men injuriously affected by this kind of duty. In one case last summer, out of a ship's company of thirteen men, eight were laid up at one time by heat malaise from this cause. The symptoms were much the same in all, viz., headache, flushing of the face, considerable fever, languor, pain in the back and limbs, loss of appetite and vomiting. I pointed out the cause of the illness to the captain; he immediately stopped the work and the sickness ceased. It is likely enough that the fumes from the paint assist the heat in causing these symptoms, but this I cannot affirm positively. I recollect one instance that occurred here some years ago in the hot season, of a ship's steward who, after sleeping for one night only in a recently painted cabin, found himself in the morning with dropped wrist. This would surely be a rare event in a cold climate, considering the shortness of the exposure.

In common with other practitioners who have seen much of disease in hot climates, I occasionally come across cases that are clearly traceable to exposure to the sun, and that have no connection, so far as can be made out, with what is called "malaria." I notice briefly one of the most acute instances of this kind that occurred in July. I am unable to say whether, if allowed to develope, these cases would present the ordinary characters of remittent or intermittent, for of course one's attention is directed to curing the patient, rather than to the studying of his case. Up to the present time I have found quinine, cold to the head and aperients sufficient.

Capt. ——, Master of a German vessel, admitted to Foochow Seamen's Hospital on the afternoon of the 18th July. Had exposed himself to the sun the day before, having a pressure of work to get the ship ready for sea. On the 17th he complained of intense headache and rigors, and vomited once. The cold stage continued for about 2 hours and was succeeded by burning skin and finally by perspiration, when he got relief for the time. I add the temperature chart:—



It will be seen that on admission the temperature was 103·2°, but that it fell on the following days until it became normal on the afternoon of the 22nd. Patient was fully under the influence of quinine by the afternoon of the 19th, as indicated by burring in the ears and deafness, while the temperature was only 99·8°. There is little doubt that the quinine arrested the progress of this case.

This instance is an almost complete analogue to one of ordinary ague, but in most cases of fever from exposure to the sun the stages are not so well defined as in this one. The period of

hot, dry skin generally extends over the greatest portion of the attack, the cold stage being of much shorter duration. In some instances the latter stage is only represented by a few short rigors, described by the patient as a feeling of "cold creeping up the back."

As might be expected, the effects of heat are not so marked among the residents as among the floating population. The former have usually well ventilated houses, and appliances for reducing the temperature; moreover, they do not require to expose themselves to the same extent. They suffer mostly from languor, loss of appetite and general lowered tone of system. The children get pale and fretful and often have diarrhœa.

I would again urge every one who can, especially ladies and children, to go to the hills or seaside for 5 weeks or 2 months in July and August, for when these months are tided over the great heat is past.

It is gratifying to note, since I referred in the Report of last year to the desirability of Kushan as a sanatarium for this port, that new rooms are being built for next season, and the nuisances indicated removed. The new buildings, I understand, will add one or two suites of rooms to the quarters already available for foreigners. This, though something to be thankful for, is by no means sufficient for the wants of the community. If the accommodation at the monastery were three times what it is at present, I have no doubt that all the rooms would be taken up during the hot months; but unless a special demand for quarters be made by the residents, it is not to be expected that the priests will invest money to any great extent in putting up new buildings. What good has been done already in this direction has been simply because they find that hiring out rooms to foreigners adds to the funds of the establishment. These rooms are easily and quickly built, and if now, during the cold season, some combined action be taken by the community of this port, there is nothing to prevent Kushan from becoming a pleasant and healthful resort next summer.

I am indebted to a lady for temperature observations taken at the monastery during part of July and August last with instruments supplied by the Meteorological Society. The record, which is reproduced on the opposite page, is the only accurate one, so far as I know, that has yet been made at this place. For the sake of comparison I have added the maxima, minima, and means of the Anchorage for the same period, and have further condensed the results into the smaller table, which exhibits a difference of 9½ degrees in the day temperature, nearly 5 degrees in the night temperature, and over 7 degrees in the mean temperature of the two places for the period. The observations last year gave a difference of nearly 7 degrees between Kushan and the Anchorage. These results make the desirability of Kushan as a summer residence sufficiently obvious as far as temperature is concerned. I have not thought it necessary to go into the rather elaborate calculations required to find the evaporation and humidity; a glance at the indications of the dry and wet bulbs in the columns, shows a fair evaporation and a low degree of humidity, especially at the afternoon readings. If, moreover, we merely appeal to personal experience, there is only one opinion as to the comfort and benefit of a residence at Kushan during the hottest months.

In conclusion, let me hope that this subject will receive the attention it deserves on the part of the Foochow community before next summer. Clean and comfortable quarters are all that is wanted.

TEMPERATURE OBSERVATIONS in the Shade, taken at the Monastery of Kushan from the 9th July to the 25th August 1875, and compared with those taken at Pagoda Anchorage.

DATE.	KUSHAN.							ANCHORAGE.		
	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M.		3.30 P.M.	3.30 P.M.	9.30 A.M.	9.30 A.M	
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
July 9,.....	80	75	...	78·5	...	82	76	87·1	84	85·5
„ 10,.....	79	74	84	77	80·5	85	79	90·8	87·8	89·3
„ 11,.....	77	74	83	75	79	82	78	90	87	88·5
„ 12,.....	79	75	82	76	79	80	76	92	85·2	88·7
„ 13,.....	79	75	82	76	79	81	77	93	85	89
„ 14,.....	77	75	83	75	79	79	77·2	95	86·3	90·6
„ 15,.....	79	75	80	76	78	83	76	95·1	78	86·5
„ 16,.....	79	75	83	75	79	84	77	85	83	84
„ 17,.....	74	72	79	74	76·5	75·5	73	84·2	79·8	82
„ 18,.....	76·5	75	76·5	74	75·2	77	75	89	85	87
„ 19,.....	77	75	78	75	76·5	80	76	97	87	92
„ 20,.....	77	73	79	74	76·5	83	76	84·2	79·8	82
„ 21,.....	78	73	81	74	77·5	85	76	97	87	92
„ 22,.....	80	76·5	85	77	81	83·6	77·5	97	87	92
„ 23,.....	76	73·5	84	75	79·5	76	74	94·9	82·2	88·5
„ 24,.....	74·2	73	78	73	75·5	77	74	86·9	81·8	84·3
„ 25,.....	76·8	73·5	78	73·5	75·7	81·5	76	84	79·5	81·7
„ 26,.....	79·5	76	82	76	79	85	80	94	80	87
„ 27,.....	80	77	85	77	81·2	85·5	80·2	94·8	80	87·4
„ 28,.....	81·5	76·5	85·5	77·2	81·3	86·2	80·4	93	79	86
„ 29,.....	79	73	86	77	81·5	85·5	79	94·8	79	86·9
„ 30,.....	78	71	86	73	79·5	85·2	76	92	76	84
„ 31,.....	80	75	85·2	77	81·1	85·8	79	96	81	88·5
August 1,.....	80·5	77·4	86	77	81·9	87	80	92·3	80	86·1
„ 2,.....	78	75·8	87·2	76·6	81·9	...	...	95·2	79	87·1
„ 3,.....	78	73·5	83	73·5	78·2	83	74	94	77	85·5
„ 4,.....	77·2	72·8	83	73·5	78·2	82·5	74·8	93·2	78	86
„ 5,.....	78	73	82·4	74·5	78·4	84	76	95·5	80	87·7
„ 6,.....	78	73·2	83·5	74·5	79	83	73·8	95·1	78·5	86·8
„ 7,.....	78	71·4	83	73·4	73·2	83·8	75	94·2	76·8	85·5
„ 8,.....	78	73·8	84	74·5	79·2	83·8	75·6	92·8	77·2	85
„ 9,.....	78·2	74·2	84·5	75·8	80·1	86	78	92	77	84·5
„ 10,.....	80·5	76	86	75·8	80·9	87·5	79	94	78·3	86·1
„ 11,.....	79·8	74·8	87·5	75·8	81·1	87	78	94·1	82	88
„ 12,.....	80·8	74	87	76·5	81·7	87	79	95·1	79·1	87·1
„ 13,.....	79·4	75·8	87	76	81·5	85	76·5	95·9	78·5	87·2
„ 14,.....	80·5	73·6	85	76·5	80·7	85	76	94·4	82	88·2
„ 15,.....	79	72·2	85	75·2	80·1	82·8	74·8	94·2	79	86·6
„ 16,.....	77·8	72	83·8	74	78·9	81	76	93·9	78	85·9
„ 17,.....	80·8	73·5	81·5	76	78·7	80	75·8	90·3	79	84·6
„ 18,.....	80·6	75·8	85	77·5	81·2	79·2	75·2	93	78·6	85·8
„ 19,.....	78·5	73·5	83·8	75·8	79·8	82	77	90·8	76	83·4
„ 20,.....	79·5	75·8	82·8	76·5	79·6	82·2	76	92	76	84
„ 21,.....	75·8	72	82·5	74·2	78·3	77·2	72·8	90·6	76	83·3
„ 22,.....	76·6	73	79·8	74·2	77	82·6	75	87·9	77	82·4
„ 23,.....	77	73	82·2	74	78·1	80	72	92·8	74·9	83·8
„ 24,.....	73·8	69·8	79·5	71·5	75·5	78	70	91·2	72	81·6
„ 25,.....	75	68·4	78·8	70·5	74·6	78·4	70·5	88·9	75	82·2

An analysis of these figures gives the following results:—

———	KUSHAN.	ANCHORAGE.	DIFFERENCE.
Mean of Maxima,.....	82·9°	92·4°	9·5°
Mean of Minima,.....	75·1°	80·0°	4·9°
Mean Temperature,.....	79·0°	86·2°	7·2°

Seamen.—I desire again to refer (see *Customs Medical Reports* No. 2, pp. 29-33) to the complex subject of sanitation afloat, and to some legislative enactments with reference to seamen. The following remarks are based on a professional association with sailors for 12 years, and they may therefore prove of some little value. The Merchant Shipping Act of 1867 has undoubtedly done much towards ameliorating the condition of seamen, in the matters of health and comfort. In the first place, it provided lime-juice of good quality, and caused it to be properly administered. The result of the working of this clause alone has been to reduce scurvy in the British merchant navy by 80 per cent. Another good effected is the improvement in the accommodation for seamen. The provisions run as follows:—

"(1). Every place in any ship occupied by seamen or apprentices and appropriated to "their use, shall have, for every such seaman or apprentice, if they sleep in hammocks, a space "of not less than nine superficial feet, and if they do not sleep in hammocks, a space of not "less than twelve superficial feet, measured on the deck or floor of such place.

"(2). Every such place shall either be six feet in height from deck to deck, or shall have "for every seaman and apprentice, if they sleep in hammocks, a space of not less than fifty-four "cubic feet, and if they do not sleep in hammocks, a space of not less than seventy-two cubic feet.

"(3). Every such place shall be kept free from stores or goods of any kind, not being the "personal property of the crew in use during the voyage.

"(4). Every such place shall be properly caulked, and in all other respects securely and "properly constructed and well ventilated."

I have observed of late years a great improvement in forecastles and deckhouses. The dens of places that men used to be put into in former years are never seen now, except, I am sorry to say, occasionally in the case of colonial vessels. The tea steamers that trade here have usually fine, lofty, well-ventilated forecastles, to which no exception can be taken, except that they are nearly always very dirty. Can seamen not be got to keep their persons and their places clean? When we consider that cutaneous exhalation is the great physiological apparatus provided for reducing the bodily heat, the advantage of free pores is obvious enough. I do not know that people can be made clean by Act of Parliament, but surely something might be done in this direction on the principle that a dirty man is dangerous to his neighbours as well as to himself. At all events, they manage to enforce cleanliness in the navy; one does not see dirty skins and dirty quarters there.

The influence for good or evil of hygienic surroundings is a matter of everyday experience, and if some such system as obtains in the navy were introduced into our mercantile marine I do not think it is visionary to expect that increased self-respect would promote a change for the better in the appearance, disposition, and pursuits of our sailors—an approach to the smartness, cheerfulness and buoyancy that are the acknowledged characteristics of our men-of-war's men in all parts of the world. If this is not done, I am satisfied that the improvements which may be made from time to time in the accommodation provided for crews will, to a great extent, be shorn of their usefulness. I never lose an opportunity of urging on seamen the duty of cleanliness, but of course my exertions are only "as a drop in the bucket," in the absence of systematic regulations.

In view of all the good effected by this and subsequent enactments, it is to be regretted that several of the clauses are not carried out actively, while others are a mere dead

letter. An instance of the first is the clause relating to the providing of medical stores and medicines of good quality. While the lime juice is regularly inspected, I know, from enquiries made of many ship-masters, that the Board of Trade never concerns itself about the medical stores and medicines, and that it is quite optional for the master or owners to renew or not their stores and medicines after a long voyage. Under these circumstances one never can tell whether the medicines in the ship's chest are of good quality or not. Surely the seaman ought to be provided with good drugs as well as with good lime juice.

An example of a clause that is altogether inoperative is that concerning the medical inspection of seamen. The mistake was to make this a *permissive* instead of a compulsory clause. The result is, that it is never acted upon. When one asks captains who have suffered from having sick men on their hands during a long voyage, "Why did you not have your men "inspected before leaving London?" the answer is usually unsatisfactory—"Well, perhaps it might "have been better," or something to that effect. The fact is, that ship-masters have always a press of work before leaving port, and unless the inspection clause be made obligatory instead of permissive, ships will still continue to be manned (or rather *not* manned) by "unseaworthy "sailors."

It seems likely that a new Merchant Shipping Act will be framed before long. In it there will probably be embodied two matters that I advocated in these Reports four years ago, viz., a revised scale of provisions to do away with the necessity for lime juice, and the compulsory medical inspection of seamen.

(5). *Intestinal Catarrh, Diarrhœa, Dysentery.*—Next in frequency to the various forms of heat malaise described above, comes intestinal catarrh. Indeed, I might have included the latter under the general heading, but I have kept it separate to mark a point or two.

When speaking of diarrhœa I use the term in MOREHEAD'S sense. He says, "The term "diarrhœa occupies a prominent place in the hospital returns of tropical climates, because it is "often used in its etymological, not its pathological sense. It is only correctly applied to increased "alvine discharges, dependent on active or passive congestion of some part of the mucous lining of "the intestinal canal. The increased evacuations consequent on inflammation of the same tissue, "either in its early stages or after it has led to structural change, are inaccurately designated "diarrhœa. Yet this name is often given to chronic dysentery, muco-enteritis, and gastro-enteritis; "and the returns of disease are in consequence rendered incorrect and untrustworthy. The diagnosis "is not difficult; it rests on a careful consideration of the history of the case and of all the attendant "symptoms." (*Disease in India*, 2nd Edition, pp. 316–317.)

There is no doubt that many of the obstinate cases one meets with here that go by the name of chronic diarrhœa, are in reality chronic dysentery, with considerable organic changes in the large intestine. Summer diarrhœa, though almost universal among the shipping population during the hot months, is not a fatal disease, and I have no trouble in the great majority of cases in getting the patients well. Many of the cases are imported, but the disease is of local origin as well. It does not seem to make much difference in frequency whether the vessel arrives from Hongkong or Shanghai; I should say more cases come from Shanghai.

As a typical instance of the nature and course of the disease, take the case of a tea steamer with say 45 of a ship's company, all told. Of this number, on arrival here in June, July or August, probably 8 men come aft complaining of diarrhœa. The general symptoms are much the same in all—crampy pains in abdomen, frequent motions, and debility. The stools, at first feculent in character, afterwards become light greenish, watery and colourless. This want of colour in the dejections after frequent purging is not, as MOREHEAD justly remarks, to be taken as an indication of hepatic disorder. On examining the liver we almost always find it of normal size, and in the few cases where the bulk of the viscus is increased, the enlargement can be traced to other causes than the disease.

NIEMEYER, with his usual ingenuity, has shown, since MOREHEAD wrote, what I believe to be the true pathological state in these cases. He says, speaking of acute intestinal catarrh, "At "first the evacuations consist of thin, fæcal matters (diarrhœa stercoralis). If the serous "transudation and the accelerated peristaltic movement continue after all the fæces present in "the bowels have been evacuated, the dejections gradually lose the peculiar fæcal odour, and "consist of salty transudations mixed with epithelial masses (cylindrical epithelium), young "cells, and more or less undigested and slightly changed ingesta (diarrhœa serosa). The colour of "fluid stools is usually some shade of green; this does not depend on an abnormal quantity "of bile being poured into the intestine, but on the bile being evacuated with the fluid and the "intestinal secretions before it has undergone the normal changes. The more copious the trans-"udations, the paler they become, because the bile, mixed with them, is insufficient to colour the "whole."—(*Lehrbuch der speciellen Pathologie und Therapie*, Bd. i., p. 609).

To continue the clinical account:—If the case has been of some standing, say a week, the motions are frequent, scanty and watery or clay-coloured, and contain little feculent matter. In these cases it may happen that there are present mucus and streaks of blood; but in my experience, when the patients are seen at the beginning and treated in the way to be mentioned, it is rare to find summer diarrhœa passing into dysentery. The disease is arrested in the stage of simple hyperæmia of the mucous membrane, and inflammation and organic change are thus prevented.

The treatment I have used for many years at this port is simple enough, and quite satisfactory in result. On seeing the patients in the morning, I give a drachm each of castor oil and tincture of rhubarb, and direct two pills containing one grain each of opium to be taken during the day, the first about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and the other at bed-time. Next day (supposing 8 men in the vessel to have been treated thus), 5 of them will probably be quite well, the remaining 3 still loose, more or less. The latter now get 3 opium pills, to be taken during the day at intervals of 4 hours. On the 3rd day, they are generally well also. Should the diarrhœa still go on, I give an astringent mixture. The best in my experience is one containing in each dose, 1 drachm tincture of catechu, 20 grs. compound chalk powder, and 15 minims of solution of muriate of morphia. This mixture seldom fails to arrest summer diarrhœa. The tincture of rhubarb is particularly serviceable from its well known after-astringent action. Rest is an essential element in the treatment, and I always put the men off duty.

It is curious to note that CELSUS, when describing a similar affection, recommends rest. After remarking that he thinks a little purging to be a good thing, he goes on:—"Verum spatium

"periculosum est; interdum enim tormina ac febriculas excitat, viresque consumit. Primo die "quiescere satis est; neque impetum ventris prohibere. Si per se desiit, balneo uti, paulum cibi "capere; si mansit, abstinere non solum a cibo, sed etiam a potione." (Lib. iv).

I try to regulate the diet as much as possible, but this is a difficult matter on board ship. What is the cause of the great prevalence of diarrhœa during the summer months? It certainly is *not* the water. Ships carry water from Hongkong, from Shanghai and from home, and I observe no difference in the number of cases. I stated in an early number of these Reports that I had not noticed fewer cases of diarrhœa in vessels using condensed water only. Gunboats use condensed water alone, and they have much diarrhœa. I learned lately that the U. S. Gunboat *Ashuelot* had an unusual number of cases of intestinal catarrh at Ningpo last summer, although condensed water only was used. The residents at this Anchorage have drunk the water of the river for years without injury.

I think there is a growing opinion in the profession (especially entertained by those who have had much experience in tropical and sub-tropical countries) that water containing organic matter has been too heavily blamed as the cause of disease. This subject is too extensive to be treated properly in these notes, and at present I desire merely to state my conviction. MOREHEAD remarks:—"Unsuitable food, impure water included, may excite dysentery; but it is not "a common cause." (*Disease in India*, p. 275). In the last journals of David LIVINGSTONE I observe only two instances, and these in the same country, where he traced disease to the water used. Speaking of the Manyuema country, he says:—"5th, 6th and 7th January, 1870; "Wettings with rain and grass overhanging our paths, with bad water, brought on choleraic "symptoms; and opium from MOHAMED had no effect in stopping it; he too had rheumatism. On "suspecting the water as the cause, I had all I used boiled, and this was effectual; but I was "greatly reduced in flesh, and so were many of our party." Again, he says:—"15 January; "Choleraic purging again came on till all the water used was boiled, but I was laid up by sheer "weakness near the hill Chanser."

On the other hand, it may be said that the system of the great explorer was very low at this time, owing to old dysentery and an attack of pneumonia passed through shortly before. Besides, the fluid referred to must indeed have been a vile mixture, for he states further on: "This (the insalubrity of the Manyuema country) may be owing to bad water, of which there "is no scarcity, but it is so impregnated with dead vegetable matter as to have the colour of tea." Considering the extent of country embraced in these journals, the fact that only twice is disease traced to the water used seems, I think, significant.

The true explanation of the prevalence of diarrhœa afloat during the hot months is, I think, as follows:—Most of the cases occur during the night, they are particularly frequent between 2 A.M. and daylight. We know this is the coldest part of the night. The men sleep on deck under awnings (it is unreasonable to ask sailors to sleep in the forecastle during the hot months, for to sleep under these circumstances is simply impossible); their blankets are unconsciously kicked off during sleep, and the abdomen and chest thus exposed to the cool land breeze that blows down the river before sunrise. I recommend all to wear, in summer, broad flannel rollers, commonly called "cholera belts." These cannot be kicked off during sleep, and they are very serviceable in preventing diarrhœa.

With regard to dysentery, I find it to be much less frequent within the last few years. The change from sailing vessels to steamers has had, I dare say, a good deal to do with this, by shortening the stay of vessels at foreign ports; but as the cases of dysentery here are mostly imported, I cannot help thinking that the improvement is also in some measure due to better sanitary conditions on board ship, and at Hongkong and Shanghai.

I tried, this summer, small doses (3 to 6 grs.) of ipecacuanha, as recommended by MOREHEAD and others, instead of the large doses (40 grs.) advocated by me in an early number of these Reports. The cases were not numerous enough to enable me to speak positively as to the superiority of one or other of these methods. In one case (chronic, contracted in India) 40 gr. doses, though they were retained, did not seem to have much effect on the disease; but when 3 grs., combined with 1 gr. of opium, were given every 4 hours, the motions became much less frequent and better in character. This man left the port about 10 days afterwards, and I cannot tell whether the improvement was permanent. In another case, the small doses did not check the disease to any extent, and after giving the treatment a fair trial of a few days I did not think it justifiable to continue it longer. On administering 40 grs. of ipecacuanha the disease was immediatly arrested, and only one dose more and some pills of Dover's powder were required. I know that this patient was cured permanently, for the ship was over three months in port. In a third case, a mixture of the two methods did well, *i.e.*, first the large doses, then the small. This was the most acute case of dysentery I have seen for the last two years; the patient, a tidewaiter, got quite well and has had no return of the disease. On the whole, I still prefer the large doses, but one need not confine oneself to either of the methods to the exclusion of the other.

(6). *Ulcer.*—I may mention a simple and effective mode of treating ulcers that I have used here for a long time. A piece of the leaden lining of a tea box is beaten out smooth and laid upon the ulcer, taking care that the lead goes well beyond any unhealthy skin, and a bandage is applied to keep the tea lead *in situ*. When the discharge is profuse, two or three folds of lint are applied over the lead to absorb the pus, but the lead is always kept next the wound. The dressings are changed once or twice a day according to the amount of the discharge. This method of treating ulcers was, I believe, introduced by the late Mr. SYME of Edinburgh, many years ago. I find it very serviceable in old chronic ulcers, that are usually found so troublesome when treated by other means. As to the *modus operandi*, I cannot say whether the good is effected by the equable pressure afforded by the lead, or whether it is that a chemical compound is formed which is soothing to the sore; at all events, there is no doubt about the result.

(7). *Wounds and Injuries.*—In making a conservative operation on a hand that had been smashed in a fall-block, I used ether for the first time instead of chloroform. The result was satisfactory; anæsthesia was complete and lasting, and no bad symptom followed. The ether used (marked S. G. ·735) had been in the surgery for some time, and it took five minutes to get the man completely under its influence. Another time I mean to use absolute ether, poured on a fine, hollow sponge covered with a towel.

The fatal gun-shot wound in the table refers to a Custom House officer who was murdered by a native smuggler. The deceased received his death wound whilst leaning over the rail

of the steamer where he was on duty. The chest was perforated all over with what appeared to be iron pellets of different sizes (as is always the case with Chinese shot). The lungs were penetrated, as indicated by the oozing of blood-stained froth from the wounds, and emphysema. Two of the pellets probably entered the muscular substance of the heart. Death must have been almost instantaneous. From the relative positions of the parties, the distance could not have been more than from 9 to 12 feet. Judging from the large spread of the shot, the weapon used was probably of native manufacture; an English fowling-piece at that distance would have carried the charge almost in a ball.

It is gratifying to learn that the murderer of Mr. BLACKLOCK was executed at Foochow a few days ago.

H.—Dr. A. G. Reid's Report on the Health of Hankow for the Year ended 30th September 1875.

The general health of the community during the past year was characterised by the prevalence of malaroid disorders throughout the summer and autumn months. This can be easily explained by the usually accepted theory, that malaria is a poison generated by the action of heat and moisture on decomposing organic matter in the soil. From the heavy rain-fall in June and the overflow of the river in July the unraised lots and back portion of the Concession were either wholly or partially inundated during a considerable part of the hot season, and the atmosphere in their neighbourhood loaded with the unpleasant odours arising from decomposing vegetation. The fever which prevailed was of a continued type, with a morning temperature of 100° to 101°, and evening rise of 2° to 3°. It was accompanied with nervous prostration, rapid emaciation and sometimes with hepatic, gastric or cerebral symptoms. It rarely set in with marked rigors, most frequently there was only a sensation of chilliness during the first day of the attack. It seldom terminated under two to three weeks, and during the last week of the fever there were intense night sweats in several of the cases, which added to the general debility of the patients. Full doses of quinine (20 to 30 grains) were administered night and morning, but they did not appear to exercise a specific effect on the disease while the sufferer remained in the malarious neighbourhood. They undoubtedly reduced the temperature and maintained it at a lower rate, just as they do in typhoid fever when administered in the way taught by Liebermeister; but they did not seem to act like an antidote to the malarious poison, for the febrile symptoms went on for weeks after complete cinchonism had been produced, and without there being any evident internal complication to explain their persistence.

Two examples of acute hepatitis were readily relieved by full doses of ipecacuanha, guarded by opium as in dysentery. In one of the patients the sufferings were intensely severe, accompanied by high fever (104°); semi-recumbent attitude in bed and impossibility of moving without assistance. The hepatic dulness measured 6 inches in line of nipple; there was a trace of yellowness in conjunctivæ, tongue loaded with dark brown fur, and tendency to diarrhœa three or four times a day. Half a drachm of ipecacuanha was administered night and morning, and after the second dose the sufferings were greatly relieved, so that the patient could lie down in bed. The remedy was continued over three days and then stopped because the hepatic pain and tenderness had disappeared, the temperature fallen to 98.4° A.M. and 99.4° P.M., pulse 84, and diarrhœa limited to one loose motion daily. As hepatic enlargement continued, chloride of ammonium was administered, but after it had been given for two days severe dysenteric symptoms set in, and necessitated the use of the ipecacuanha during five days before the symptoms were relieved. Suppurative hepatitis, certain forms of dysentery and malaroid fever are endemic in some places, and they have been the chief causes of serious illness among foreigners resident here. It is interesting to note that the first two diseases seem to be controlled by the same remedy, and they may probably arise from closely allied miasms which in certain conditions of the patient attack the liver, or glandular structures of the large intestine, or both.

Two instances of hepatic abscess came under observation. In one, the patient was attacked with fever in July, but could not get rid of it, and left in August to try the effect of a voyage to Japan. Three days before leaving complaint was made of dull pain in the liver, but the journey was not delayed, as the climatic conditions here were very unfavourable and depressing. While in Japan there were serious liver symptoms and abscess was feared. On returning in the beginning of October the patient was extremely feeble and emaciated, suffering from hectic fever, which was attended with marked rigors during two days. There was also a slight feeling of pain in the right side, brought out more distinctly by pressure over 7th and 8th ribs in front; but no intercostal distension or depression of lower border of liver. From considering the general symptoms and history of the attack, abscess was strongly suspected, and it was proposed, according to the principle laid down by Prof. MACLEAN, to explore with the aspirator. The patient, however, suffering little pain, begged to have the operation delayed for a time. In the first week of November, he was attacked with hæmoptysis, accompanied with inflammation of lower lobe of right lung, and shortly afterwards with fœtor of breath and expectoration of muco-purulent matter. The discharge and the condensation disappeared in the course of a month, and the fever and night sweats likewise gradually diminished, leaving the patient convalescent, but very weak and emaciated. In the other instance, chronic dysentery had been going on for some time, when hepatic pain, accompanied by fever, occurred. The symptoms were carefully watched for a time, and hepatic abscess diagnosed. The aspirator was used, but failed to strike the matter. Shortly after this, the patient left for home, and while on his voyage thither, the abscess ruptured into the lung and recovery followed after a tedious convalescence. In both these cases the matter formed deep in the substance of the liver and pointed towards the diaphragm. There were no local signs to guide one to the exact position of the lesion in either case; but in the first, the approach towards the lung was indicated by great dyspnœa in going up stairs during several days previous to the hæmoptysis and pneumonia. The diagnosis of either case rested chiefly on the history of liver troubles, followed by a hectic type of fever, great debility and emaciation, which resisted treatment and were associated with slight pain in the hepatic region. Fortunately both patients recovered, through nature's efforts in successfully forming a passage for the pus by the bronchi. The risk to life, however, might have been greatly reduced if the necessity for discharging the matter by this dangerous channel had been superseded by its timely withdrawal by the aspirator.

During the first week of August both days and nights were extremely sultry, oppressive and still. On the 6th, at 4 P.M., the maximum thermometer indicated 96°; wet bulb max., 85°; black bulb, in sun, 152°; min. on grass, 95°; ozone over twenty-four hours, 3, by NEGRETTI'S scale; barometer, 29.62 inches. During that day three cases of sunstroke occurred on board the gunboat in port, and one terminated fatally by noon, with comatose symptoms of brief duration. In another instance, recurrent convulsive attacks took place every two or three minutes. The spasms were severe, and four men were required to prevent the patient from injuring himself against the deck of the ship. They were accompanied by burning heat of skin, congested conjunctivæ and hysterical-like outbursts of laughter or stupor in the intervals. The ship's pump had to be freely played over the body for an hour before the convulsions ceased, and the treatment was found most effectual in diminishing their severity, when the stream was directed

for a short time against the occiput and upper cervical region. The other case was also of the cerebro-spinal variety of MOREHEAD'S classification, and it subsided readily under the douche. The water supplied to the pump was tepid, as it was drawn from the river, the temperature of which was then over 80°. Orders were issued that any of the men who ceased to perspire or were troubled with frequent micturition should report themselves at once for treatment. In the course of the next day seven men had to be landed on account of feverish symptoms and these were carefully treated until the skin resumed its functions. No more serious cases occurred.

CASES OF LEPROSY TREATED WITH GURJUN OIL.

———, æt. 51; weight, 175 lbs.; a labourer from an aguish district on the bank of the Han river, admitted on April 22nd, suffering from elephantiasis of the left leg. Disease began three years ago with swelling in groin, red lines along inner surface of thigh, and this was shortly followed by enlargement of the leg and foot. Two years ago an ulcer formed over the anterior third of the dorsum of foot, and has not healed since. The skin over front of ankle is in deep folds and covered with numerous tubercles. There is a large ulcer extending right across the dorsum of foot from the middle third to the roots of the toes, the edges are callous and it discharges a thin, fœtid matter. The circumference of right and left legs were as follows:—

	Right.	Left.
Middle of thigh, ...	18½ inches.	19½ inches.
Middle of leg, ...	15 „	17½ „
Lower third of leg, ...	10 „	14½ „
Around middle of foot, ...	10 „	14 „

Treatment consisted in frictions with gurjun oil ointment, and half ounce doses of the emulsion thrice daily. The patient continued this till June 1st, when he found it necessary to return to his home. The state of the limb was then as follows:—

Middle of left thigh, ...	18½ inches.
Middle of leg, ...	16 „
Lower third,.....	13 „
Around foot, ...	12½ „

The tuberculous appearance and the hardness were greatly diminished, the ulcer was completely healed, and the patient had gained four pounds in weight during his residence in hospital.

———, æt. 28; admitted April 13th; height, 5 ft. 6 in., weight 124 lbs.; a labourer resident in an aguish district. No family history of leprosy; no other lepers at present in his village. Father and mother were related, and each had lost brothers and sisters from phthisis; had five brothers, two of whom died in early youth, the others are in good health. He himself is married and has lived with his wife up to present date. She is in good health and has borne three children. He lives entirely on rice and vegetables, taking about seven bowls of the former and two of the latter daily. Disease began seven years ago with a numb patch over the head of right tibia. Its dimensions gradually increased, but he suffered little inconvenience for three years. At that date the disorder was greatly aggravated, and numbness attacked the left lower

and both upper extremities; the thenar and hypothenar eminences wasted, and the little and ring fingers became flexed. Virile power became impaired two years ago and has been completely lost for one year. The hair fell from eye-brows and pubis about latter date and at the same time a numb patch appeared on left temporal region, and circular ulcer over head of middle metatarsal bone. The patient stated that his general health was good and appetite unimpaired. The internal organs were healthy except the heart, over which there was frémissement, visible pulsation under the nipple and a mitral murmur. When the ordinary magneto-electric current was passed through the upper portions of the forearms it produced muscular movement but not the slightest pain was complained of. Below the middle of legs and forearms there was neither pain nor movement during the passage of the current. The patient remained in hospital to June 23rd, and was subjected to frictions twice daily with Gurjun ointment, and took the emulsion internally twice daily in doses containing from 2 to 4 drachms of the oil. It unfortunately had to be intermitted on three occasions for several days, as it led to considerable pain and diarrhœa. When the patient left he had gained three and a half pounds in weight, the ulcer had entirely healed, and although he stated that the intensity of the numbness had diminished, the electro sensibility had not improved.

———, æt. 25; height, 5 feet 4 in; weight, 108 lbs.; admitted May 1st; resides in aguish district and engaged in the cultivation of rice. His father was a leper, but he himself is the only one in his village afflicted with the disease. His wife is in good health and has borne two children. Diet consists of rice and vegetables, with fish or meat two or three times a month. Disease began three years ago with a numb patch on left leg. This gradually extended, but the other extremities remained free for about sixteen months. The disease then appeared about the same time in the hands, right leg and face, his eyebrows and hair of pubis fell, and virility, which had been diminished, was completely lost. The hair of scalp was normal. Face swollen, smooth, devoid of hair. Alæ of nose, upper lips and fold of cheek thickened; twitching about mouth. Thenar and hypothenar eminences wasted, but wasting most intense in left hand; little fingers slightly bent and numb. Does not feel scratch of a needle in little fingers or below middle of legs or in left half of face. Left leg swollen and ulcer over ball of first toe, ulcer also over base of fifth right metatarsal. Electro sensibility much diminished in left forearm and in both legs. The diet of this and of the other patients was not altered from what they had been accustomed to. Treatment by Gurjun oil ointment and emulsions.

June 23rd.—Weight, 113 lbs.; ulcers healed; face much softer and less puffy. Troubled with morning erections and emissions. States that he is certain that the numbness is less intense and that he can now feel pain when the little fingers are pinched or scratched.

———, æt. 28; height, 5 feet 4 inches; weight, 115 lbs.; admitted 30th April. A baker, living almost entirely on farinaceous food. Married and has three children; wife in good health. His mother died of phthisis, and his father from a throat affection. The people of the village suffer greatly from ague, but he alone is leprous. It was difficult to obtain a fairly accurate account of the course of the disease, as the patient had very indistinct notions of time. He states that he first felt numbness on inner surface of right thigh about five years ago, and that it extended thence downwards to leg and foot. Four years ago the other extremities were attacked, and he has been impotent for two years. On admission these additional symptoms were noted:—Hair of head and

pubis normal, eyebrows scanty, twitching in muscles of left side of face, closes left eye about two-thirds, hard elevated patch over left malar bone. Movements of mouth jerking and imperfect, cannot corrugate eyebrows or nose, tongue tremulous. Both hands wasted, especially left, where thenar and hypothenar eminences have disappeared, and interosseous spaces are hollow. The scratch made by a needle is not felt in left upper extremity, right forearm, left side of face or below knee. Treatment by Gurjun oil internally and externally.

June 23rd.—Ulcer of foot healed. Node over malar bone almost gone. Feels numbness less, and says that his skin is softer and more lax. Weight, 119½ lbs.

September 28th.—Scratch of a needle felt distinctly over whole of palmar aspect of right forearm, but less so on dorsal surface. In the left upper extremity it is felt to middle of forearm and also distinctly in tips of fingers. In lower extremities sensibility can be elicited by the needle to below the middle of legs. Weight, 123 lbs.

Three of the foregoing cases show that in Gurjun oil Dr. DOUGALL has discovered a remedy highly beneficial in alleviating the skin manifestations of leprosy, for under its use, and without any alteration in the patient's customary diet, ulcers healed up, thickenings and tubercles disappeared, and there was a gain in weight and healthy looks. Improvement however in the anæsthetic symptoms was a much slower process, but it was asserted that the numbness had become less intense, and this could be further shown by the scratch of a needle being felt in parts where sensibility had formerly disappeared. A difficulty was experienced in thoroughly testing the remedy from the unwillingness of patients to remain under treatment longer than a month or two, either their families or their occupations inducing them to return home. The treatment was carried out during the summer, when in most instances it would only be practicable to employ the ointment, as the remedy acts slowly, and the patients, seeing no rapid amendment, would probably object to stripping twice daily in the winter months. A speedy or certain cure could not be anticipated, considering the serious nature of the structural alterations which have been discovered by the researches of CARTER, VIRCHOW and Norwegian physicians. These observers have found not only tubercular deposits in the interstitial connective tissue of the nerves, with alteration of the neurilemma and of the septa of the fibrillæ, but also complete atrophy of the fibres which has arisen from a chronic inflammatory process connected with the leprous disease (VIRCHOW).* How far the general improvement of the patient may have been due to the alimentary properties of the oil can only be determined by contrasting its advantages

* With respect to true anæsthetic leprosy, close enquiry shews that it depends upon a process affecting the nerves which, when it affects the skin or mucous membranes, we call "tuberculous." That is to say, anæsthetic leprosy is a tuberculous affection having for its seat of election the nerves; it is, in a word, lepra nervorum. Of course the growths in the nerves are not so exuberant as to give rise to tumours strictly so called. The process is often so uniformly diffused along long nerve tracts that one is rather disposed to regard it as chronically inflammatory. As a rule, the increase lies midway between true tumour and diffuse swelling. It is more or less spindle-shaped—a rounded or flattened thickening. You can often feel the enlargements very distinctly during life, for instance on the ulnar nerve at the elbow, and I may here notice that these nerve swellings may be accompanied by contemporaneous tubercles on the skin, so that a clear limit between lepra of the skin and of the nerves cannot be established.

This form has commonly a chronic course extending over many years. It mostly begins with hyperæsthesia, and passes, at first gradually, into anæsthesia, so that in many parts of the body the severest pains are still felt while in others the most complete insensibility has supervened. There is a material difference to be observed according as at one time the nerve terminations, and at another the trunks in their continuity suffer. According to DANIELSSEN and BOECK'S earlier experiments, which up to the present have not been confirmed, a diffuse inflammation of the spinal and cerebral membranes, especially round the nerve roots, appears to occur, which entails the most disastrous consequences.

with those of other oils in an equally prolonged and systematic manner. The external use of the Cashew nut oil was at one time supposed to be a powerful remedy in leprosy, from its having been employed in the cures reported by Dr. BEAUPERTHUY, but in the hands of other physicians it gave less favourable results. The nutritive efficacy of frictions with warm oil is acknowledged in other constitutional diseases attended with marasmus, especially in early life, and it has likewise been shown by Mr. J. SIMPSON that this benefit extends to adults employed in departments of labour where oil is frequently handled. But in addition to improving nutrition, Gurjun oil has also been found useful in various skin affections, and its beneficial effect in leprosy and elephantiasis may depend, as suggested by Dr. LAYCOCK, on a stimulant action on the absorbents, which is further aided by the frictions. The Gurjun emulsion acted as a mild laxative, producing two or three motions daily, and although it occasionally led to diarrhœa, necessitating its intermission for a few days, it gave little trouble in this respect.

The disputed question of the contagiousness of leprosy is discussed in the April number of the *Medico-Chirurgical Review* and in the *Edinburgh Medical Journal* for September. Dr. HANSEN of Bergen, who contributes the article in the former journal, has had numerous opportunities of observing its etiology, and he has recorded several cases where the family history for two generations was free from taint, and where he could assign its origin to contagion. In one instance he traced it to washing clothes soiled with leprous discharges, in another to handling lepers,

During my stay in Bergen I received from DANIELSSEN himself my first nerve specimens of this kind, and in my early preparations I found that the change consisted in an enlargement, similar to skin tubercles, which originated in the interstitial connective tissue, but was frequently associated with an important alteration in the neurilemma. DANIELSSEN has reproduced two preparations of this kind. Later on I was able to obtain more material, partly from an autopsy which I made at Bergen and partly through the kindness of Dr. HOFFMAN of Moldavia. And finally the late observations made by CARTER agreed in essentials so fully with those of DANIELSSEN and myself, that no doubt remained regarding the general truth of the facts as stated.

On following out one of the longer nerves, such as the ulnar, the median or the peroneal, it was usually found to be the seat of enlargement, not uniform, but recurring at certain intervals, and chiefly in those situations where, from its superficial position or its connexion with bone, it was chiefly exposed to mechanical and thermal vicissitudes. Thus I found the median most seriously diseased at the point where it passes over the carpus under the annular ligament, while the ulnar usually presents its most marked increase at the elbow. The colour changes as one approaches the more condensed portions. The natural whiteness of nerve tissue passes into a decided grey, sometimes tending to brown and sometimes rather to black. At the same time, the nerve becomes firmer and occasionally actually hard (sclerosis). On cross section the inner portion appears more homogeneous than normal. Under low powers the chief conditions are clearly exhibited. The loose connective tissue which forms the outer layer of the trunk, holding together a large number of bundles, is hardly altered. At most the walls of its vessels are thickened. The neurilemma is generally affected, the change being in some cases very trivial while in others the neurilemma is replaced by a hard, callous, condensed mass. But the most important alterations lie deeper, in the septa of the nerve bundles, and in the proper interstitial substance. They often begin close under the neurilemma, where one finds a strongly refractive mass deposited, and they shortly advance thence into the larger septa which divide the nerve bundles into rows of smaller bundles.

Under a higher power it is seen that the darker mass which occupies the divisions is composed of a dense aggregation of cells, deposited not merely in the direction of the larger connective tissue septa, but also everywhere between the primitive nerve fibres, surrounding and embracing them. There thus results an extremely complicated structure in which each nerve fibre forms, as it were, an axis, in the centre of which the axis-cylinder is situated, while round it the network of lepra cells establishes itself.

Where the disease was of longer standing I found two main changes. There was in the first place a decided fatty metamorphosis arising in the lepra cells, and advancing to the formation of large granular cells, so that under even a low power these spots appear quite dark. This is obviously a degeneration, and it hardly admits of doubt that resolution and cure may thence result, and will be more or less perfect if it occurs early enough. But frequently another change occurs meanwhile, namely complete atrophy of the primitive nerve fibres, which (in accordance with CARTER's observations) I have never seen result from fatty metamorphosis. In the first case that I observed there was a degeneration of the medullary sheath into coarser myelin corpuscles which became smaller and smaller until they wasted away, the axis-cylinder disappearing at the same time. —VIRCHOW *on Tumours*, 2nd vol., pp. 521–524.

in a third to chumming with them, &c. He refers its apparent hereditariness to contagion after birth, and its appearance among the Norwegian settlers, after a long residence in America, to a portion of them having been infected before leaving their native country, and introducing the disease while in its incubative stage. He believes that the period of incubation may be prolonged over many years, and he "cannot admit that fourteen years is a sufficiently long interval to exclude the "disease being brought from home." If the spread of leprosy were only due to a specific and contagious poison, living or chemical, developed in the bodies of the sick, it is difficult to understand why it should not have extended more widely in this neighbourhood, where the lepers are not driven from society and compelled to associate together in certain villages, but where they continue to reside with their relatives and mingle with the healthy population. A few lepers are found in the cities but not, so far as I have been able to ascertain, among families who have resided in towns over several generations. The great majority of the cases come from the wet, aguish country districts where the inhabitants are collected in small hamlets consisting of one to several hundred people who are extremely poor, subsisting on vegetables, rice, the produce of uncultivated lands, and only occasionally partaking of fish or animal food. In many of the villages one or two of the adults are leprous, and in most instances males are the victims. According to the testimony of both sick and healthy, leprosy does not spread over various families but clings to one, and it has shown the same character in past times, so that there is a prevalent belief in the hereditary nature of the disease. Youths who show symptoms of leprosy rarely marry, but in many instances where the symptoms have not been developed till after adult years, the lepers have been married to healthy women, and although particular enquiry was made concerning their condition, they were never found to have contracted the disease. The offspring of lepers are all equally exposed to the contagion, but many of them escape, and it is not rare to meet with a leper brought by a healthy brother to the dispensary, and to find on enquiry that both have occupied the same house for twenty or more years. Occasionally it will be stated that the applicant is the first case of leprosy in the village and that he has never, to his knowledge, been exposed to contagion; but it is difficult in such instances to feel sure that the disease may not have existed among his ancestors in a mild form, appearing perhaps late in life, and remaining limited to a numb patch concerning which nothing would be said. It is remarkable to find how frequently phthisis also exists in leprous families. In many of the cases where the uncle was stated to have been a leper, the father had died of phthisis, and both diseases were found in the descendants; the weakness and vulnerablity of constitution which predisposes to the one also endangering the supervention of the other in some of the offspring. In alluding to the manner in which leprosy is transmitted, it is not meant to deny the possibility of its being contagious under certain circumstances, for how can its spread in the Sandwich Islands otherwise be explained; but it is evident that here, where it has been endemic for centuries, the disease has not a tendency to wide propagation by infection. Dr. LIVEING, in the *Gulstonian Lectures* for 1873, states that leprosy is not found in China north of the Yangtze-kiang. This may be so, as regards some of the provinces through which the river flows, but it does not hold good in Hupeh, for the disease extends along the banks of the Han in a northward direction.

I.—Dr. Alexander Jamieson's Report on the Health of Shanghai for the half year ended 30th September 1875.

For the following record of meteorological observations I am indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Father Le Lec, S. J., Superintendent of the Observatory at Sikawei. The observations here summarised, as taken under standard conditions and by a practised observer, are of incomparably greater value than any hitherto published in these Reports, or made by any of the numerous amateur observers in the Settlements. For the sake of avoiding error and escaping trouble, as well as because the metric system is daily becoming better understood by English speaking people, I have not transferred the original figures to the scales of inches, degrees Fahrenheit, miles per hour, &c., with which the readers of these Reports are probably more familiar. But I subjoin convenient rules whereby the transfer can be made when desired.

Rules.

To reduce millimetres to inches, multiply by 3,937 and move the decimal point five places to the left.
To reduce degrees C. to degrees F., multiply by 9, divide by 5 and add 32.
To reduce metres per second to miles per hour, multiply by 9 and divide by 4.

The Observatory is situated so close to Shanghai that for all practical purposes the observations may be accepted as made under conditions identical with those under which the residents here live.

The elevation of the barometer is about 7 metres. The maxima and minima thermometers, psychrometer, evaporometer and ozonometric paper are placed in a perfectly exposed situation, protected in the manner devised by Renou and St. C. Deville. The actinometer consists of an ordinary thermometer and one with blackened bulb placed in the middle of an exhausted glass globe. The apparatus is fixed 1½ metre above the ground in a perfectly unsheltered place. For estimating the amount of ozone, the prepared papers and scale adopted by Berigny and Jame of Sedan are employed. The pluviometers are St. C. Deville's model. One is placed in the garden 1½ metre above the ground, the other on the Observatory platform, 10 metres higher than the former. "Extreme temperatures" are taken, in the sun, from two of Negretti's maxima instruments, manufactured by Alvergnat, whereof the bulb of one is covered with black wool, and that of the other with white; and, in the shade, from a mercurial maximum by Walferdin, and an alcohol minimum by Rutherford. Renou's tables are used for the reduction of the barometic pressure to 0° C., and for the calculation of the elastic force of vapour and degree of humidity. The velocity of the wind is registered by the anemometer of Secchi's meteorograph.

I have taken the above notes, relating to those observations only which are summarised below, from the account officially published. I have further to state that the observations are taken eight times in the twenty-four hours, namely at 1, 4, 7 and 10 in the forenoon and afternoon, and by Father Le Lec in person.

In explanation of this condensed table it has to be remarked that—

The maxima and minima under each month are those noted at the actual hour of observation, except in the case of *Rainfall* and *Evaporation* where the maxima and minima mark the greatest and least amounts for one period of 24 hours. The means are those of the month, except in the case of *Rainfall*, where the mean is obtained by dividing the total amount of rain during the month by the number of rainy days.

ABSTRACT of Meteorological Observations taken at the Observatory of the Jesuit Mission at Sicawei, for the six months ended 30th September 1875. Latitude, 31° 12′ 30″ N. Longitude E. of Greenwich, 8h 5m 44.63s.

DATE.		Barometer at 0° C.	Thermometer. Temperature in Shade, observed at intervals of three hours.	Thermometer. Extreme Temperature in Shade.	Elastic force of Vapour.	Humidity.	Ozone.	Evaporation during 24 hours.	Rainfall in 24 hours.	Velocity of Wind.	REMARKS.
1875.		mm	°C.	°C.	mm of Mercury.	0-100.	0-21.	mm	mm	M. per sec.	
April,...	Max ...	770·17	30·0	31·0	14·52	100 *	20 **	7·23	18·5	11·4	
	Mean	762·35	13·01	13·54	7·96	71·1	9·31	4·15	4·0	3·8	
	Min ...	753·34	3·3	2·0	3·27	26·0	2·0	1·40	0·1	0·0 §§	
	Range	16·82	26·7	29·0	11·25	74·0	18·0	5·83	18·4	—	
May, ...	Max ...	767·42	30·4	33·0	22·22	100 †	20 ††	13·34	25·8	15·0	*a*. On the same day 25 was registered.
	Mean	759·32	19·79	20·53	12·44	73·8	9·6	4·77	11·8	4·1	
	Min ...	751·72	8·7	7·6	3·74	18·0a	0·0	0·58	0·2	0·0 §	
	Range	15·70	21·7	25·4	18·48	82·0	20·0	12·76	25·6	—	
June,...	Max ...	759·42	29·8	31·8	24·40	100 ‡	20 ‡‡	5·26	104·6*b*	11·4	*b*. 12.9 mm fell in one hour.
	Mean	755·26	22·37	22·75	18·02	89·4	10·6	1·66	23·4	3·8	
	Min ...	749·35	15·3	14·7	12·94	47·0	2·0	0·22	0·1	0·0 ‖‖	
	Range	10·07	14·5	17·1	11·46	53·0	18·0	5·04	104·5	—	
July, ...	Max ...	757·21	37·4	38·9	27·89	100 §	11·0	1·82	35·6	11·7	
	Mean	753·02	28·15	29·04	23·21	82·6	5·1	3·33	10·3	3·6	
	Min ...	747·27	22·0	21·7	18·61	50·0	0·0	0·0 *	0·9	0·0 ‖‖	
	Range	9·94	15·4	17·2	9·28	50·0	11·0	1·82	34·7	—	
August,	Max ...	759·83	34·3	36·4	25·69	100 ‖	17·0	4·50	77·6	12·5	
	Mean	755·31	26·28	27·14	20·89	82·9	5·7	2·79	22·9	3·2	
	Min ...	742·35	17·7	16·8	11·60	43·0	0·0	0·18	0·4	0·0 ¶¶	
	Range	17·48	16·6	19·6	14·09	57·0	17·0	4·32	77·2	—	
Sept.,...	Max ...	764·41	32·3	33·0	25·77	100 ¶	14·0	3·90	157·1*c*	7·8	*c*. For three hours the mean per hour was 32.7 mm.
	Mean	758·99	22·17	23·05	16·79	84·5	7·1	2·29	15·9	3·2	
	Min ...	752·06	14·8	13·5	9·14	43·0	2·0	0·12	0·1	0·0 ‖‖	
	Range	12·35	17·5	19·5	16·63	57·0	12·0	3·78	157·0	—	

* 3 times. † 11 times. ‡ 14 times. § 4 times. ‖ 20 times. ¶ 17 times. ** 10 times. †† 15 times. ‡‡ 16 times. §§ once. ‖‖ twice. ¶¶ 5 times.

N.B.—The difference between the extreme temperatures registered at the times of observation, and those given under the heading of "Extreme Temperature in Shade," is due to the fact that the periods of maximum and minimum vary with the seasons, and do not necessarily coincide with the hours of observation.

April was throughout cold and dry, and with the exception of one or two unusually hot days in the first fortnight of May, the first half of that month shewed no change. But from the third week of May to the end of June the weather was continuously wet with a low temperature. Severe heat began with the opening of the month of July and continued for nearly two weeks, when there was a sudden fall of temperature ushered in by a change in the prevailing winds from west to south. This intermission was of short duration, the temperature recovering itself at the beginning of the third week and continuing high both day and night until the end of the month. Throughout August there were heavy rains with a moderate temperature, and September was cool and dry.

Small-pox was present throughout the half year—two cases at least, one of which was fatal in August, having occurred in private, and three (one fatal) at the General Hospital. On the 14th June the Municipal Health Officer announced that a case supposed to be charbon had rapidly run to a fatal termination in a foreign child three years old. No other cases have since been reported. Some cases of measles of a very mild character occurred, but the disease did not become epidemic. Sun malaise was common in July, and children who happened to be passing through the period of dentition suffered severely. During the entire season intermittent and remittent fevers with a few doubtful typhoid cases, diarrhœa, dysentery, muscular and chronic rheumatism, hepatic congestion, together with neuralgia, boils and colds made up the sick lists of the Settlement. A doubtful case of scarlatina in a Eurasian child was reported in August. About the same time the Chinese were said to be dying in large numbers with purging, cramps and collapse.

Residents in Shanghai were unusually fortunate during last summer in respect of facilities for sea trips. The S. S. N. Co. for a considerable time ran a weekly steamer to Pootoo at low rates, while the P. M. and M. B. Steam Companies offered passages to Japan on the most reasonable terms. Both these were largely availed of by foreigners and were doubtless of vast advantage in maintaining health and aiding convalescence.

Rinderpest was reported to have reappeared in September.

The health of the Customs staff was fairly good. One fatal case of small-pox which presents many points of interest is fully reported at page 62. Besides this, the only case claiming particular attention is that of a diver employed by the Customs, who, without any noticeable decline of health, laid up on the 30th September with suddenly occurring jaundice and obscure symptoms of abdominal tumour, and died seven days later. A post-mortem revealed cancerous infiltration of the pancreas with complete occlusion of the common bile duct, apparently of inflammatory character.

It will be noticed that the prevalence among the Chinese of a severe and frequently fatal form of bowel affection, attended by vomiting and cramps, attracted attention in August and September. This was a hint as to a possible visitation of epidemic cholera in the immediate or near future which ought not to be neglected. Especially should attention be directed by every householder to the purification of his drinking water by boiling and filtration. I have written so much in previous Reports upon the subject of common-sense hygienic precautions, that I will content myself here with quoting the following passages (1) from the recently published *Report on the Hygiene of the United States Army* by Dr. Billings (Washington, 1875; p. vi.), and (2) from a letter addressed by Mr. Simon in 1874 to the President of the Local Government Board.

1°.—When an epidemic is present the services of the physician are highly valued, but his efforts to prevent its appearance, which, to be effective, must be made at a time when most people see no special cause for anxiety, and which, therefore, appear to involve unnecessary worry and expense, will be often rated at an inverse ratio to their success. If the expected disease does not appear, the warnings are considered to have been a false alarm, and the precautions taken to have been excessive. The friends of the typhoid fever patient who will not fail to remember and be grateful for the care and assiduity with which the physician combated the disease, would very likely have thought him intrusive and meddlesome had he taken one half the same trouble to see that the possible causes of such affections were removed or destroyed.

2°.—The nature of the defences which we in England have at our disposal against cholera when brought into our ports, may be gathered from two papers which are appended to my recent Annual Report: one, the Order which the Local Government Board has in force with respect to ships suspected of choleraic infection; the other, a Memorandum of advice to the public on the mode of propagation of cholera. Under the Order, each Port Sanitary Authority has certain facilities for inspecting ships of suspicious arrival, and can deal, as regards things and persons, with cases of manifest or probable choleraic infection, by requiring the disinfection or destruction of infected or probably infected things, and, if it has hospital accommodation, by requiring that no person with manifest or probable signs of cholera shall leave the ship except for treatment in hospital: these facilities and powers being in substance such, and only such, as the Port Authority also possesses in relation to small-pox and typhus, and other of our accustomed infections: but of quarantine strictly so called—that is, of detaining for periods of sanitary observation persons who do not already appear sick, the order has nothing to say. It tacitly confesses that England has abandoned as futile, and as tending to inspire false confidence, such quarantine or pretence of quarantine as is alone possible to a great commercial community; and that when cholera is current on the continent of Europe we must accept, as practically not to be avoided, innumerable chances which indeed make certainties that the same contagium will freely enter our own country.* It is on that basis that the true defences of England against cholera have to be planned: *defences not peculiar to the coast line of England but*, in principle, *equally to be aimed at in each sanitary district* throughout the country; defences *which consist essentially in those common hygienic precautions* which local sanitary authorities are responsible for providing or enforcing, *and above all in extreme vigilance in regard of the local supplies of water and the local prevention of filth.* The local conditions which would enable cholera, if imported, to spread its infection in this country are conditions which, day by day in the absence of cholera, create and spread other diseases: diseases which, as being never absent from the country, are in the long run far more destructive than cholera: and the sanitary improvements which could justify a sense of security against any apprehended importation of cholera, would, to their extent, though cholera should never re-appear in England, give amply remunerative results in the prevention of those other diseases. Above all, in the sense of preventive medicine, I would refer to the close ætiological affinity, at least in Europe, between the diffusion of cholera and the diffusion of typhoid fever, * * * and I would venture to express a belief that in proportion as common sanitary improvement takes from typhoid fever its present deplorable and disgraceful power of spreading among our population, in such proportion will England have better security against cholera than any imaginable system of quarantine could have given her, and will be able to receive with comparative impunity whatever importations of cholera-contagium may thenceforth accrue to her from abroad.

These weighty remarks are of no merely local application. They are as true for Shanghai and other places of foreign residence in China, as for England. The plea of ignorance cannot be

* In India, the proposal to establish quarantine has been negatived on the grounds that strict surveillance over the native cities is impossible, and therefore it would be merely vexatious to interfere with the few cases that might occur among shipping, and that there is no reason to suppose that any epidemic of cholera (in Bombay) has been due to importation by ships. In Bombay, therefore, it has been determined that when disease of an epidemic character is present on board a ship, measures shall be taken for affording hospital accommodation and treatment for the sick, while in Calcutta a health officer has merely been appointed whose duty it is to look after the sanitary condition of the port and shipping.

put in as an excuse by the communities scattered along the China coast, should the origin or spread of an epidemic be found due to neglect of hygienic precautions.

When facing the possibility of the occurrence of a cholera epidemic, Indian experience is supremely valuable. When cholera made its appearance at Simla for the first time in 1875, on June 26th, a special hospital was established, and endeavours were made to remove to it every person attacked. The attempt failed through the unwillingness of the people to allow their friends and relatives to enter a building which there was little likelihood of their ever leaving. Hence cases of the disease were carefully concealed. After a time the following plan was adopted. The Settlement was divided into districts, each of which was provided with a hospital assistant and a supply of drugs, and the people were urged to apply for assistance on the first appearance of premonitory symptoms. Confidence was soon gained, many cases were checked in the early stage, and the hospital was reserved for those who had no friends to look after them. The sick were attended in their own houses, and disinfection was carried out as far as possible. "There is "not," says Dr. CUNINGHAM, from whose eleventh Report I have taken the above facts, "the "smallest ground to believe that treating the sick in this way in the least degree spread the "disease."

There appears no reason to doubt that the immediate cause of the so-called malarious fevers is the absorption by the human body, almost certainly by way of respiration, of ground emanations. Of late years, and especially in Germany, this matter in its bearing on the production of typhoid fever and cholera has been carefully investigated by PETTENKOFER of Munich, and others. Much of a mysterious character has been written and spoken about PETTENKOFER'S ground water investigations. The simple fact is that during 16 years in Munich he found that the mortality from typhoid fever varied with pretty constant regularity inversely as the height of the ground water. But the variations in the ground water level are taken merely because they measure most accurately the degree of dampness of the soil, and upon the degree of dampness depends the consummation of certain organic processes which tell on the composition of the ground air. Gases of all kinds pass readily through soil that is in the slightest degree porous, and therefore, under well known physical laws, the heated air within a house gives rise to a current from the ground beneath which easily passes through the flooring, carrying with it gaseous products whatever they may be. To meet this source of danger a German physician—Dr. Paul NIEMEYER—has recently suggested the following simple and inexpensive precaution, which merits the attention of our local architects. A chamber one foot deep, and made air-tight above by means of asphalt or cement, is constructed in the foundations, covering the entire area occupied by the house. In this the chimneys from the lower story begin, and thus all foul gases and disease germs arising from the soil are carried out of the house without coming into contact with the inhabitants. Were this plan adopted in Shanghai, the kitchen chimney should be made to communicate with this basement chamber, and thus even in summer the current would be maintained, and we should be shut off far more than are residents in the best class of houses in Western countries from the intrusion of hurtful gases. Five years ago Dr. BARTON, in the first number of these Reports, made the startling but valuable remark that foreigners in China owe much of their immunity from disease to the primitive system of water-closet accommodation which is in vogue. We escape all the dangerous and

often deadly gases which rise from imperfectly flushed drains, and also all the risks of domestic water pollution which crop up so constantly in European houses to which water is laid on, and in which there are more or less scientifically devised closets. I now draw attention to the matter for the purpose of recommending the addition to the furniture of every bath-room of a bottle containing a solution of sulphate of iron and crude carbolic acid in water, in the proportion of one part of carbolic acid, four parts of sulphate of iron, and thirty parts of water by weight. This is PETTENKOFER'S formula, and a cheaper, less troublesome or more effectual disinfectant could not be devised. A quart of water should be left in the bucket to start with, and then each time that it is used, a couple of ounces of the solution should be poured in. By this means the air will be rendered perfectly pure, or at most faintly impregnated with carbolic acid.

Attempts have lately been made with but scant success to domicile in Shanghai the *Eucalyptus globulus* or Australian blue gum tree, as a means of counteracting the influence of marsh miasm. In India like attempts have also failed. The Sanitary Commissioner (11th *Annual Report*, p. 42) states that in the lower provinces of Bengal it thrives as a seedling, but becomes sickly after eighteen months and generally dies before the third year. In Darjeeling it lives for but a few years. Its fate in the north-western provinces has been various, but the conclusion is that it is unsuited to swampy land and is unable to resist hot winds. Further trials are to be made at Meerut, Roorkee, Sialkot, Jhelum, Rawul Pindi, Meean Meer and Peshawar.

To turn for a moment to apparently less important matters, it may be stated generally that everything which conduces to real comfort conduces to health, and therefore even the smallest matters of comfort are not to be despised when seeking to add to the means of repelling disease. Every resident in a tropical climate is taught or learns for himself that the utmost importance attaches to the character and fabric of his clothing—to his flannel band and other devices for opposing the effects of sudden changes of temperature. Woollen fabrics are bad conductors of heat, whence the common experience of their warmth in winter, when they prevent rapid transference of heat from the body to the external air, and of their coolness in summer, when, if not too thick to allow of evaporation, they prevent rapid transference of heat from the external air to the body. Light, somewhat loosely textured flannels are therefore the coolest summer wear. But not alone the fabric but the colour deserves consideration. The winter suit of white acquired by arctic furry animals gives a valuable hint. White coloured fabrics absorb heat imperfectly and are therefore suitable where the wearer is exposed to a high temperature, they also radiate heat imperfectly and are therefore suitable where the wearer is exposed to a low temperature. On the other hand dark colours absorb heat readily and part with it readily, and are therefore most suitable under a moderate temperature when the balance between the natural heat of the body and that of its surroundings is more easily maintained.

During the half year there were, as I gather from the Sexton's books and the Burial Register, 33 deaths, from which subtracting 15 deaths among non-residents, we obtain 18 as the mortality among residents for the period. One death from tetanus following a lacerated wound of the hand, one from internal injuries caused by the kick of a horse, and two by drowning have further to be withdrawn in order to get the total of disease among residents. And finally two deaths have to be subtracted as occurring among infants under 3 years old.

BURIAL RETURN OF EUROPEANS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER 1875.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	APRIL.	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.	SEPTEMBER.	TOTAL.
Variola,	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Enteric Fever,	1*	—	—	—	—	1	2
Phthisis,	2*	*f* 1*	1*	—	—	—	4
Chronic Dysentery,	1	1*	—	—	1§	—	3
Chronic Diarrhœa,	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suppurative Hepatitis,	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Heat Apoplexy,	—	—	—	2*	1*	—	3
Alcoholism,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Softening,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Cerebral Embolism,	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Infantile Marasmus,	—	—	—	—	—	1‖	1
Exhaustion,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bright's Disease,	—	—	1*	—	—	—	1
Tetanus (traumatic),	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Accident,	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Drowned,	—	—	1	2*	1* 1	1*	6
Uncertified,	*f* 1†	—	*f* 1‡	—	—	1*	3
Total,	6	3	5	9	5	5	33

* Non-resident. † Puerperal fever. ‡ Infant 26 months old. § Pauper aged 80. ‖ Infant aged 41 days.

The mortality from disease among resident foreign adults is thus reduced to 12 (11 males and 1 female) as against 21 (16 males and 5 females) during the same period of last year. These deaths may be arranged as follows:—

Small-pox, ... 2	Chronic Diarrhœa,..... 1	Brain Disease, ... 2
Enteric Fever, ... 1	Abscess of Liver, ... 1	Exhaustion, ... 1
Chronic Dysentery, ... 2	Alcoholism,..... 1	Uncertified, ... 1

With regard to these it has further to be remarked that the case entered as enteric fever, may have been one of abscess of the liver. The patient died at sea, and the symptoms during life were doubtful. One of the cases of brain disease was secondary to long standing valvular disease of the heart; and in the case of exhaustion the sufferer had neglected a severe diarrhœa until too late, and from a mistaken feeling of proud independence had undergone privations which the many friends whom he kept in ignorance of his needs would have been able and anxious to avert.

Since September 1874 we have had no fatal cases of aneurism among men under 40, though whether this immunity from the disease, like its previous prevalence, may be merely accidental, whether it be due to more care on the part of men with a tendency to it, which I much doubt, or whether it may not be due to the disease having for the time sacrificed all its destined victims,* would be hard to determine.

* Solitudinem faciunt, pacem adpellant. TACIT: *Agricola*, cap. 30.

The connexion between aneurism and syphilis has recently come up again for consideration in England. At a late meeting of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London the subject was keenly discussed. No conclusion was arrived at, but the general sense of the profession seems to have been expressed by Sir William GULL, who declared his belief that syphilis is probably only indirectly a cause of aneurism, and that rheumatism and alcoholism, with or without increased blood pressure from peripheral impediments to the circulation, produce the same arterial inflammatory changes as syphilis.

It is worthy of note that ZEISSL of Vienna, in his classical work on Syphilis, when minutely describing the lesions produced or induced by the contagium within the system, does not mention any tendency to arterial degeneration. Speaking of the lesions which affect the heart, he says (*Lehrbuch*, Bd. ii., 258):—

RICORD and LEBERT were, as far as I know, the first to pay special attention to the syphilitic lesions of the heart, and established the occurrence of gummata in that organ, while DITTRICH mentions two cases of myocarditis with contemporaneously existing syphilitic alterations in other tissues.

VIRCHOW says, on the authority of a post-mortem examination published by him, "Completely "corresponding to the syphilitic lesions of the testicles and liver there are also syphilitic pericarditis and "endocarditis, a simple and a gummatous interstitial myocarditis." He found in the case he cites a partial pericarditis, gummata in the muscular structure of the heart, the endocardium to a very great extent transformed by sclerosis, and in the left ventricle near its apex, and springing from its wall, an adherent thrombus. Around the gummata was a very extensive, simple, interstitial myocarditis. "There arises "here," continues VIRCHOW "the question whether there are not also syphilitic inflammations of the heart "without gummatous formations, such as present themselves in the liver and the testicle. May not many "a simple myocarditis, which proceeds to the formation of a partial cardiac aneurism be of syphilitic origin? "May it not be true, as CORVISART thought, that syphilitic excrescences on the cardiac valves are to a certain "extent condylomata?"

In the fibrous or loose and vascular masses which can be proved to be developed in the interstitial connective tissue of the heart walls, and into which the proper muscular substance gradually degenerates, there occur, as in the liver, two forms of yellow, and frequently nodular growths: gummata undergoing fatty degeneration, and insular remains of atrophied, deeply pigmented muscular tissue. The latter are often yellow, brown or green, are friable, soft and exhibit under the microscope much pigment among the primitive bundles. This is therefore probably to be distinguished from the gummatous growth as such, although enclosed within the latter certain portions of the degenerated or atrophied muscular structure are to be recognised.

NIEMEYER, moreover, while ascribing aneurism to the endarteritis deformans of VIRCHOW, mentions syphilis merely incidentally as one of the causes of the latter. It is, he says, encountered with surprising frequency in old age, and next in individuals suffering from rheumatism, gout, syphilis or from the effects of excess in drinking. It is associated with cardiac hypertrophy in young subjects who are not cachectic. And while asserting that aneurism is of comparatively rare occurrence in early life, he continues "men are by far more frequently attacked than women, "but as aneurisms are mostly found among men who undergo severe bodily strains, the difference "ascribed to sex would appear to depend on the different occupations of men and women."

Here, the fact may be recalled that Captain WEBB, who has lately drawn upon himself the eyes of the world by his feat of swimming across the British Channel, underwent no special preparatory dieting and training with a view to his attempt. His state of physical preparation was merely his sound general health, which he wisely declined to interfere with

by any measures which must certainly have weakened him, whatever other effect they might also have had. Yet his exploit throws all previously reported athletic performances into the shade. The severe and prolonged muscular exertion involved can in a measure be appreciated by everybody, but it is no less true though less obvious that the surrounding circumstances were among the most unfavourable possible. Among these the most important were, defective blood oxidation in consequence of the work of cutaneous exhalation being thrown on the already heavily taxed lungs, and the rapid and continuous abstraction of heat by the cold water in which he was immersed. It is certain that any display of athletic skill which demands a preliminary overstrain of the heart and great vessels at a time when muscular waste is at its highest, as in rapidly reducing weight by assiduous sweating, is in itself bad. "Morituri vos salutamus" might be said by the actors in such scenes to the admiring spectators, who know nothing of the risks unconsciously run to gain their applause.

Taken by themselves, the burial returns on page 59 would convey an unfairly favourable impression as to the healthiness of Shanghai. Assuming the adult foreign population to be about 2,500, they would shew an annual mortality at the rate of no more than 10 per thousand. The conclusion, instead of being one upon which we can heartily congratulate one another, is simply that statistics taken for so short a time and amid so small a community are absolutely worthless. But, with a more wholesome and sensible way of living than prevailed some years ago, we shall without doubt, epidemics apart, find that the annual death-rate will shew a steady diminution. Moreover, there is no likelihood of any large increase in the cost of the necessaries of life, including reasonably good house accommodation, nor in the amount of work at present demanded from individual members of the community, while, on the other hand, whenever railroads shall be introduced there will be additional facilities for removing the sick or convalescent from unhealthy localities. I am much mistaken also if the energetic good works of the Temperance Society do not year after year tell more and more upon the condition, as regards health, not only of sailors visiting the port, but of the members of that large and constantly increasing body of Europeans who pick up an honest livelihood somehow, but whose members are but little seen except by accidental visitors to small stores in French town and Hongkew.* While therefore it may probably never be true that the lives of the insuring and non-insuring classes of Europeans in China are as valuable as they respectively are on the Continent or in England, we have every prospect of approaching closely to that condition. We are still far from the state of things pictured by Dr. MOUAT in his paper addressed on the 28th July 1873, to the Chairman of the Positive Government Security Life Assurance Company (¶ 8)—"during 30 years' personal knowledge of Calcutta "and Bengal, he could almost count on his fingers the number of persons in his large circle of "acquaintance who died from tropical diseases, or affections which could fairly be traced to "purely climatic causes." No doubt the expressions "large circle of acquaintance," "fairly be "traced" and "purely climatic" are all relative, but making the fullest allowance for this fact, Indian mortality statistics abundantly prove, in Dr. EWART'S† words, that this statement is

* I have done no more than justice in the text to the Temperance Society whose leading members are, I fear, of opinion that they need look only for hostile criticism in these pages. Here, however, is a fact for them. During COOK'S visit to Java in 1771, his officers and crew suffered most severely from marsh fever. Several died, and only one person was altogether free from illness. This was the sailmaker, a man between 70 and 80, who while on shore was drunk from morning to night.

† Letter in reply by Dr. EWART, Surgeon to the Bengal Presidency General Hospital, and Professor of Physiology in the Medical College; p. 9. See also this letter *passim* for many valuable remarks on Indian vital statistics.

"inaccurate and untrustworthy." In Shanghai, and at the China ports in general, our health statistics compare favourably with those of India,* but this, however gratifying, ought not to satisfy us so long as there is a single hygienic requirement within our power to supply, and not yet supplied. It is only by meeting such wants that we shall escape disease here, and what is of equal importance, that physical and mental enervation at a period of life that ought to exhibit the prime of vigour, which marks the retired Anglo-Indian and makes him, in the vast majority of instances, incapable of taking a prominent position at home.

The following cases in practice are worthy of notice:—

Small-pox running an anomalous course and terminating fatally.—Late at night on the 1st August, I was summoned to Mr. HOUSTOUN, Chief Engineer of the Customs steamer *Kuashing*, who was said to be suffering from sunstroke. I found him complaining of intense headache and pain in the loins, frequent vomiting and obstinate constipation. He was quite collected, and told me that on the afternoon of the previous day he had been much exposed to the sun, and that returning in the evening to his residence on shore he had vomited a quantity of bile. He took several Cockle's pills without effect, and had a sleepless night. All through the forenoon and afternoon of the 1st August the pain in his head and back had continued to increase. In the afternoon he swallowed a bottle of limonade Rogé, but returned part of it. He had also taken some quinine. As his bowels had been confined for three days, I introduced a soap suppository with the effect of at once producing a large evacuation. His skin was covered with prickly heat, which at the flexures of the joints he had scratched into large ulcerated patches. His pulse was 100 and his temperature in the mouth 102.8° F. I had his whole body oiled, applied mustard to the epigastrium, and ordered 5 grains of quinine in solution every 6 hours.

2nd August.—Had slept a little, temperature 100° F., vomiting checked; bowels loose. Pains unrelieved. No appearance of eruption. Had vomited the quinine, which however in half doses was retained. Drank milk freely. No delirium.

3rd.—Was sleepless last night; pains described as agonising. To have a chloral draught at 8 P.M., which produced about five hours sleep. Throat somewhat tumefied.

4th.—Being elsewhere engaged I was unable to see the patient, who was visited by Dr. PICHON. The throat was now very painful, headache relieved, "pain in loins violent, pulse 102, skin burning and "covered with an almost confluent eruption of prickly heat;" no appearance of eruption, though the symptoms pointed to small-pox.

5th.—I told the patient that although I could not say positively that he had small-pox, I considered his case so suspicious that he ought in justice to his family to move to the hospital. He at once acceded to this suggestion, but said that it was impossible that he could have small-pox as he had nearly lost his life by that disease eight or nine years ago. He was taken to the hospital that evening, but passed a sleepless night in consequence of the intense heat.

6th.—Pulse 90, temperature in mouth 100·1° F. in the forenoon. The condition of the skin unchanged as regards the prickly heat, but otherwise covered with a copious eruption of vesicles containing clear fluid, a few groups of the vesicles being confluent and forming blebs. Each separate vesicle was about the size of a split pea, perfectly flat on the surface, and, so far as could be judged under the condition of the skin, without an areola. The throat was much better, and the patient joyously referred to the eruption as one of chicken-pox. I acknowledged that he seemed to be right, but on account of the violence of the previous fever maintained that he must consider himself as still under the suspicion of small-pox. As it was

* Contrast especially what Dr. EWART says about children of European parentage in India with our constant experience in Shanghai where, during eight months of the year, the children are as ruddy and always as intelligent as any in England:—"Moreover it is now admitted by the best authorities that children reared on the most healthy of our hill sanitaria, are, at the "best, mentally and physically but enfeebled representatives of the race from which they have sprung." (*Letter*, p. 10.)

impossible for him to stay in the hospital small-pox wards, I directed his removal that evening to a large room over the Customs godown at Pootung. Unfortunately, however, he insisted on returning to his own house, his family moving to the godown, this arrangement interfering seriously with the isolation which I considered necessary.

7th.—He had spent a fairly good night. His face was much swollen. On his chest (8th day of the fever) were three well marked small-pox pustules arranged in the arc of a circle, flat but umbilicated. Pulse 100. Could swallow milk and rice congee easily. A male nurse was engaged to watch him, a punkah was slung over him, and a water bed procured.

8th.—A large number of pustules on the legs; pulse 112, slight cough with mucous expectoration. Throat more painful. To have flannels wrung out of tepid water applied, which gave much relief.

9th.—The whole body, except the scalp and upper part of face, was now sprinkled over with pustules, a considerable number of the flat serous vesicles before referred to having meanwhile broken and the contents, which were faintly yellow, but not absolutely purulent, crusting on the skin until removed by frequent ablutions with warm water containing vinegar. Where these crusts were removed the skin was faintly reddened, but almost of its natural colour.

10th.—The eruption on the legs becoming livid, a bottle of claret was ordered to be distributed through the day and night, and as the chloral gave him, he said, horrible dreams, it was discontinued, and 25 minims of solution of hydrochlorate of morphia ordered in draught at night. The palate and fauces were covered with the eruption and all food had to be given in a liquid form. I was in the act of explaining to him how little I could do to relieve his throat when he interrupted me by saying that he knew that the eruption there must run its course like that on his body. There was no difficulty of breathing, and hardly any cough.

11th.—Slept well at intervals last night. Forehead and scalp now quite clear, and skin natural. The eruption on the limbs was pinker in colour. To continue the claret, and for food milk and ice cream, of which he took considerable quantities. His bowels having been confined for three days, a warm water enema produced a solid passage, followed by two others, liquid and horribly offensive.

12th.—Slept well last night. Pulse 108. Complains of inability to clear his nose. Hot sponges applied to the bridge enabled him to sneeze down a quantity of inspissated pus and mucus of intolerable odour, after which he expressed himself as much easier. The eruption was much better in colour, but the pustules were flat and in many places confluent over patches twice as large as a dollar. The claret was diminished to one half as he refused to take more, directions as to food remaining unchanged.

The nurse subsequently told me that immediately after my visit the patient became very restless but without delirium, complained bitterly of the heat, and of difficulty in swallowing, notwithstanding which he drank milk fairly well, but lost some portion of it by a fit of vomiting. About 5 P.M. the dyspnœa became distressing, and at 8 P.M. he remarked to his nurse that he knew he could not live through the night. At the same time he complained of inability to pass urine, and the nurse opening the meatus observed a large pock immediately within the orifice. From this out the breathing became more and more laboured, insensibility supervened and he died suffocated at 11 P.M. Had I been called I would have opened the trachea, without, however, any hope of an ultimate good result.

The treatment consisted in soothing applications to the throat, sedatives when required, abundance of milk and strong soup, frequent sponging of the entire body with warm water containing vinegar, wine when the eruption became livid. The patient was kept on a water bed in a cool room with thorough ventilation, his sleeping jacket was changed after each sponging, and his body merely covered with a sheet. The air of the room was kept sensibly impregnated with carbolic acid vapour.

I have never seen a case of small-pox running a course similar to this, nor has one occurred within the experience of any of the practitioners to whom I have communicated these notes.

Sarcoma of Masseter and Buccinator:—A Chinawoman, aged 38, married, a field labourer, was admitted into the Gutzlaff Hospital under my care on the 15th May 1875. The left side of her face was distorted by a globular swelling of large size, by pressure upon which she could eject into her mouth a considerable quantity of offensively-smelling glairy and occasionally purulent fluid. There was no evidence of disease of either the upper or lower jaw, and the finger could be carried upwards, downwards and backwards, so as fully to define the extent of the growth and to isolate it from the bones. It was obviously confined altogether to the soft structures of the cheek. She first noticed the swelling nine months ago, when it appeared in connexion with violent toothache. She had never had a blow or fall upon the part.

While the mouth remained shut the tumour was soft and elastic to the touch, giving the sensation of obscure fluctuation, but when the jaws were separated the side of the face seemed occupied by a tumour of cartilaginous hardness. On the 20th May, under the impression that I had to deal with a cystic growth situated between the buccinator and the masseter, and penetrating deeply beneath the latter, I plunged a trocar into the most prominent portion of it within the mouth. Only a few drops of blood escaped. Assisted by Drs. LITTLE and BARTON, I then proceeded to remove the growth by a longitudinal incision through the cheek. After careful dissection, exposing all the deep structures between the angle of the mouth and the posterior border of the ramus of the lower jaw, it was evident that the left masseter was completely replaced by a voluminous tumour which had encroached largely on the buccinator and had intruded into the zygomatic fossa. Having removed the remains of the masseter along with the tumour, completely separating the attachments of the muscle to the malar bone and the lower jaw, and having dissected off the buccinator from the mucous membrane of the mouth, the wall of a small cyst was brought into view, lying deep in the zygomatic fossa, and almost hidden by fat. On puncturing this a considerable quantity of extremely fetid fluid escaped, and the finger introduced into the cavity came upon a morsel of dead bone about half a square inch in superficies, and $\frac{1}{8}$th of an inch thick, obviously derived from one of the flat bones of the skull.

The large cavity left by the operation was lightly filled with lint, and the upper part of the wound brought together by sutures. Recovery was rapid, and the patient was discharged, apparently cured, on the 4th July. On microscopic examination the tissue was found to consist of a granular stroma in which here and there broken muscular fibres were observed. Several red blood corpuscles were interspersed amidst circular, oval and spindle-shaped cells, the latter (filament-cells of VIRCHOW) largely predominating. The circular and oval cells were highly refractive and of various sizes, from that of a red corpuscle to one larger than a white corpuscle. Most contained one nucleus, but some two, and all were more or less filled with granular matter. The tumour was therefore a specimen of spindle-celled sarcoma, and from the absence of any limiting structure will in all probability recur.

In the following case the treatment is open to serious criticism, especially as it was adopted in defiance of several high authorities. But as there was from the first little or no hope of saving life, and as the only end expected, namely relief from pain, was attained, I believe that the practice was sound:—

A chair-coolie, aged 54, was admitted to the Gutzlaff Hospital on the 9th June 1874, with gangrene of the left foot. The bones of the fourth and fifth toes were already exposed, the muscles on the plantar surface for rather more than three inches from the metatarso-phalangeal joints were exposed, black and pulpy, and the skin on the dorsal surface was purple, and here and there near the toes covered with vesicles. The posterior tibial artery could be felt beating very faintly. The skin of the left leg was darker than that of the right, but not sensibly colder. There was some slight effusion into the knee joint, and the pulsation of the left femoral was much weaker than that of the right, although both were very weak. The patient's general appearance was very unpromising. His temperature was 102·5° F., his tongue dry and hard, and diarrhœa constant. Intense pain was complained of, which became unbearable when the fourth and fifth metatarsal bones were pressed on.

He stated that three months ago he went to bed one night quite well except for some slight itching in the fourth and fifth toes of the left foot. During the night this became intolerable, and to relieve it he stuck an opium needle deeply into the toes in several places. In the morning he noticed that the toes were black, cold and insensible. Ever since, pain in the foot and leg has gone on increasing, he has been absolutely sleepless for several nights. His friends say that he is violently delirious at night.

Strips of lint soaked in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid in oil were lightly wound round the gangrenous parts and covered with a thick layer of cotton wadding, through which powdered charcoal was liberally scattered. One grain of solid opium was administered every four hours along with one ounce of brandy; milk and strong soup were given ad libitum. In spite of the large quantities of opium taken, sleep had not been produced up to the evening of the 12th except in snatches of a few minutes at a time. The general symptoms, with the exception of the pain, had somewhat improved and the gangrene had not spread. I amputated the anterior half of the foot, getting just enough skin, fairly healthy in appearance, to cover the bones. No vessels were tied, but eight hours afterwards there was smart hæmorrhage, easily controlled by pressure. On the following day the patient reported that he had slept perfectly during the night except during the time that the bleeding was being stopped. His appetite had greatly improved, and his tongue was moist. He was absolutely without pain. During the following twelve days the stump appeared to be healing, though sluggishly, and very little pain was complained of. Appetite fairly good. On the 26th June he suddenly became delirious, and from this day to the 2nd July he rapidly lost all the ground he had gained, the gangrene beginning on the 30th June to spread rapidly, and agonising pain, in spite of free exhibition of opium, preventing sleep. On the 2nd July I amputated at the junction of the upper and middle thirds of the thigh, the skin being now discoloured, cold and vesicated as far as the middle of the calf. The femoral artery was occluded by a firm clot which I drew out of it before tying. Five other vessels required ligature. Slept well all night, and very somnolent all next day (1 grain of opium every six hours). He is easily roused, and drinks milk and brandy and water freely. On the 6th the operation wound was suppurating; there appeared to be no effort at union. From this date he gradually sank without pain until the 9th, when he died.

To cite but one authority against amputation under such circumstances, BILLROTH (*Alg. chir. Path. und Therapie*, HACKLEY'S Translation, p. 305), says:—"If the gangrene affect a limb, as in the various forms of "spontaneous and senile gangrene, I strongly urge you not to do any operation till the line of demarcation "is distinct. * * * If the patient dies before a distinct line of demarcation has formed (as is "frequently the case) you need not reproach yourself for having neglected amputation, for you may rest "assured that the patient would have died even sooner if amputation had been performed." On the other hand, Mr. HUTCHINSON (*Lancet*, 1875, i., 542) details a case where he "amputated a foot on account "of gangrene in a case in which he knew that the man's femoral artery was occluded. The gangrene was "continually spreading and * * * he amputated just below the knee. * * * Within twenty-four "hours * * * the stump passed into gangrene which spread rapidly to the thigh. * * * He "amputated again at once below the hip joint, and contrary to his expectation the patient made a good "recovery." Such cases therefore are not necessarily fatal. Even without the encouragement of a highly exceptional recovery, I believe a surgeon is bound to esteem the abolition of pain as second only to the preservation of life, and therefore, when he feels that a case is doomed past hope, to assuage a sufferer's final agonies though at the cost of hastening the fatal event. But the occurrence of one successful case such as Mr. HUTCHINSON'S, while it leaves the discretion of each individual surgeon untouched, is sufficient to abolish the conscientious scruples which doubtless occasionally intervene between a patient dying in agony and relief to be obtained at the risk of hurrying on apparently inevitable death.

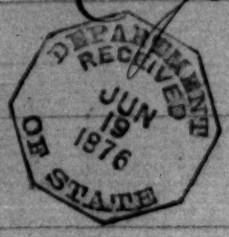
Mem.—In the last number of these Reports, page 12, I referred to the "palm wine of "Chaldæa" as described by XENOPHON to be 'perhaps agreeable but decidedly head-splitting.' My authority for the reference was the following passage in RAWLINSON'S *Ancient Monarchies*, vol. i., p. 35 and note:—"The Greeks .... spoke of it (the palm) as furnishing the Babylonians with "bread, wine, vinegar, honey, groats, string and ropes of all kinds, firing, and a mash for fattening "cattle. The fruit was excellent, and has formed at all times an important article of nourish- "ment in the country. It was eaten both fresh and dried, forming in the latter case a delicious "sweetmeat. The wine, 'sweet but headachy' (ἡδὺ μὲν, κεφαλαλγὲς δέ. XEN. Anab. ii., 3, 15), was "probably, &c." At the time of writing the note, my books were out of reach else I should certainly have verified the quotation, though the authority of the Camden Professor of History at Oxford might reasonably seem sufficient. Mr. TAINTOR has since pointed out to me that the allusion is not to the palm wine but to the dried dates. Translated, the passage from XENOPHON is as follows:—"The palm dates * * * are of extraordinary beauty and size, and in "colour like amber. After being dried they are put by as preserves, and are agreeable during "wine drinking, though somewhat headachy."

Mr Wood
Accepted June 19th 1876

Mr Payson
2
Mr Wood
Sealed in Commercial Union

No 44. One Enclosure.

Legation of the United States.



Peking, April 27th 1876

George F. Seward
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Resignation of Vice Consul at Tientsin.

Synopsis.

Forwards copy of his resignation and recommends that it be accepted.

No. 44. One Enclosure

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 27th, 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish.

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to hand to you herewith a copy of a 44/1 letter which Mr. Pethick, Vice Consul and Interpreter at Tientsin, has addressed to me, tendering his resignation as Vice Consul, to take effect on the 30th June.

I understand that Mr. Sheppard has already nominated another Vice Consul, and that Mr. Bradford has approved

approved the nomination.

I see no reason why Mr. Pethick's resignation should not be accepted.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Enclosure.

Copy of the resignation of Vice Consul Pethick.

Despatch No. 44.
Inclosure

Copy

United States Consulate
Tientsin, March 16. 1876

Hon. George F. Seward
U. S. Minister
Shanghai.

Sir:—

I beg to tender my resignation of the office of U. S. Vice Consul to take effect on the 30th of June, 1876.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant
(Signed) Wm. K. Pethick
U. S. Vice Consul



Mr Lawson

W. Dwyer No. 45 Dated 29th April 87

Subject

Interviews with Viceroy of Chihli at Tientsin

After an examination it appears to me that this requires simply acknowledgment.

J. A. Campbell
19th June

Ack^d June 21.

No 45. Two Enclosures.



United States Legation
Peking, April 29th, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Ack^d June 20

Subject.

Interviews with viceroy of Chihli
at Tientsin.

Synopsis.

Made formal call upon the viceroy,
which was returned by the latter.
The British case in Yunnan, the
Woosung Railway, and various other
matters were touched upon. The
conversation was informal and friendly.

No. 45. Two Enclosures.

Legation of the United States.

Peking, April 29th, 1876

Hon. Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

In my despatch, Number 42. of the 21st instant, I had the honor to advise you that while at Tientsin, on my way to this Capital, I exchanged calls with the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang.

I beg leave to hand to you now notes of the conversations which passed between us. You will see that several interesting matters were touched

45/1.
2.

touched upon, and that our intercourse was in every respect agreeable.

I shall take pains to foster good relations with the Viceroy. His services to the State, his abilities, his experience in foreign affairs, and his high official position make him a man of mark, and frequently I think the determination of matters which affect us, and which may be of serious concern, will turn upon his counsels.

The Viceroy is about fifty five years of age, and appears to enjoy robust — health.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geng F. Seward

Enclosures.

1. Memorandum of first interview between Mr. Seward, and His Excellency Li Hung Chang.
2. Memorandum of second " interview between Mr. Seward and H. E. Li Hung Chang.

Despatch No. 45.
Inclosure 1.

Memorandum of interviews between Mr. Seward, and His Excellency Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, held at the Viceroy's Yamen, at Tientsin on the 17th April, and at the United States Consulate in that city on the 18th April, 1876.

On reaching the Viceroy's Yamen at 10 o'clock A. M. the outer gates were at once opened, and Mr. Seward was conducted to the inner court, where the Viceroy came forward to receive him.

After welcoming Mr. Seward, and exchanging compliments, the Viceroy referred to their acquaintance first made at Shanghai during the exciting times of the Tai Ping rebellion fourteen years ago, when H. E. was in command of the army and was Governor of Kiangsu, Mr. Seward being then Consul General. Reminiscences of those times formed the topic of conversation for some time

time after seats had been taken in the Reception Hall, the Viceroy seating of General Ward, Burgevine, Col. Gordon, and Col. Kirkham, and Mr. Seward recalling various " experiences of the time, particularly those with General Burgevine, whom he had called to account for " aiding the rebels, and with " Colonel Gordon, from whom he had received a letter thanking him for the support he had steadily given to the efforts of the Government to suppress the rebellion.

The Viceroy said that during those times Mr. Seward's policy had given general satisfaction, he could not say as much for himself, for he recalled how severely Foreigners had criticised him for executing the rebel chiefs at Suchow (after their conditional surrender). "Colonel "Gordon," he said "was greatly " "enraged at that act of mine, but " (laughing) now that we in these peaceful

peaceful times can look back upon those days of danger, my action can be considered dispassionately and stands justified. My motive was to crush the rebellion by destroying its head, and those chiefs constituted its head; as the rebellion succumbed soon after that event it is plain that the end justified the means.

Mr. Seward avoided this delicate ground by the general remark that such questions were regarded in different lights by different peoples, and illustrated the point by instancing the clemency shown by our own Government after the close of the rebellion in 1865.

Mr. Seward then said that it was singular to note how many of those who were thrown together in public life at the South during the rebellion had passed away — the viceroy and himself were of the few survivors. The viceroy replied that

that this, and the honors they now enjoyed were the reward of their right conduct of affairs during those times. "We now meet as High "Ministers", he said. "I received my "appointment much sooner than "you did yours, but you are a much "younger man than I am, for I "am getting grey." This led to a comparison of ages and some desultory conversation.

Mr Seward now presented to the Viceroy a parcel of books sent to him by the Department of State. The Viceroy expressed his thanks, and added that he would have them translated.

Mr Seward said that it is fortunate that Chinese Ministers are to be sent to England and America this year, for they will be able to see the Centennial Exhibition, at which the wealth of all nations will be exhibited and compared. The Viceroy replied

that

probably the Ministers would both go in time to see it. Mr. Seward hoped that the Mission to the United States would be made a permanent one, and stated that one of the Ministers, Yung Shing was well known and highly respected in the United States, and had been a personal friend of his for many years. The Viceroy was pleased to hear this, and said he had specially recommended Yung Shing, and thus secured the appointment for him. He asked Mr. Seward, to obtain the kindly offices of the U. S. Government in behalf of the new Mission, and hoped that friendly assistance and counsel would be obtained by it. Mr. Seward undertook to comply with the Viceroys request, and offered to furnish the Ministers with introductory letters which might be of service to them.

The Viceroy then asked Mr. Seward if he had done anything officially for the Woosung Railway

at

at Shanghai. Mr. Seward replied that the ground had been purchased while he was at home four years ago, and that the recent difficulties had arisen after he vacated his office at Shanghai. The Viceroy said that the Chinese officials should have been consulted before action was taken — that Feng Taotai knew nothing of what was intended. Mr. Seward said that he did not wish to advance anything to reflect upon Feng, or to question the truth of any reports made to the Viceroy, but he must say that Feng appeared to make the matter of too great importance. The Railroad is but a trifling affair, is only a few miles long, and will prove of no inconvenience to the country people — on the contrary they are rather pleased with it, it is now half finished, and such being the facts, it would be better to give no more prominence to the matter.

Feng

Feng Taotai certainly knew of the project two years ago from Mr. Seward. He was then on the point of coming to see the Viceroy about a scheme for opening up Formosa, and Mr. Seward talked with him freely about the Railroad.

The Viceroy said that Feng mentioned the matter at the time, but that he was not then Viceroy, and had no responsibility for what was going on, he had more recently taken office, and the Railroad had been commenced without any of the Consuls having consulted with him. The Tsêng li Yamen, the Viceroy at Nankin, and the Governor of Kiangsu all now are taking him to task. The Taotai had reported that the road was an obstruction, and that the people were opposed to it.

Mr. Seward said that he could not think that the people were opposed to the road, and it would be

be easy for the Viceroy to satisfy his doubts on that point. Its construction need not serve as a precedent for the future. If the Government objected to such enterprises the ground could not be obtained for them. It is the traditional policy of the United States Government to avoid interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and Mr. Seward would abide by that rule in the present instance.

He suggested to the Viceroy that the matter might be arranged amicably without detriment to either side, and proposed that an officer be appointed to represent the interests of the Government and bring about an arrangement with the Railroad Company.

The Viceroy spoke of Mr. Wade's differences with the Tsung li Yamen on this subject, and hoped that some way would be found

to

to adjust the matter fairly. He then asked Mr. Seward to request the Consul-General at Shanghai to use his influence in bringing about a friendly arrangement, so that this matter, trifling as it is now, may not grow into a more serious question.

After some further general conversation during which the Viceroy invited Mr. Seward to call upon him informally whenever he chanced to be in Tientsin, the interview closed at noon.

Despatch No. 45

Enclosure 2.

Memorandum of conversation at Viceroy Li's return call upon Mr. Seward.

On the 18th the Viceroy returned Mr. Seward's call at the Consulate. He came in state with several of the petty officers of the Yamen and a guard of about a hundred soldiers, dressed in a modified native uniform, and armed with foreign guns.

The conversation which ensued was a long and agreeable one. Speaking of the Margary case the Viceroy said that reports had been received from Yunnan to the 26th of March, that the British Commissioner and his staff had left for Bhamo on that date, and the Chinese Commissioner, Li Hay Chang, for his vice regal seat Ching tu, the Capital of Sz Chuen.

The Viceroy spoke of the difficulty with

with England as in a fair way for settlement and asked what would be said if Li Hsi Lai should be decapitated. To this, Mr. Seward not wishing to be drawn into a discussion of the settlement of a matter which pertains to another Government, responded simply "certainly he would have been "subjected to the extreme penalty "which can be inflicted upon any "offender". "But", said the Viceroy, "it may not be just to behead him".

To this Mr. Seward responded, "Your Government will doubtless "do what is right. The case is one "of magnitude and the whole world "awaits your treatment of it with "interest." The Viceroy rejoined, "The whole matter should be "disposed of easily if the British "Minister would leave outside "issues, but that he was continually "pressing extraneous matters.

To this Mr. Seward responded, that

that the British Minister is a man of ability, large experience, and generous nature, that neither he nor his Government would be likely to demand more of China than could well be defended, adding however, that he had made no study of the case, and spoke only from his confidence in the liberality and justice of England and her Minister.

This led up to a discussion in regard to the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. The viceroy expressed doubts whether Arbitrators could be relied upon to put aside feeling, and to deal out even handed justice. Mr. Seward answered that only men of high repute and character are chosen as Arbytrators, and that frequently they are the heads of friendly states or chosen by them, and that patriotic considerations and their own reputation are thus put at stake. There is a difference between

a

a Mediator and an Arbitrator, and the functions of the two should not be confounded in a consideration of the matter.

From this the conversation turned upon the Japanese expedition to Corea and the Viceroy attempted to banter the Minister upon the report that the Japanese had provided in their treaty for the protection of the people of Western Countries who might avail of their action to take up residence in that country.

To that Mr. Seward responded that the United States had sent an expedition to Corea, but that the purpose had been misunderstood by the Coreans and probably by the world. As in Japan, so in Corea, the United States had looked first to the protection of shipwrecked people, and vessels in distress.

Had the Coreans met us understandingly, no trouble would have occurred, and, sooner or later

later, a development of confidence would have led up to a Commercial Treaty. The United States is confident that the tendencies of the age are favorable to a general intercourse of all communities and States, to their common advantage and is willing to await results rather than to force matters anywhere.

The viceroy then spoke of his hope that some of the Chinese boys in America might be admitted to our Military School at West Point, saying that he had several times brought the matter forward, and more lately at a conversation held at Peking, with Mr. Seward's predecessor, Mr. Avery.

Mr. Seward said that Mr. Avery had written to the Secretary of State, but did not know whether an answer had been received. He would inquire about this upon reaching

reaching Peking, and inform the Viceroy by note. He explained that the West Point Academy is governed in accordance with laws made by Congress, and doubted whether the President could admit any students until authorised by Congress.

Mr. Seward was impressed by the Viceroys manner, and his readiness and grasp in conversation. He formerly exhibited a certain brusqueness and impatience, begot, perhaps, of his active life in the field, but in these interviews he was dignified, appreciative of the views advanced by Mr. Seward, and in all respects moderate in his manner, and in the views which he expressed. This was especially notable in what passed regarding the Woosung Railway, his conversation betraying no trace of a desire to recriminate, and

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a liberal conception of the whole situation.

The freedom of the conversation offered a contrast with that held at the Tsung li Yamen at a later date. This may have been due to an avoidance of business questions on both sides, but may perhaps, be considered characteristic. There is no difficulty in discussing all manner of questions with Provincial officers. At the Capital, on the contrary, conversations are said, as a rule to be limited to interchange of compliment, upon formal and ceremonial occasions, and the strict business in hand at other times.

Peking, April 29th, 1876

Mr Rayson

Mr. Seward No. 46 Dated 29th April 87

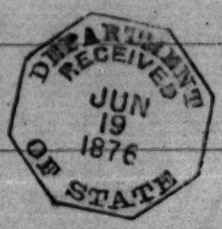
Subject

Correspondence with Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli thro' Consul Hefford, in regard to the admission of Chinese students to West Point Military Academy. Mr Seward suggests that they might be admitted to the Naval School after an examination. It appears to me that the request of this nature should be made by the Viceroy thro' the Minister of Foreign Affairs instead of being made directly to Mr Seward.

J. A. Campbell

Answ. June 21-

No 46. One Enclosure.



United States Legation
Peking April 29th, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

No probabilities of any change in the Law which prohibits the admission to West Point. It is not advisable to encourage applications for admission to the Naval Academy

June 20 Subject Ans. June 21

Admission of Chinese Students at West Point Military Academy.

Synopsis.

Li Hung Chang renews his request for their admission. Is informed that the matter rests with Congress. It may be easier to secure their admission to the Naval School.

No 46. One Enclosure.

United States Legation

Peking, April 29th, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to recur to Mr. Avery's despatches, numbers 9 and 113, and to the report of my interviews with Li Hung Chang Viceroy of this Province, inclosed with despatch number 45, and to hand to you herewith a copy of a letter which I am addressing to the Consul at Tientsin, in reference to the Viceroy's request, that some of 46/1

of the Chinese boys now in our country be admitted to the Military Academy at West Point.

I quite agree with Mr. Avery's views in this connection, but, believing that it may be difficult to secure the needed legislation, while perhaps some of the boys in question can be admitted without difficulty into our Naval School, I have ventured to suggest to the Viceroy that this may admit of arrangement.

Should he address me in the matter, I will advise you, taking pains to have

have the application come, if possible through the Tsung li Yamen.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

Enclosure.
Copy of a letter addressed to Mr. Consul Sheppard.

Despatch No. 46.
Inclosure.

Copy.

United States Legation
Peking, April 29th 1876

Eli T. Sheppard, Esq.
U. S. Consul
Tientsin

Sir:

Referring to the interview had by me with Li Hung Chang, Viceroy of Chihli, on the 17th instant, at which you were present, and to what was said in regard to the admission of Chinese youth at West Point, I have now to send you a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, number 14. and its inclosure, which has reference to this subject.

Will you please bring the contents of this letter before the Viceroy verbally, and inform him further, that Mr. Avery addressed the Department again on this subject, on the 28th October last, but that no response has yet been received.

Yours

You may say to him also that the laws controlling our Naval School may be more liberal, and that, if he wishes, I will inquire whether one or more Chinese boys can be admitted to it. I have some reason to hope that this may be permitted.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

June 27th 1876.

I do not see how papers can be ordered for the Mission to China, in accordance with Mr Seward's request.

The New York Semi Weekly Times
Do " Evg Post
were ordered Dec 1st 1875, & the years subscriptions paid. Until those subscriptions expire, I do not see that other papers can be ordered.

R. B. M.

Mr Payson
Ack Order the papers desired
Fdc 19th June

answered July 6. in accordance with Col Morgan's memorandum

Mr Payson
Mr Morgan

No 47.



United States Legation
Peking May 1st, 1876.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Newspapers for the Legation.

Synopsis.

Department to send the following papers, namely: The New York Daily Herald, The Daily Alta California, and The San Francisco Daily Bulletin.

No. 47.

United States Legation
Peking, May 1st, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Having reference to paragraph XXXVIII, clause 2. of the book of Personal Instructions, and to your despatch, number 2. of December 20th, 1875, I beg leave to ask that, if convenient, the following newspapers be sent to this Legation in place of those ordered by Mr. Avery, namely:—

The New York Daily Herald;
The Daily Alta California;
and

and, The San Francisco
Daily Bulletin.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
George F. Seward.

Mr O'Connor for his information &
patch is what
ence of great interest
ing to the interest
ers of justice in
Europe & Empire. File
Mr O'Connor
from Campbell 24th

DUC 20th June

Mr O'Connor
Mr Seymour
ask an interview
DUC
24th June
Did Co Polyt.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 19 1876

United States Legation
Peking, May 1st, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Procedure in claims against
Chinese Government.

Synopsis.

Impossible to get information
from Chinese. Provincial author-
ities are largely independent of the
central government, and make their
own contracts, and contract their
own obligations. In all cases where
complaint

is made of failure to meet these obligations, the injured party, being a foreigner, makes complaint to the Consul, who in turn, can refer it, failing a satisfactory issue to the Minister. This course, is unsatisfactory and inadequate.

No. 48.

United States Legation

Peking, May 1st, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State,

Sir:—

I have had the honor to receive your despatch number 8. With this despatch you have sent to me a copy of an instruction addressed to my predecessor under date of January 23rd, 1875, and instructed me to make the report called for by it, at an early moment.

It would be difficult to procure from the Foreign

Office

Office here, a detailed statement of the procedure which is open to their own people and and to foreigners in the prosecution of claims against the government of China. An inquiry directed to the Prince of Kung would be looked upon by him with suspicion, and it is not likely that a satisfactory answer would be returned.

Under these circumstances, and at the very outset of my work here, when many matters are pressing upon my attention, I am disposed to transmit to you, the results of my observation and experience in

in regard to the claims of foreigners, and to leave the general subject to be treated more fully hereafter.

I think that it may be said broadly that the central government avoids all concern in the details of government. It appoints and removes Viceroys, Governors, and other provincial officers, and commits to them, speaking generally, the initiation and execution of all administrative measures, reserving the power to veto any proposal which comes up; to inquire into complaints of mal-administration, and to give a general direction

direction to the policy to be pursued in the various affairs with which their officers have to deal. The Empire is so vast, and the multitude of its population so great, that a centralization which would reach to the control of administrative details, would be burdensome in the extreme, to the central authority, and but little likely to give good results to the people.

It thus happens that each vice regal district may be said to have its independent boards of civil and military control, and its independent treasury. The army is not national

national in any proper sense.
The same is true of what may
be called the navy of China.
Soldiers and sailors are enlisted
within the district to which they
belong and for service to it, and
not to the Empire at large, and
are paid from the district
Treasury. Quotas of men or
of money may be called for
by the Central Government,
to be sent to this or that other
district, but, primarily, the
duty of the subject is to his
own locality only.

The Central Government
in this way absolves itself
from the occasion to make
contracts, and even from
responsibility

responsibility for the failures of provincial officers to carry out their contracts, or to make good to its people or to the people of other countries, losses occasioned by the overt acts or the lapses of provincial officers, or in any other way.

So far as I am informed, the great number of contracts which have been made during the last fifteen years, between provincial officers and foreigners, have been effected by deputies and agents of the different Viceroys, or of the Taotais and military officers of their districts, and some by the Viceroys, or other regularly commissioned officers

officers acting directly. In a few cases, notably those of the loans effected within the last three years, the viceroys have negotiated directly or through agents, producing an authority from the central government to hypothecate the customs revenues of their own or other districts.

The viceroy, Li Hung Chang, has for years made, personally, many of the numerous contracts required by his extensive military operations.

In the frequent cases which have arisen, when the contracts, made as I have indicated have not been

been kept on the Chinese side, the course taken by the sufferer has been to appeal to the Consul at his port of residence, or of the port where the contract was made, and the Consul has in turn brought the issue before the appropriate official.

His intervention, in every case of this sort has been of a political nature, for, speaking broadly, there is no Court into which a Chinese official may be pursued, whether in matters growing out of his public functions or of his private enterprises. Failing to secure redress, the Consul has gone to the higher provincial officers

officers, or referred the case to his Minister here. The Minister in such cases has no course open to him, but to bring the complaint, if he considers it a good one before the Foreign Office. Then ensues generally many tedious references between the Foreign Office and the provincial officers, with such lack of good results as might be expected under a system which is so defective. Payments have been made only in the provinces.

I have indicated that the central government takes no direct part in the making of contracts. It may be inferred that attempts to secure

secure arbitration in regard to contested cases between the government and the government of the individual complaining will be avoided when possible, for the authorities will feel in all such matters, a certain lack of acquaintance with the case in question, and of the course of business generally, which will induce them to look with disfavor upon a procedure which will impose unusual duties upon them.

Beyond the difficulties and complications thus met are, others growing out of the continual changes made in the personnel of the official establishments

establishments of the provinces.

The rule is that no provincial officer shall hold any one post in any province more than three years.

I have found moreover that a new officer is but little disposed to shoulder the obligations entered into by his predecessor, in fact, have met, more than once, a distinct repudiation of responsibility in such cases.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Mr O'Connor for examination and opinion
Answer as per draft
August 14
Mr O'Connor

No 149.

Three Enclosures.

United States Legation

Peking, May 2nd, 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 19 1876

George F. Seward to the Secretary of State

Subject.

Lease of Legation premises.

Synopsis.

Lease executed on the 21st ult.o at $300. a year, the proprietor binding himself to make repairs, renovations, etc. to the extent of $600. per annum. The Ministers house is now being repaired and furnished.

No. 49. Three Enclosures.

United States Legation

Peking, May 2nd, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to recur to the matter of the lease of the premises occupied by this Legation, and in this connection to Mr. Avery's despatch number 86, your instruction, number 81, and my number 2. and to say that the subject received my attention immediately after my arrival here, and that, on the 21st ultimo, I executed a lease with Mr. Williams, by his agent, Mr. Holcombe.

Mr.

Mr. Holcombe was entirely frank in dealing with me, and I found from his instructions that he was not authorized to make a lease for the whole establishment at a less rate than $2400 a year, the government to be bound to make current repairs. Finding nothing in your instructions which empowered me to bind the government in this respect, I was unwilling to insert the condition, preferring to make the lease instead for a larger sum and to bind the proprietor to make repairs.

After an examination of the whole place, I concluded that $600 a year would be a fair allowance for the cost of repairs. We executed the lease

lease, in triplicate upon that basis, and I " enclose a copy " herewith. 49/1.
In addition, letters were passed, copies of which I also enclose, by which the " proprietor is bound to expend the estimated sum annually. 49/2. 3.

The allowance of £600. a year for such purposes may seem too liberal. The facts are, however, that the " premises are extensive, that the buildings have been run up in a rambling way, that doors, windows, and floors, are throughout very frail, and that the locks and hardware, including grates, are of a sort to occasion continual trouble and expense. The floors of parts of the larger houses, of the guest houses and offices

offices, are of tiles, resting on the earth, and should be replaced with wooden ventilated floors at once. All the buildings need immediate renovation and a general setting in order, and this process must be repeated frequently, if they are to present a good appearance, and be comfortable. The full sum of $600. a year will certainly be required to meet all these outlays.

I did not insert in the lease the provision binding the proprietors to expend the amount named, annually, for the reason that I desired to make it conform rigidly to your instruction. The effect of the letters passed will be the same.

You will see that the rent is to be

be paid by drafts drawn in gold, dollar for dollar, for the amount due in Mexican dollars, and that losses or gain in exchange are to be settled according to your instruction. I have conformed the lease, in this respect to the provisions of the "Personal Instructions" in relation to the contingent expense account.

I have already arranged with Mr. Holcombe to have several old, disused, and unsightly buildings, situated in front of the larger house, removed. This will give a garden space, and add much to the appearance of the establishment.

It would be very satisfactory to have a new office built, or the present

present one extended. I doubt, however, the wisdom of making outlays on government account for construction purposes, as proposed by Mr Avery.

It would be preferable to arrange with the proprietor to provide the additional rooms needed, and to pay him rental for the same.

I am now engaged in furnishing the larger house. After this has been done, I can tell better what allowances will be needed to meet the further expenses contemplated in the Acts of Congress in question.

I sincerely hope that my action and views as detailed, will meet your approval, and that

Congress

Congress will see fit to appropriate the sum needed for the ensuing year. If there shall be a failure in this direction, Mr. Williams will be obliged, I suppose, to appeal to the Court of Claims, or to the next Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

Enclosures.

1. Lease of Legation premises.
2. Letter from Mr. Seward to Mr. Holcombe
3. Letter from Mr. Holcombe to Mr. Seward.

Despatch No. 49
Enclosure 1.

Whereas the Government of the United States by an act of Congress, approved March 3rd 1875 (Chapter 130, & 131, U.S. Statutes at large 1874-5.) authorized the Secretary of State to rent, keep and furnish suitable buildings with grounds appurtenant at Peking, for the use of the Legation in China; and

Whereas, the Secretary of State by an instruction dated Washington the 27th of October 1875, authorized the Minister of the United States at Peking to lease certain buildings and grounds in the said city of Peking and has given to the said Minister certain instructions in this matter; and

Whereas, the said buildings and grounds are described in a dispatch addressed by the late Benjamin P. Avery Esquire, then Minister of the United States at Peking, to the Secretary of State, dated at Peking the 10th day of August 1875, and numbered 86; and

Whereas; S. Wells Williams Esquire L.L.D. by Chester Holcombe Esquire his attorney in fact,

fact, and George F. Seward Esquire Minister of the United States at Peking acting for and on behalf of the Secretary of State as his attorney, by virtue of the authority given him in the letter of instruction from the Secretary of State, before mentioned having agreed upon the terms of a lease of said buildings and grounds;

Now Therefore this instrument made and executed at the City of Peking, in the Empire of China, on the 21st Day of April Anno Domini 1876, by and between the said S. Wells Williams Esq., by Chester Holcombe his attorney in fact party of the first part, and the Secretary of State of the United States by George F. Seward Esq. United States Minister at Peking his duly empowered agent of the second part;-

Witnesseth: that the said S. Wells Williams party of the first part has hereby let and rented to the party of the second part for the use of the Legation of the United States at Peking the grounds and buildings now occupied by the said Legation,

and

and more particularly described in Mr Averys dispatch No. 86, before referred to: And the party of the second part has hereby leased and taken from the party of the first part the said grounds and buildings upon terms and conditions hereinafter named as follows.

1st That the said parties of the first and second parts have agreed that the occupation of the building known as the Ministers house and of the outhouses and grounds appurtenant to the same began on the 1st day of July A.D. 1875, and that the occupation of the building known as the Secretarys house and of the outhouses and grounds belonging to the same began on the 1st day of March A.D. 1876.

2nd That the said parties have agreed further, that the Lease of the premises mentioned began on the dates mentioned in the last paragraph, and shall continue until the expiration of four Years from the date first mentioned therein; that is to say until the 30th day of June A.D. 1879.

3rd That the said parties have further

agreed

agreed that the accrued rental reserved
and to be paid to the party of the first
part by the party of the second part, for
the Ministers house and the grounds and build-
ings thereto appurtinant is, and shall be for
the term mentioned in the last paragraph,—
Fifteen Hundred Mexican dollars for each and
every year thereof and for the Secretarys house
and for the buildings and grounds thereto
appurtinant is and shall be at the rate of
Fifteen Hundred Mexican dollars for each and
every year, and part of a year thereof.
4th " That the said parties have further agreed
that there is now due and owing to the party
of the first part, from the party of the second
part, the rental for the said Ministers house
and the buildings and grounds appurtinant
thereto, for three quarters of the current year;
that is to say, Eleven Hundred and twenty
five dollars (Mexican) and for the said
Secretarys house and the buildings thereunto
belonging, the rental for the month of March
of the current year, that is to say the sum
of One Hundred and twenty five mexican dollars,
and that the said sums shall be paid at once

5th "

5th " That the said parties have further agreed that the sums mentioned in the last paragraph shall be paid by a draft for the sum of Twelve hundred and fifty dollars in gold coin of the United States, in favor of the party of the first part, to be drawn upon the party of the second part by the Minister of the United States at Peking and that any loss or gain by exchange on the sale of said drafts shall be made a matter of account, and settled in such manner as the party of the second part shall direct,

6th " That the said parties have further agreed that the rental for the current quarter and for each and every ensuing quarter, that is to say, Seven hundred and fifty dollars, (Mexican) shall be paid in the manner described in the last paragraph, at the expiration of each and every ensuing quarter.

7th " That the said parties have further agreed that the party of the second part may make at his own expense any and all such repairs and alterations in and about the said buildings and grounds, and may erect such new buildings as in the judgment of the party of

the

the second part may appear desirable, provided that the value of the premises shall not be unfavorably affected thereby.

8th "That the said parties have further agreed that the party of the second part shall have the option and privilege of renewing this lease upon the terms and conditions herein expressed, for two successive terms of four years each.

9th "That the said parties have further agreed that in case the buildings hereinbefore referred to, and described, or any of them, shall become untenantable or unfit for the purposes for which they are rented, by reason of fire or any other cause than natural decay, the rent thereof, or a proportionate part as may be just, shall cease until such building or buildings shall have been reconstructed or repaired, by the party of the first part to the satisfaction of the party of the second part.

10th "It is further agreed that when the party of the first part is referred to in this instrument, it shall always be understood and held to mean, include, and bind the said party as hereinbefore named, his executors, administrators and assigns, and that when the party of the second part is referred to it shall be understood and held to mean, include,

and

and bind the Honorable Hamilton Fish, now Secretary of State of the United States, or whoever for the time being may have succeeded or may succeed him in office as such Secretary of State during the term or terms mentioned in this lease. and that whenever the Minister of the United States to China, is referred to, it shall be held to mean and include the present Minister, or whoever for the time being, during the term of this lease shall be Minister of the United States in China, or regularly in charge of the Legation at Peking.

11th It is further agreed that nothing in this instrument shall be held, construed, or in any way understood to bind personally, or in any way saving in his official capacity, either the Secretary of State or the United States Minister, to the terms of this agreement.

In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hands and seals, at the City of Peking on the day and year above written.

S. Wells Williams

Signed, by Chester Holcombe

seald and his Attorney in fact

delivered in the For the Secretary of State.

presence of

Geo. F. Seward

United States Minister,

Eli T. Sheppard

Richard Phoenix.

Despatch No. 49.
Inclosure 2.

Copy.

Peking, April 21st 1876

Chester Holcombe, Esq.

My dear Sir:

A lease has this day been executed between you, acting as the Attorney for Mr. Williams, and me acting in my capacity as U. S. Minister for the premises known as the U. S. Legation in this city.

You were willing to lease the property for $2400. a year, provided the Government would undertake to keep the place in repair. I had no authority to bind the Government to do this. We have estimated that $600 a year will be a fair allowance to make for the cost of such repairs, and on this basis have made the lease at the rate of $3000. a year.

It is understood between us that your side will expend $600. in each and every year for repairs, renovations, etc as may be agreed upon from time to time between your side and

and the U. S. Minister for the time being, and that you will not be asked to make any further repairs or renovations in excess of that amount, saving in the case of damage by fire, or other grave effects of the climate.

I remain, dear Sir,

Yours very truly

(Signed) George F. Seward

Despatch No. 49.
Enclosure 3.

Copy.

Peking April 21st 1876

George F. Seward, Esq.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:—

I have received your letter of this date in which you state that inasmuch as you were unable, in the matter of the lease of the property of Mr. Williams to the U. S. Government for Legation premises, to bind the Government to make repairs upon the property the sum of $600. per annum I had been added to the original amount at which I was willing to draw the lease, and that a lease had this day been executed at the rate of $3000 a year.

You further state that it is understood that my side will expend $600. in each and every year for such repairs, renovations, etc, as may from time to time be agreed upon as desirable, and that

we

we shall not be called upon in any year to expend in excess of that sum, saving in case of fire or the grave effects of the elements.

In all this you have stated with entire correctness the mutual understanding to which we have come in this business, and I undertake to bind my side to carry out the agreement entered upon in this correspondence.

Yours most sincerely

(Signed) Chester Holcombe

Mr Rayson

Mr Seward No. 50 Dated 2nd May 187

Subject

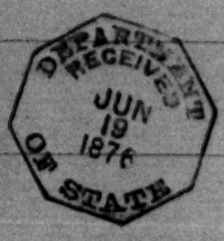
Chinese works (630 vols in 130 cases) presented by the Emperor to the United States in 1869.

After an examination it appears to me that if Mr Seward does not desire to retain these books at the Legation he might be instructed to ship them to the Department when the disposition to be made of them could be decided upon. Mr Williams in his No 78 of March 2d 1870 suggests that they be allowed to remain at the Legation where they "will be always useful" instead of incurring the expense of sending them to the United States

J A Campbell 19th June

Ans. June 21.

No. 50.



United States Legation
Peking, May 2nd, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

forwards three Books to Washington
June 20

Subject

Chinese works presented to the United States in 1869 by the Emperor of China.

Synopsis.

Suggests that these volumes be offered to the Smithsonian Institute, or the University of California, or the American Oriental Society.

No. 50.

United States Legation

Peking, May 2nd 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State.

Sir:

I find in the Legation three Chinese works which were sent by the Emperor's government to this Legation in the year 1869 for transmission to the government of the United States. One is a "Classified Catalogue of Classical Expressions" in 120 volumes; the second is entitled "Texts and Comments on the Thirteen Classics", and contains 366 volumes; and the third is called "Collected Comments

on

on the Three Rituals" and fills 144 volumes.

These works are regarded by the Chinese as of great value, as may be judged by the fact of their presentation in so formal a manner.

This matter was brought to the attention of the Department in Mr. Browne's despatch, number 50, of June 29th, 1869, and again by Mr. Williams, acting as Chargé, in his despatch number 78. of March 3rd, 1870, but no instruction in regard to the disposition of these volumes has been received.

I beg leave to suggest that the Smithsonian Institute might be willing to give the books a place in

in its Library, or, failing this,
that they be offered to the
University of California, or the
American Oriental Society.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Ewald.

Mr Brown
Please have other prepared
DLC 19 Aug 1876
Sent with an instruction
dated July 25th

No 51.



United States Legation
Peking, May 3rd, 1876.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Cipher for the Legation

Synopsis

There being no cipher among the papers of the Legation, the Department is requested to furnish one.

No. 57.

United States Legation
Peking, May 3rd, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Sir:—

In reference to paragraph IX of "Personal Instructions," I beg leave to state that I find no cipher among the papers of this Legation, and to request that one be furnished by the Department.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geng F. Seward

Ack^d June 28 as directed.
M Paysou

Mr. Seward No. 3-2 Dated 3rd May 187

Subject

Railway at Woosung.

After an examination it appears to me that the course pursued by Mr Seward and Mr Bradford is not in accordance with the suggestions made in instruction No 28, dated 8th April to Mr Seward, which however has not been received by Mr S. at the date of this correspondence. This railway is a British corporation and I see no reason why American officials should be involved in the controversy.

J A Campbell
20th June

K

No. 52. Two Enclosures.

United States Legation

Peking, May 3rd, 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE RECEIVED JUN 19 1876

FOREIGN Relations 76

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

Ackn. upon to Instruction No 28 of Apr 8 June 24 Did so June 28

Subject.

Railway at Woosung.

Copied for F.R.

Synopsis.

Mr. Seward incloses a correspondence between the Taotai at Shanghai, and Mr. Vice Consul General Bradford, and the Minister's letter to Mr. Bradford, and asks the approval of the Secretary of State.

No. 52. Two Enclosures.

United States Legation

Peking, May 3rd, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to recur to the matter of the railway now being constructed at Shanghai, of which I wrote to you in February, and to transmit to you a letter and its enclosures which I have received from Mr. Bradford, and my response. 52/1. 52/2.

You will see that Mr. Bradford has very carefully observed the instruction which I gave him in February, a copy of which I sent to you at the time.

I

I have not altogether approved the course taken in starting this enterprise. It presents, nevertheless, so many elements of promise that I have felt disposed to give to it such support as I could, without departing from sound principles. In this I have been encouraged by the indications that the Chinese authorities are, from behind the veil, looking with interest for the result.

Under these circumstances, I hope for your approval of the course which I have pursued.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geng F. Seward

Enclosures.

Enclosures

1. Letter from Vice Consul Bradford to Mr. Seward.
2. Reply of Mr. Seward.

Copy. Despatch No. 52
Inclosure 1.

No. 470.

U. S. Consulate General.
Shanghai April 22nd 1876.

Honorable George F. Seward.
United States Minister,
Peking.

Sir.

Inclosed I have the honor to hand you in duplicate a copy of my correspondence with Fêng Tan Tai at this port, on the subject of the Railway to Woosung.

I Am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant
(signed) O. B. Bradford
Vice Consul General.

Inclosure
Tan Tai to Vice Consul General,
3rd Moon 4th day.
Vice Consul General to Tan Tai.
April 12th 1876. No. 9561.

Copy.

Feng Tan Tai:

To O. B. Bradford Esqr

U. S. Vice Consul General.

4th 3rd Moon. March 29th 1876.

As Foreigners have presumed to build a Rail Road to Woosung, I have frequently called upon and requested H.B.M. Consul to stop the work on the road but he has not agreed to do so, Some responsibility in the matter rests with H.E. the U.S. Consul General. I therefore have a few things to say below, and I have to request that you will without delay give orders for the work on the road to be stopped until an answer can be recived from Peking, and have to request that you will favor me with an answer.

1st To build a Rail Road from Shanghai to Woosung and run a steam engine on the road is not only not in accordance with the expressed will of, but it is a direct insult to the Government

2nd In every Country all public works including the making of roads is done by the authority of the Government. Examine the globe Country by Country and there is no nation that would allow the people of any other nation to come in and of their own

accord

accord build a Rail Road on their territory.
Take the case of Japan, she borrowed money from
a foreign Country and built a Rail Road but it
was done by her own authority. If the Chinese
Government should allow men of other nations to
come upon her territory and build a Rail Road
all the nations under the sun would laugh at
her. Moreover if this precedent should be es-
tablished, I apprehend that other nations will
not acquiesce in it.

3rd. The attempt to build in England or America
a Rail Road that should injure the property of the
people or interfere with the public roads or water
courses without the permission of the constituted
authorities would not be allowed.

4th. When persons from one country become the
real possessors of real estate in another country
such real estate is subject to the laws of that
Country according to Treaty stipulations.

5th. The Treaty between England and China
nowhere grants the privilege of purchasing land
for the purpose of making a Rail Road neither
does it specify that a road can be built
from Shanghai to Woosung.

6th. The Rail Road which has thus far been
built

built has already shut up or damaged many public roads and interfered with the water courses and greatly inconveninced those who live near it

"f" The bridges which have been built over the creeks interfere with the boat traffic.

8° In the 11th year of Tung Che = 1873 Mr. Alabaster and your Excellency in behalf of some foreigners wrote to the Taotai asking his sanction to the purchase of certain lands. At that time if that foreigner knew perfectly well that land for an ordinary road could not be obtained without the sanction of the local officials, how much more a Rail Road

9° At the time application was made to purchase land it was for an ordinary Ma-loo.

10° The Taotai's letter Tung Che 12th year 2nd moon 28th day March 26th 1873 did not grant the privilege of enlarging, adding to, or diverting from the object therein specified or a right to levy a toll on the road.

11th The Consul in applying for the right to purchase land did not explain to the former Taotai the real object that the Company had in view in purchasing land (for a road.)

ff.

If the Yantai had known that the road was intended for a Rail road on which to run steam cars he never would have given his consent

12th Your Excellency and Mr Alabaster at the first applied for land to make a Ma loo. therefore the Yantai stamped the deeds. Now to change the design and to build a railroad is at variance with the design specified in the joint letter of application. Therefore the Yantai in stamping the Title Deeds and issuing a proclamation in regard to the road are null and void.

13" That which has been done (in regard to this road has been the result of a secret scheme, that would not be tolerated in any other country without the consent of the constituted Authorities. Therefore I, as Yantai, I, according to law and reason — write to protest against the road for on examining the letter asking the Yantai to sanction the building of the road I have detected the selfish and false scheme. Even when H.B.M.'s Consul applied to have the material &c— for the road exempted from duty he did not explain the matter but still called it a carriage road.

Whereupon I challenged him. Moreover when he

he sent in Title Deeds of the road I declined to stamp them. And as there is a considerable portion of the road the title deeds for which have not been stamped, how can such land be considered the property of the road company? I according to law and reason appose the road with all my ability, not with force.

14th In discussing this matter I wish to state clearly to all the Consuls and especially to G. E. that according to the 8th Article of the Burlingame Treaty the introduction of railroads in China was left to the discretion of the Chinese Government. Now the Chinese Government has given no order or permission to build a rail road. If therefore the Consul still persists in his delusive course and accomplishes the work underway it will be in violation of the Treaty stipulation and of international law. And to support an underhanded scheme that is deluding and insulting is to inflict an injury upon the Chinese Government and people. Moreover to maintain such a position unmoved is to inflict an injury upon the Chinese Government and upon all the Treaty powers.

15th The 39th Article of the English Treaty with the Chinese Government specifies that English

merchants

merchants in shipping and landing goods must first get the permission of the superintendant of trade otherwise the goods may be confiscated.

Again the 46th Article specifies that the Chinese Authorities at each port shall adopt the means they may think most proper to prevent the revenue suffering from fraud as smuggling.

Again in the rules regulating trade, The 61st specifies that at each port the limits of the port within which goods may be shipped or landed shall be defined by the Customs. The limits of the port of Shanghai within which goods may be shipped or landed were fixed by the Customs to be from the new dock to the temple of the Queen of Heaven Merchant vessels are not allowed to take in or discharge cargo outside of these limits.

The mouth of the Woosung river is not a place where cargo can be received or discharged.

Moreover the whole region about the river is protected by dykes for the protection of the people works of the first importance that no one has the right to appropriate to his own use and sell for house lots or jetties &c &c. Now what is the meaning of foreigners building a rail road and running steam cars from Shanghai to Woosung?

Since

since cargo cannot be received or discharged at Woosung, if the Customs regulations are violated there would be nothing left for me to do but to seize and punish any violation according to law. I beg then to enquire what is the use of this rail-road?

16th There are the English French and American consessions at Shanghai, extending from the Yang-King pang to Hongkew. The mouth of the Woosung river is in the Pau sham Hien and not within the consessions at Shanghai. In the Treaties of the various nations there is specified the port of Shanghai but nothing is said about the port of Pau sham hien. In which of the Consessions is this rail road located?

17th I suppose the movement of foreigners to build a rail road and run steam cars is because the Chinese have never had anything of the kind before and that their intention is to attempt to extend it to regions beyond. But steamers, guns, and small arms, the product of the west, the Chinese can make for themselves and if they want rail roads and steam cars, it would not be difficult for them to make them. Moreover if foreigners make rail roads they

must

must
purchase or lease the land which would make
it very expensive. If Chinese make railroad
it will not be necessary for them to purchase
the land. Thus one is difficult and the other
is easy. If foreigners wish to build the road
for the purpose of deriving a profit, that can-
not be done, and as the whole movement is
a violation of Treaty stipulations, I beg to en-
quire what is your object? In view of
the above considerations I have to request
Y.E. to request H.B.M.s Consul to give orders
for the railroad Company to stop work till
answers are received from the English Minister
and the Tsung li yamen, and I shall thank
you very much.

I have &c &c &c

April 7th 1876.
(signed) M.T.T.

Copy.

No. 9561.

United States Consulate General.
Shanghai April 12th 1876.

Mr Bradford vice Consul General,
To H.E. Feng.
Taotai Shanghai.

Sir

I have received your Excellencys letter of the 4th day of the 3rd moon on the subject of the Railroad to Woosung.

As you state therein that this business has been referred by you to the Government at Peking I will send to the United States Minister there a copy of your letter and of this my reply thereto.

I shall not undertake to traverse the various statements and arguments advanced by you in your letter. I may remark however that the matter does not in my opinion merit the very serious treatment which you seem disposed to accord to it. If foreigners who have purchased a roadway of only a few miles in length chose to lay some rails and run cars over it, the whole

public

public foreign and native will receive advantage. Why then should any objection be made? That this business has been conducted in fraud I cannot admit. It is a matter of my knowledge that your predecessor in office knew that the road was intended for a rail road and you will remember that nearly eighteen months ago a conversation was held with your Excellency in this office, Mr. Kreyer acting as Interpriter when the purpose of the owners of the road was discussed with you at considerable length by Mr Seward. Indeed the whole population of this port native and foreign have perfectly understood the matter from its inception.

This business moreover is in the hands of H.B.M.s Consul, I have no reason to doubt that he fully understands the sovereign rights of your government.

I am not aware that there is any intention in any quarter to violate Customs regulations by the landing of cargo at Woosung. If however steamers should be detained there by a lack of water on the bar and it becomes convenient to load or discharge cargo there

there I see no reason why you should object to such cargo being transported over the road.

The object of all concerned should be to facilitate general interests and to promote harmony. Please send copies of this letter to the higher officials of your Government to whom you inform me you have represented the matter. Also — please find it appropriate to give directions that those who have been permitted to examine your Excellencys letter to me may see this reply.

I Am,

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) O. B. Bradford.

Despatch No. 52

Enclosure No. 2

Mr Swan to Mr Consul General Bradford.

Peking. May 2nd 1876

I have received your despatch No 470.

I approve the answer which you have made to the Taotai's letter, I believe it to be true that the purpose of the purchasers of the land over which the Woosung railway is now being constructed was generally understood at the time when the purchase was made or soon thereafter, that purpose was not however, as I believe declared formally in any of the letters which passed with the authorities and some pains were taken not to defeat the object in view by drawing attention to it unnecessarily.

I may say to you that I told Mr Wei Yang at Tientsin, on the 17th ult. that

that

that I had held the conversation
with Feng, Taotai, in the fall of 1874,
of which you have made mention
and that the Viceroy admitted that
the Taotai reported the subject to him
afterwards. I learn here that the
Ministers of the British Legation spoke
of the project openly at the Foreign
Office, on one occasion, the matter
was brought up by one of the Chinese
Ministers and no objections were
raised on their part.

I feel sure that many of the
high officers of the government wish
to see the road completed, and that
their opposition is formal only.

The British Minister tells
me that he has recently dispatched
his Mayers to Shanghai with instruc-
tions to effect if possible an under-
standing with the Taotai upon which
the construction of the road may go
forward without further annoyance
He is I believe specially charged
to admit the sovereignty of China in

matters

matters of this sort. As the Government here may have written to the provincial authorities in a favorable way the chances of his being successful may be good.

I shall take occasion to say to the Minister of the Foreign Office that the Taotai has used unbecoming language in his dispatch and that his course in printing it in the Chinese newspaper at Shanghai is very objectionable

I have

&c &c &c

Answd June 28 1876
as per draft.



Peking, May 3rd, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I beg leave to acknowledge the
eceipt of Your letter of Jan 6th in
hich You kindly approved my course
n assuming charge of the Legation of
e United States, at the death of the late
Jery. P. Avery, Esq.; and I beg to submit
e following questions for your consid
ration, namely;— does the Department
sire to meet the expense of my telegram
nouncing Mr. Avery's death; and if it
es, in what manner shall the amount
refunded to me; second, am I
titled to compensation for the time
November 8th to January 1st during which
continued in charge of the Legation;
nd if so, in what manner shall

the sum be drawn.

I should perhaps state that the cost of the telegram was Lux. $83.84 for which I have the proper vouchers, and the extra compensation as charged for the term would be, as I understand it, $147.96, that is to say for 54 days @ $2.74 per diem.

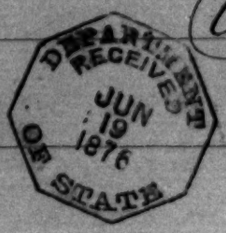
Awaiting response at your leisure

I have the honor to be,
with profound respect,
Your obedient servant,
Chester Holcombe

Ans'd July 5th.

Mr Payson

No 53. One Enclosure



United States Legation
Peking, May 4th 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.
Rent account, Legation premises.

Synopsis.
Transmit account to April 1st. Has given draft to Mr. Holcombe.

No. 53. One Enclosure.

United States Legation

Peking, May 4th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to transmit to you herewith an account, in duplicate (one set being for the Treasury if needed) for the rent of the Legation to the 31st of March, which will be found to be in agreement with the provisions of the lease executed on the 21st ultimo, and forwarded to you with my number 49.

I have given to Mr. Holcombe a draft upon you for the amount shown

shown to be due, say $1250. and he receipts for the same at the foot of the account.

Asking protection for my draft,

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant

Geo. F. Seward.

Enclosure

Account in duplicate, receipted, for rent due for Legation premises up to March 31st 1876.

Duplicate

The United States Government

To S. Wells Williams, Dr.

1876

For rental due under the
lease executed on the 21st April 1876:
For the ministers house for the
three quarters ending Mar. 31st 1876 $1125.
For the Secretarys house for
the month of March 125.

Mex $1250.

Peking, May 4th, 1876.

S. Wells Williams
by his Attorney in fact
Chester Holcombe

Received from George F. Seward, Esq
his draft upon the Secretary of State
for twelve hundred and fifty dollars
gold, in payment of the foregoing
account, the loss or gain by Ex-
change to be settled in accordance
with such instructions as shall be
given by the Secretary of State

Chester Holcombe

Peking, May 4. 1876

Mr Pauncefote

Mr Lawrence No. 3-74 Dated 4th May 1874

Subject

Questions of evidence and audience question.

Mr Lawrence decides not to present his letter.

After an examination it appears to me that Mr Lawrence's cause should be dismissed

J.A. Campbell
20th June

Mr Lawrence views seem to be prudent.
No further instruction is needed at present
June 23

Wilson June 26

Answered June 26.

No. 54.



United States Legation
Peking, May 11th, 1876.

George F. Seward
to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Letters of credence, and what should be done with them in China.

Synopsis.

The audience question having been set aside for the time, what should be done with the letter of credence, with which a minister is furnished. Shows that

the question is complicated by reason of the fact that the audiences heretofore granted have been unsatisfactory, and of the peculiar ideas of the Chinese. Relates how our successive ministers have disposed of their letters, and states that it has appeared to be the best course to retain the letter. Remarks that the audience question cannot properly come up now in China, excepting in reference to an audience with the regents, and that it is not desirable to raise the question in regard to them.

No. 54.

United States Legation
Peking, May 14th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State,

Sir:—

Soon after my arrival here on the 20th ultimo, I sought interviews with the ministers of Austria-Hungary, Germany, Great Britain and Russia, they being the only foreign representatives beside myself present at the capital, in order to determine the manner in which I should present myself to the government. I had already learned from Your instruction, number 7, and from other correspondence

correspondence in the Legation that it is not considered expedient to press the audience question, at the present time. It remained to decide whether, in waiving a request for an audience, I ought to make any allusion to the subject, if so what, and whether I ought to hand to the Chinese ministers, my letter of credence, or the office copy of it.

I found my colleagues of the opinion that the audience granted in 1873 was unsatisfactory. They said more especially that the hour named was inconveniently early, that the long delay which occurred after the foreign representatives arrived within the Imperial grounds was

was unnecessary and embarassing and that the ceremonial did not sufficiently indicate the respect which one ruler should show for another on such occasions. In their judgement the Emperor should have received the letters of credence into his own hands standing, and acknowledged their reception in a more direct manner. Statements were made also that the hall in which the audience was given, is not considered by the Chinese entirely well fitted to such ceremonies.

In the opinion of my colleagues the unsatisfactory nature of the audience mentioned, and of the others heretofore granted, affords a reason why care should be

be taken to make it evident in an unobtrusive way, that foreign nations are disposed to follow out now an exact procedure, and by so doing to impress upon the Foreign Office the conclusion that we are not likely to consent again to those features of the ceremonial which were not suited to the dignity of the occasion.

The question of an audience with the heir to a throne would not of course arise in a western state. It is the fact however, as you are aware that the heir to the throne in China, is invested with many of the duties of the imperial estate. He is required to go out to the designated temples to pray for rain, and

and to offer sacrifices, and to receive in audience provincial officers of the Empire, and the princes or agents of colonial and dependent districts. In the very line of the matter now under consideration is the fact that the answer given to the letter of credence which Mr. Burlingame presented to the Foreign Office in 1862, when the late Emperor was still in tutellage was issued and executed in his name. This peculiarity of the Chinese system has been, as you know, the occasion for arguments in favor of an insistance upon the audience at the present time. The decision has been given against this insistance at the moment, the

arguments

arguments advanced, however bring
question must be treated with ca
out clearly the proposition that the general
If for instance, we should pass by
the subject without notice of our
views, our conduct might give rise
to the belief that after all we care
very little about it. If, on the other
hand we adopt a procedure
consonant to the Chinese ideas,
or somewhat akin to that followed
when the ruler is actually on the
throne, we may lead the Chinese to
infer that we will be content to
continue this procedure after the
Emperor has taken up his full
authority.

In looking over the
correspondence of our several
Ministers, I find that the
successive

successive letters of credence issued to them have not been treated by the Chinese in a uniform way, and, perhaps it may be said, that the subject has not always received the attention which it deserves at our hands. It should never be forgotten that the forbearance of western powers, has been a fruitful source of trouble in China. Officials, willing to pander to the pride of the supreme ruler, or misapprehending the views of the government have failed to send up clear statements of the representations made by foreign officials, leaving it to be inferred that their proposals or griefs could be dealt with in an indifferent way.

The

The Asiatic is moreover not unlikely to mistake forbearance for weakness. It is far better to decline relations than to consent to those which are unsatisfactory. N.P. The gravity of the question appears to have been in the mind of Mr. Webster, when he wrote his instructions to Mr. Cushing. His words were: "A letter signed by the "President, and addressed to the "Emperor, has been placed in your "hands. You will ~~say~~ see that this letter "can only be delivered to the "Emperor, or to some one of the "great officers of state in his "presence. If this cannot be done, "and the Emperor should manifest "a desire to receive the letter, you may "consider the propriety of sending it

to

to him upon an assurance that
"a friendly answer to it shall be
"sent, signed by the hand of the
"Emperor himself." Mr. Cushing,
finding that he could not gain
access to Peking, endeavored to induce
the imperial commissioner Ki
Ying at Canton to promise that, in
case he should commit the letter to
him to be sent to Peking, an answer
would be returned to the President
by the Emperor. In this he failed,
at least no distinct written promise
was given by Ki Ying. The letter was
sent nevertheless, probably upon
a fair assurance received, but no
answer was returned.

Commissioners Everett, Davis,
and Marshall pursued a similar
course.

course. No answer was returned, but to Mr. Marshall the commissioner sent a rescript from the throne which was in effect a formal recognition of his official character.

Mr. McLane endeavored, first to open correspondence with the imperial commissioner Yeh at Canton. Failing in this under circumstances of great provocation, he proposed to deliver his letter to the viceroy of the two Kiang, but withdrew when the latter declared that he could not enter upon the discussion of international affairs. At a later moment he proceeded to the mouth of the "Peiho" but failed again to find anyone prepared to negotiate, and finally left

left China without having delivered the letter.

Mr. Parker notified the commissioner Yeh of his appointment and asked for an interview, in order to place the Presidents letter in his hands for transmission to Peking. Yeh, on three occasions declined to receive Mr. Parker, and the latter, at a later date gave the letter and a letter of full powers to the viceroy at Foochow. Two months afterward he received the papers back from the viceroy and the latter said that the Privy Council had declined to receive them, excepting through the hands of the imperial commissioner at Canton, who, alone, was charged with

with the conduct of foreign affairs.

Mr. Reed, also, informed Yeh that he had a letter from the President, and asked for an interview. Yeh refused twice to see him, but said that the letter could be sent to him and he would forward it. Mr. Reed declined to send it to him. Afterward, when Mr. Reed was off the mouth of the Peiho, with the ministers for Russia, France, and England, he entered upon a negotiation with the imperial commissioner, which resulted in his procuring a promise that the Emperor would respond to the letter if it was delivered to him. Mr. Reed placed it in the hands of

of the commissioner with this understanding in June 1858, and received the Emperors answer a few weeks later.

Mr. Ward was able to come to Peking, and for some time there seemed to be a prospect that an audience of the Emperor could be secured. The negotiations failed, however. During the discussion an intimation was thrown out by the Chinese that if Mr. Ward refused to conform to the ceremonial proposed to him, it would be necessary, not only to decline to receive him, but also to receive the President's letter. No difficulty was made, however, upon the latter point. An imperial commissioner

receiving

receiving it with manifestations of respect. An answer from the Emperor came in due season.

Mr. Burlingame delivered his letter to the Prince of Kung. The answer came some six months afterwards.

Mr. Ross Browne gave his letter to the Prince in October 1868. He left China in July 1869. No response had been received.

Governor Low followed the same procedure, and received no answer. Just before the audience granted by the Emperor in 1873, the Foreign Office returned the letter to him, and he presented it to the Emperor at the audience.

Mr. Avery had an audience.

It will be seen that our letters of credence were not treated with the consideration which such documents merited until Mr. Reed's time, and after Mr. Burlingame's until the audience secured by Governor Low and his colleagues with so great difficulty. Mr. Burlingame, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Low arrived here during the regency which preceded the accession of the late Emperor. I should therefore have complete precedents to quote, if I had given my own letter to the Prince of Kung to be transmitted to His Majesty, the present heir apparent.

I do not doubt that I could have secured from the Foreign Office a promise that the government would

return

return to me an answer to the Presidents letter, under the Emperors seal. This would have been open however to the objection which I have already intimated, that it would be taken by the Chinese as a precedent, and likely in consequence to give us trouble hereafter. I determined therefore to retain the letter for the present.

I was glad to learn upon inquiry that the conclusion to which I had come upon a study of the case, and of my consultations with my colleagues is not without precedent. Since the death of the late Emperor, ministers have arrived here from Germany, Spain, Austria-Hungary and Japan. I

I have not been able to learn what course was taken by the Spanish and Japanese representatives, neither Legation being now represented here. The German and Austrian ministers did not present their letters to the Foreign Office, or in any way, as I believe, touch the subject with the Chinese ministers.

From all my colleagues, I received in advance assurances that the Chinese would not inquire for my letter, and that it would be better to say nothing myself in regard to it. I was willing to accept their advice upon the latter point, and their assurances upon the former have, to this moment, proved correct.

I

I have not discussed the general subject of the audience with my colleagues. They have no disposition, I think, to consider it of pressing concern. I think it well to say, however, that in my opinion, our object should be to secure from China a compliance with the rules prevailing in this respect in Western countries. These rules would not require an heir-apparent to receive foreign ministers. From our point of view, the heir to the throne here, cannot be regarded as a responsible ruler. To be entirely logical, it is an audience of the Regents which we should seek. But they are women, and the national sentiment would be

shocked

shocked if we should insist upon the point. For this, and a variety of reasons, we can avoid this part of the question wisely, and without danger to any practical interest.

I do not now ask a definite instruction upon the attitude in which I should assume in dealing with the general subject. As the different governments have relegated the matter to their representatives here, it is desirable that I should not enter upon the discussion of it hampered in any way. But I would be glad to know whether the view advanced above strikes you favorably.

I shall hope that my action in the matter of the letter of credence has

has your approval.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Edwards

W Payson

Dr. Dawes No. 5-3- Dated 4th May 187

Subject

The Dawes's forst reatio Foreign office and return call made by Chines Minister

After an examination it appears to me that this dispatch requires amply ac-knowledgment

J. M. Campbell
21st June

Acknowledged June 21.

No. 55.

One Enclosure.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
JUN 19 1876

United States Legation
Peking, May 4th, 1876.

George F. Seward
to
the Secretary of State.

Acknowledged June 23

Subject.

Mr. Seward's first visit to the Foreign Office, and the return calls made by the Chinese ministers.

Synopsis.

Incloses a minute of the conversation at the Yamen, and touches several points raised in the late interviews, to wit, the good relations which exist between the

the respective Governments, social intercourse with Chinese officials not in the Yamen, and the prospect that the minister to be sent to the United States will reach there at an early day.

No. 55. One Enclosure

United States Legation

Peking, May 4th, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

On the 24th ultimo, I had my first interview with the members of the Foreign Office. Four days later, several of the ministers called to return my visit, and to day I have received the Prince of Kung and a junior member of the Tsungli Yamen. I enclose a minute of the first conversation. The later ones were more free and unconstrained, that of to day lasting about an hour.

During the course of the

55-1/

the conversation, I took occasion to say to the Prince that, at my first interview, I had not dwelt at length upon the traditional friendliness of our governments, it was so well understood that it was unnecessary to make words over it. As to my own disposition, they would judge of it, after all, by my official course.

What I said in this way, very briefly, was received with a cordiality that indicates the good will in which we are held by this government.

It may be unwise for me to say it, but I cannot refrain from expressing my belief that an American minister at this Capital ought to hold a strong place with the

the Chinese, and will do so, if he makes a fair use of his advantages. The situation does not require, either, that he shall separate himself from his colleagues. He has simply to preserve, as I believe, a policy of rectitude, and reasonable discretion, to win the esteem and support of all concerned.

A very interesting question in regard to social intercourse with the high officials of the Empire, resident in Peking, who are not members of the Yamen came up in our discussion. I shall advise you in another letter of what passed between us in this matter.

I took occasion also, to bring up the matter of the mission to the United

United States, saying that I would not ask that it be sent, but that, this is our centennial year, and that our government and people will be specially pleased if the ministers reach our shores in season to take part in the ceremonies of the time. The Prince replied in such manner as to indicate appreciation of the subject, and to lead me to infer that no unnecessary delay will be allowed to occur.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Enclosure

Enclosure

Minute of conversation at Tsung li Yamen, dated April 25th, 1876.

Despatch No. 55.

Enclosure

Mr. Seward's first interview with the Tsung li Yamen.

The Prince of Kung opened conversation by remarking that Mr. Seward had visited the Yamen with the late Secretary Seward in 1870. He then very politely asked if his health had been entirely restored, and inquired how many years Mr. Seward had resided in China.

The Minister responded appropriately to these questions, and then asked, in turn, concerning the health of the Prince, and of Wensiang.

Alluding to the Prince he remarked that although he had not yet more than reached middle age, he had been for 16 years at the head of affairs in China, that his name, and that of Wensiang his venerable associate are very familiarly known among Western people.

The Prince responded that he was well,

well, but that Wensiang continues to be greatly troubled by a cough and asthma.

The Minister inquired in regard to the health of other members of the Yamen, learning that all were well excepting Kuo (appointed Minister to England.)

The Minister then asked to be permitted to return to the Yamen an expression of the satisfaction with which his Government had heard of the kindly feeling exhibited by the Government of China, when the late Minister of the United States died in November last. The sympathy exhibited, and the good offices extended were greatly appreciated at Washington.

The Prince responded with warmth that their relations with our Government and their esteem for Mr. Avery, prompted them in the matter, but that they had done nothing which deserved more than passing remark.

In dwelling upon this point the

Prince

Prince spoke of obligations which China felt to our Government, alluding more especially to the kindnesses which the Members of the Chinese Mission of Education are receiving.

The Minister said that it is the desire of America to draw very close the bonds of friendship, and that the action of the Government in sending their youth among us for education in our arts and pursuits, and establishing a diplomatic mission at Washington, must promote the object. He spoke warmly of Lêpên Lan Pin and Yung Wing, the appointed Ministers, especially of the latter with whom his relations had been those of intimate friendship, and alluding to the fact that he had been educated in the United States, and was entirely familiar with our people, declared that no man could be more loyal to his own country.

To

To this the Prince responded laconically, and without betraying a certain anxiety which the Yamun are known to entertain in regard to Yung Ying. "It is natural for a Chinese to be loyal". To which Mr. Seward responded "As it is for the Western man. But the loyalty of the man who has acquaintance with other lands is to be especially prized."

Mr. Seward then expressed the hope that the mission to the United States might be made permanent, and asked whether the Ministers and those appointed to England would be despatched in time to visit the Centennial Fair. An expression which was taken to be affirmative was returned to this and various questions were asked in regard to the Exhibition, among others, whether our Government will make much money out of it.

The

The conversation lasted about three quarters of an hour, and throughout was unrestrained and cordial.

Peking, April 25th, 1876.

Mr. Lowrey No. 56 Dated 3rd May 1887

Subject

The report of the Commission engaged on the examination of the Mangan case unsatisfactory to the British Minister

After an examination it appears to me that the course which Mr Lowrey proposes to pursue is wise and prudent and should be approved.

J A Campbell
21st June

W Bayard

ack June 21.

No 56.



United States Legation

Peking, May 5th, 1876

George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State.

ack. June 28

Subject.

The Yunnan case.

Synopsis.

The Reports of the commissions have been received, and are said to be unsatisfactory. I asked to consult with the British Minister will do so, but is not disposed to propose general cooperation in the matter, and shows that this would

not

not be desirable, regard being had to the special case, or to general results.

No. 56.

United States Legation

Peking, May 5th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

In my despatch number 45, informing you that I had visited the viceroy at Tientsin, while I was at that port on my way here, I mentioned that he spoke of the Yunnan matter, and said that advices had been received of the departure from Yunnan Fou, of the two commissions which had been engaged in the examination of the Margary case.

I have learned since that

Sir

Sir Thomas Wade has received the reports of the British commission, and I judge from what he has said to me and to others, that he does not consider the results reached satisfactory. It is not unlikely that there will be some sharp passages between him and the Foreign Office in consequence.

If he shall seek my advice or opinion in the matter, I shall, after an examination of any papers which he may place in my hands, go over the business with him, in a friendly way, and do all I can unobtrusively to promote a peaceful solution of the difficulty, but I shall be averse to pressing my opinions upon him, or upon the Chinese.

My

my experience in China teaches me that it is difficult to secure what may be called conjoint action of a formal character when the grievance complained of immediately affects one nationality only, and anything beyond remonstrance with the Chinese is required. I believe that in this instance the British minister acting alone, may accomplish a great deal for his nationals, and, incidentally, for all others in China, and that formal cooperative action would be less effective. In the one case satisfaction, and guarantees for the future may be demanded and enforced; in the other the propriety of granting satisfaction is about all that can be urged. In the one case,

we

we will share in the advantages derived, which may be of a substantial sort; in the other, we will have our trouble for our pains, embarrassing the British representative, perhaps, and gaining nothing ourselves, if, indeed, we do not complicate our relations with the Chinese.

While I shall approach the subject in this spirit, and with these views, I shall not fail to listen deferentially to the views of my colleagues, if a general consultation shall take place, and to act with them if I can see my way to do so, without departing from sound principles.

I have the honor to be,

Sir

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Ack. June 2 via Payson

W. Seward No. 3-7 Dated 3 May 187

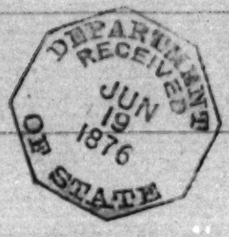
Subject

Social intercourse with Chinese officials.

After an examination it appears to me that the course adopted by Mr Seward in simply sending his cards with Chinese officials should, under circumstances be approved

J. M. Campbell
21st June

No. 57.



United States Legation
Peking, May 5th, 1876.

George F. Seward
to
the Secretary of State.

Ack
June 23

Subject.

Social intercourse with
Chinese officials.

Synopsis.

Refers to dispatch number 23,
reporting the presence of a large
number of officials at the New Year
reception. The subsequent
unsatisfactory course of the
matter, and Mr. Sewards conversation

with the Prince of Kung and his conclusion to send cards to the officials in question.

No. 57.

United States Legation
Peking, May 5th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Sir:-

With my despatch, number 23. I transmitted to you an interesting letter from Mr. Holcombe describing an event at the Tsung li Yamen, at the New year time. You will remember that when he called to pay his respects to the ministers, he found there twenty six high officials of the Empire, besides those connected with the Yamen, who had come together to meet the foreign representatives.

Every

Every one took favorable auguries out of this unprecedented incident, and hoped that it would prove the beginning of general intercourse with members of all branches of the government.

It seems, however, that the notables in question, were got together with difficulty. The Prince of Kung and Kuo, minister elect to England are said to have taken a leading part in bringing about the meeting. Their action was dictated, perhaps, partly by an appreciation of the fitness of such intercourse, and partly by the desire to gratify the British minister who was presenting it as one of the guaranties which the Chinese

ought

ought to give in connection with the German matter, of a fair disposition toward foreigners.

But whether the notables who assembled did so with good feeling or not, it is true that when they went about making the calls upon the foreign representatives, only two of them entered any of the Legations. The others were content to leave their cards at the gates.

The foreign ministers took this in good part, but were chagrined when they proceeded soon after to call upon the Chinese, and found not one of them at home.

When I arrived a fortnight ago, I learned these facts, and began to consider the course which I ought

ought to take. The question was one of some difficulty, for while I could ~~not~~ afford to subject myself to the indignity of being refused admittance every where, I could not, on the other hand, consent to pass by unused, any opportunity to promote good relations with the officials concerned.

In this predicament, I appealed yesterday to the Prince of Kung for his advice, telling him that I did not do so to embarrass him, but because I must decide upon my course.

He answered, frankly, that he could not assure me that many or even a few of the dignitaries in question would be at home if I

should

should call. This I expected, and after further conversation, intended to draw from him, if possible, a solution of the matter, I was obliged to fall back upon my own resources, and to ask whether I might not with propriety, send my cards to the notables by a messenger. The Prince responded at once that he had not been willing to suggest this course, but was pleased that I had done so, and that it was, under all the circumstances, the best thing to do.

The Prince appeared gratified by my willingness to believe that he would make the matter right, if he could. I do not think that I made a mistake in placing myself in his hands.

This

This, after all, is one of those matters, which cannot be controlled although it may be promoted, by a decree of authority. Social intercourse, with all helps, grows up slowly here, and attempts to force it will do more harm than good. It is an object, nevertheless, to be kept clearly in view, and worked up to as opportunity offers.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Eward

Mr Payson

Mr Lawrence No. 5-8 Dated 8th May 187

Subject

Case of the German vessel "Anna." Mr Lawrence was instructed 21st February last that if it should appear to him upon investigation that the claim of the German Govt for reparation was such that he should consider the German Govt entitled to such moral support and assistance as could properly be given. After an examination it appears to me that while Mr Lawrence may be right in thinking that it was material to draw the body of him. "refers into all matters," in this particular case the instruction to him having been given at the request of the German Govt through Mr. Schlözer the general rule laid down by Mr Lawrence does not apply

J A Campbell

21st June

Mr Lawrence abstract mine as numbered in
their despatch, are given in the general terms
His instruction was to examine the case & if it
seemed to be such as justly demand reparation
to lend his moral support &c &c

June 23

Did so
June 24.

Recd June 24.

No. 58.



United States Legation
Peking, May 5th 1876.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State

Subject

The "Anna" (German vessel) case.

Synopsis.

Refers to Department instructions number 16, and reports that he has spoken of the matter to the German minister, but will not take further action until the papers have been submitted to him. Speaks of the difficulties attending

attending cooperation, when the
case is one which specially
concerns some one power.

No. 58.

United States Legation

Peking, May 5th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Referring to the case of the German vessel "Anna", the application of the German government for our assistance in their efforts to secure indemnity from China, and your instruction thereupon, number 16, I have the honor to inform you that immediately after my arrival here, I mentioned the subject to Mr. von Brandt, and expressed my readiness to hear whatever he might

might have to say. A few days later he came to me and opened a conversation in the matter.

I judge from what he said that the claim for indemnity which he has presented to the government can be sustained under the treaties and international law, but I shall not consider myself called upon to express a formal opinion, or to take any action, until I have examined the papers relating to the case. I have not said this in so many words to my colleague, but he will probably understand that I wish to see the evidence from the tenor of my remarks in regard to such matters.

From all that I hear it seems

seems to be likely that the difficulty will be adjusted at an early moment, and without the formal intervention of the body of foreign ministers.

I need hardly say that if it be settled in this way, it will be best for all concerned. It is a mistake to draw the body of ministers into all matters. Just as it must be the care of each minister to conserve his own special opportunities, in the interest, first, of his own government and people, and then of his general influence, so it is desirable that the body of ministers shall conserve their normal influence, by taking combined action only when the matter at issue is of general concern, and concerted

action

action can be carried out with harmony and certainty. We cannot wisely abandon the policy of cooperating to effect the advancement of general interests, but it is very necessary to keep in mind the limits within which only effective cooperation is possible.

I have the honor to be,

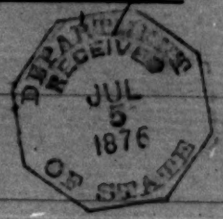
Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward.

Ack'd in duplt
July 22

No. 59.



United States Legation
Peking, May 6th, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Conference between the ministers of Great Britain, Russia, Germany, and the United States.

Synopsis.

At a meeting at the British Legation, Sir Thomas Wade, having stated that the report of the commission in the Gumman affair, recently received, was unsatisfactory

unsatisfactory, and that further amends would be demanded by Great Britain, asked whether his colleagues were prepared to unite with him in making representations to the Chinese government regarding the unsatisfactory result of the social intercourse movement, and the abuses in taxation upon foreign goods.

Messrs. Bulzow and von Brandt, answered in the affirmative. Mr. Seward declined, so long as such representations were to be made in connection with the settlement of the Yunnan case.

No. 59.

United States Legation
Peking, May 6th, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish,
Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I had the honor to address you yesterday in reference to social intercourse with the heads of departments, etc, and the Yunnan matter, despatches numbered 56 and 57.

To day I have taken part, unexpectedly to myself, in a discussion by the members of the diplomatic body of several matters, among which were the foregoing. The occasion was a

a breakfast at the British
ministers, at which the Russian
and German ministers were also
present.

Sir Thomas Wade opened
the discussion by saying that
he had received Mr. Grosvenor's
reports and that they were very
unsatisfactory. He declared,
with emphasis, that his
government could not rest
satisfied with the results
reached at Yunnan foo, and that
it must look to the government
of China for further amends.
He spoke at great length, but did
not say in what respect the
inquiry had failed, nor make
any declaration of the amends

which

which his government would be likely to insist upon. He then put to us the question whether we were prepared to unite with him in representing to the government of China, that the decree in regard to intercourse (for which I beg to refer you to inclosure 1. with Mr. Avery's despatch number 109) had not been accepted by the Chinese notables, in such manner as to make the result tally with the just expectations of the foreign representatives, and also whether we were prepared to unite with him in asking the government to do away with the alleged illegal taxation of

foreign

foreign merchandise. This latter subject, you will remember, is also mentioned in Mr. Avery's number 109, as one of those brought by Sir Thomas before the government last fall.

I shall not attempt to reproduce here the British ministers language, or that of the responses made by the Russian and German representatives. To do so, would be to extend this letter to an undue length, and, moreover, I cannot trust myself to repeat their words, lest I should fail to bring out forcibly all the points advanced. It is sufficient for all practical purposes, and safe, for me to say, that my colleagues declared

declared, generally, their readiness to support Sir Thomas.

When it became appropriate for me to speak, I expressed regret that I could not join my colleagues, in the matters mentioned, so long as they were complicated with the settlement of the Yunnan difficulty. Sir Thomas had threatened last fall to take down his flag and leave Peking, unless he secured certain guaranties from the government. The matters which he had placed before us were, among others, the very ones upon which he had pressed the government to the wall. If now, he could say to the Foreign

Office

office that he dissociated these matters from the Gunnan case, I was prepared to consider what representations, if any, we might make to it in a collective capacity.

My colleagues expressed their inability to see that the matters mentioned were so joined with the Gunnan case that my objection to take them up, could be considered well grounded. For the answer to this, I cannot do better than to refer you to Mr. Avery's despatch, already mentioned, number 109, and particularly to Sir Thomas' letter to Mr. Avery dated 9th October last, which forms # enclosure

enclosure 6. with that despatch.

I did not remember when I was discussing the matter that Mr. Avery had expressed to you his opinion upon the issue which came up to day. I have since reread his despatches, and I find in number 109. these words:— "I should remark "here that, while several of the "objects aimed at by Mr. Wade "are excellent in themselves and "such as the representative of the "United States would have been "justified in aiding him, or "others, to procure, under "ordinary circumstances, and "by the usual methods, I did "not feel either in March last,

or

"or since, that it would be right
"to seek them through an alliance
"with a coercive policy adopted
"by a single power under the
"irritation of a special grievance.
"I should have impaired the
"good feeling existing between the
"United States and China, and
"should have violated the spirit
"of our supplemental treaty,
"which disclaims and discourages
"all practices of unnecessary
"dictation". x x x These
"matters, moreover, could be more
"conveniently taken up in
"connection with the forthcoming
"revision of the German treaty,
"and could then be made matter
"of common action in a friendly

temper

"temper, free from threats or
"pressure of any sort likely to
"leave behind a feeling of
"soreness and humiliation."

It is a matter of regret
for me to differ from my colleagues,
but I have much confidence
that in this instance, I shall
receive Your approval. Mr. A's
despatch, number 109, has, in
fact, already received your
endorsement, but as it goes
over other ground, I may not
presume, to take that approval
as at all conclusive of your
view.

I ought to add to this
despatch, that I am not entirely
prepared to believe that much good
will

will come from an attempt to push the social intercourse matter further by negotiation. The decree of last fall opens the way to intercourse. For this, Sir Thomas deserves our thanks. The rest must be worked out, as I think, with the gradual development of our relations.

On the matter of taxation, the grievances complained of at the ports are real, and deserve attention. The subject is certain to come up, however, in the discussion of the revision of the German treaty. Nothing can be lost, as I judge of the situation, therefore, by my refusal to enter upon these matters, at the moment,

and

and in the manner suggested by Sir Thomas.

Our meeting broke up with the general consensus, that the matters involved, merit further consideration. It is possible that a way may be found to unite us in support of Mr. Wade's proposals. I shall, pending the receipt of your instructions, adhere to the principle advanced in my discussion with my colleagues, doing all I can, however, to harmonize our positions and efforts.

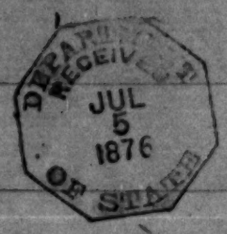
I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Secord

X
X

Ack July 22.

McLayton

No 60.



United States Legation
Peking, May 6th, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

The "Anna" case.

Synopsis.

Mr. von Brandt, having made a statement of the present status of the case, and asked whether his colleagues were prepared to join him in making further demands upon the Chinese, the ministers of Great Britain and

Russia

Russia replied in the affirmative. Mr. Seward answered that he must examine the papers of the case before coming to a decision

No. 60.

United States Legation
Peking, May 6th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State.

Sir:

At the consultation held to day, at the British Legation, of which I have written in part in my number 59, Mr. von Brandt stated that the offenders in the "Anna" case, have been tried and punished, that a part of the cargo has been recovered, and about $13,000. paid, that, however, a claim for about $24,000 remains unsettled. He then proceeded to ask whether his

his colleagues were prepared to unite in representing the matter to the Chinese government.

Sir Thomas Wade responded that he was instructed to support Mr. von Brandt, and Mr. Butzow that he was prepared to do so.

My response was, that, in your opinion, there is doubt as to the merit of the case as presented to the Department by Mr. Schlozer, that you had, nevertheless, instructed me to take up the business, if I should find it right to do so, and that I would be prepared to look into the matter whenever Mr. von Brandt should hand the

the papers to me.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward

Mr Payson

No 61.

United States Legation
Peking, May 9th, 1876.



George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State

Subject.

Receipt of Department despatches.

Synopsis.

Despatches numbered 17 to 25 inclusive have been received

No. 61.

United States Legation
Peking, May 9th, 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish
Secretary of State

Sir:—

I have the honor to advise you that I have to day received, your despatches, numbered 17 to 25 inclusive.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant
Geo. F. Seward

Mr Payson
ack July 11 July

Mr Payson

No. 62.



United States Legation
Peking, May 11th 1876.

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State

Subject

Contingent account of Mr. Avery.

Synopsis.

No monies had been paid out by the late minister subsequent to 30th June, 1875. Bills for the first half of the current fiscal year were all paid by Mr. Holcombe subsequent to the decease of Mr. Avery. No allowance need be made to the estate of the late

minister. Mr. Seward will include the contingent account for the six months ending December 31st 1865, with his own statement.

No. 62.

United States Legation

Peking, May 11th 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, number 24, asking to be furnished with the contingent account and vouchers of the late Mr. Avery.

In response, I beg leave to state that, subsequent to the close of the last fiscal year:— i.E. June 30th 1875, and prior to the death of the late minister, no payments had been made upon the contingent

contingent expense account.

After Mr. Averys decease, the various bills chargeable to that account were paid by Mr. Holcombe, who, I understand, holds the proper vouchers.

In any settlement between the Department and the estate of the late minister, no allowance need, therefore, be made for sums due the estate upon the contingent account, and I will include the account and vouchers for the six months ending December 31st 1875, with my own statement for the latter half of the fiscal year.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Seward

Adv. Copy

Mr Payson

No 63.

United States Legation

Peking May 11th, 1876



George F. Seward to

the Secretary of State

Subject.

Thanks of the Department conveyed to Mr. Kerr of Canton.

Synopsis

The Secretary of State having instructed the late Minister to express to Mr. Kerr the thanks of the Department for his aid in the distribution of the money found upon the persons of certain Chinese who

who lost their lives at the time of the burning of the steamship "America", Mr. Seward has complied with the instruction

No. 63.

United States Legation

Peking, May 11th 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish

Secretary of State

Sir:-

Having reference to your instruction to my predecessor under date of November 10th, 1875 (number 84) in which he was directed to convey the thanks of the Department to Mr. J. G. Kerr of Canton for his kind offices in discovering the relatives of certain Chinese lost on the steamship "America" at Yokohama, and in distributing among them the monies recovered from

from the persons of the unfortunate
[illegible], I beg now to inform
you that your instruction has
been complied with.

I have the honor to be,

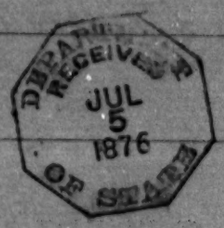
Sir,

Your obedient servant.

Geo. F. Eward

Ade - approve & July 1 — Dis. to July 6.
McPherson

No. 64. Two Enclosures.



United States Legation
Peking, May 12th 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject.

Thanks conveyed to Prince Kung and the foreign Ministers for their attentions in connection with the death of Mr. Avery.

Synopsis.

In conformity to despatch number 20. Mr. Seward has addressed Prince Kung and his colleagues, formally expressing the

the thanks of his government
for the respect and honors paid
to the memory of the late Minister.

No. 64. Two Enclosures.

United States Legation.

Peking, May 12th 1876

Honorable Hamilton Fish,

Secretary of State.

Sir:—

Referring to your despatch number 20, approving the course taken by Mr. Holcombe in relation to the funeral obsequies of Mr. Avery, and instructing me to express, to the Chinese officials and members of the foreign Legations, the gratification of the Department, at the respect shown and honors paid by them, to the memory of the late minister, I have the honor to hand you herewith

64/2. 1. Herewith copies of two letters, which I have addressed, one to the Prince of Kung, the other to my colleagues of the diplomatic body.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward.

Enclosures.

1. George F. Seward to Prince Kung.
2. do do to Sir Thomas Wade.

Despatch No. 64.
Inclosure 1.

United States Legation
Peking, May 12th 1876

To H. I. H.
Prince Kung.
Chief Secretary of State, etc
Sir:—

When I made my first visit to the Yamen on the 24th ult. I expressed to you the gratification which my government felt because of the attentions shown by you on the occasion of the death of our late minister, Mr. Avery.

In order that there may be in your office a written expression of the sentiments of my government in this respect I now address to you this letter, to express formally to H. I. H. and the Ministers of the Yamen the deep sense of obligation felt by the President and government of the United States, for the respect shown and honors

paid

said by you to the memory
of the late Minister.

Accept the assurance &c.

(Signed) George F. Seward.

Despatch No. 64
Inclosure 2

Copy.

United States Legation
Peking May 1876

H. E.
Sir Thomas Wade,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir:-

I am charged by the government of the United States to convey to you its deep sense of gratification at the respect shown and honors paid by you to the memory of the late Benj. P. Avery, Esq. its Minister to China.

Accept, dear Sir, the assurance of my high regard.

(Signed) George F. Seward

Sent, mutatis mutandis, to the Ministers of Great Britain, Russia, and Germany, and Chargé d'Affaires of France, Peru, and Japan.

Mr Payson
Ack Jul 28 July Ack July 22.

Mr Payson

No. 65.



United States Legation
Peking, May 12th, 1876

George F. Seward to
the Secretary of State.

Subject

Relation between the Legation and the Consulates.

Synopsis.

It is important that the minister should have some control over the official correspondence of the consuls. British consuls are required to send all their despatches to the Foreign Office at London, through

through the Legation. French and German consular officers are also subject to strict rules in this direction. By being furnished with a copy of the register of official correspondence, the minister may be enabled to check with greater promptness, improper action on the part of consuls.

No. 65.

United States Legation
Peking, May 12th, 1876.

Honorable Hamilton Fish.
Secretary of State.

Sir:-

Referring to your despatch number 21., I have to express to you my thanks for your approval of my request that our Consuls in China, shall, from time to time, communicate to me " information of matters of " interest, occurring within their districts.

Touching the reservation of opinion in regard to my request that the register of official

official correspondence be communicated to me, I beg leave to say that the distance from the ports to Peking is so great, and the means of receiving information as to the course of business in the several offices so limited, that I do not see how I could keep myself acquainted with the work going forward in any other way.

I take it for granted that it is the wish of the government that I should exercise a certain authority over the Consuls in matters of political concern. A fair reading of paragraph 43 of the Consular regulations would imply this. But aside from any rule found in the general

general regulations, it is to be
said, that a minister must be
especially deferred to in China,
if the work of the government is
to go on satisfactorily. A very great
deal of the business done by the
Consuls with the authorities, has
political bearings, and nearly all
their efforts take the form of
political negotiation. For this
reason, perhaps the British
government requires its Consuls
in China to send all their
correspondence with the Foreign
Office at London, through the
Legation here, while the German
and French governments have
made rigid rules requiring their
Consuls to keep the Legations
informed

informed of all that is going on at their respective ports.

You will remember the complaint made by Governor Low, of the conduct of one of our officers who had failed to inform him of certain matters of great interest. My experience, moreover, teaches me that the minister, if provided with the register of consular correspondence will be able sometimes to prevent a consul from carrying forward matters of a doubtful character. I would especially refer, in this connection to the developments at Canton in 1873. Had I been at Shanghai during the time that the officer in question was

was pressing all kinds of wrong cases upon the Chinese authorities, I should have secured enough of a clue to what was going on from his register of correspondence to have taken earlier steps for an investigation of his course.

I beg leave to ask, therefore, your approval of the request made by one of the Consuls, in this connection.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant.
Geo. F. Seward